Present day Nipkon

AUG 16 1927

PRESENT-DAY JAPAN

ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT OF THE OSAKA ASAHI AND THE TOKYO ASAHI

1927

DS 801 P93

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AT THE OPENING OF A NEW REIGN

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The Asahi Publishing Company

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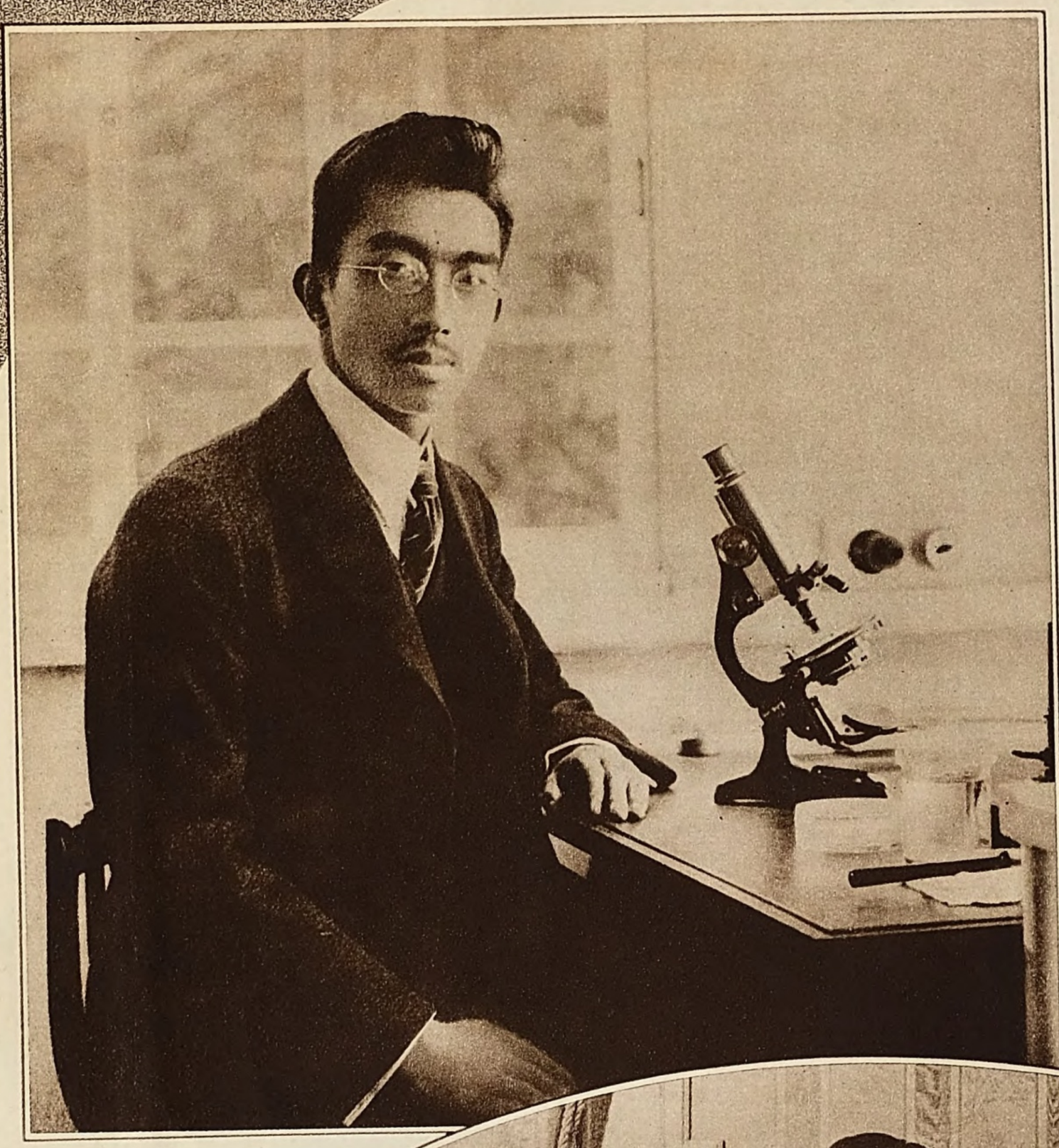

T. I. M. the Emperor and Empress of Japan (Both photographs were taken while the Emperor was still Prince Regent)
S. M. l'Empereur et S. M. l'Impératrice photographiés tous deux lors de leur régence

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Top: T. I. H. Princes Chichibu (on the left) and Takamatsu (on the right), Brothers of H. I. M. the Emperor, on a visit to the new building of the Tokyo Asahi
Bottom Right: H. I. H. Prince Sumi, Youngest Brother of H. I. M. the Emperor
Bottom Left: H. I. H. Princess Teru, infant daughter of H. I. M. the Emperor at the age of one

En Haut : Prince Tchitchibou (à gauche) et Prince Takamatsou (à droite), frères de S. M. l'Empereur, dans les bâtiments neufs de Tokio Asahi
En bas, à droite : Prince Soumi, le plus petit frère de S. M. l'Empereur
En bas, à gauche : Princesse Térou, le premier enfant de S. M. l'Empereur au premier anniversaire de sa naissance (née le 6 décembre 1925)

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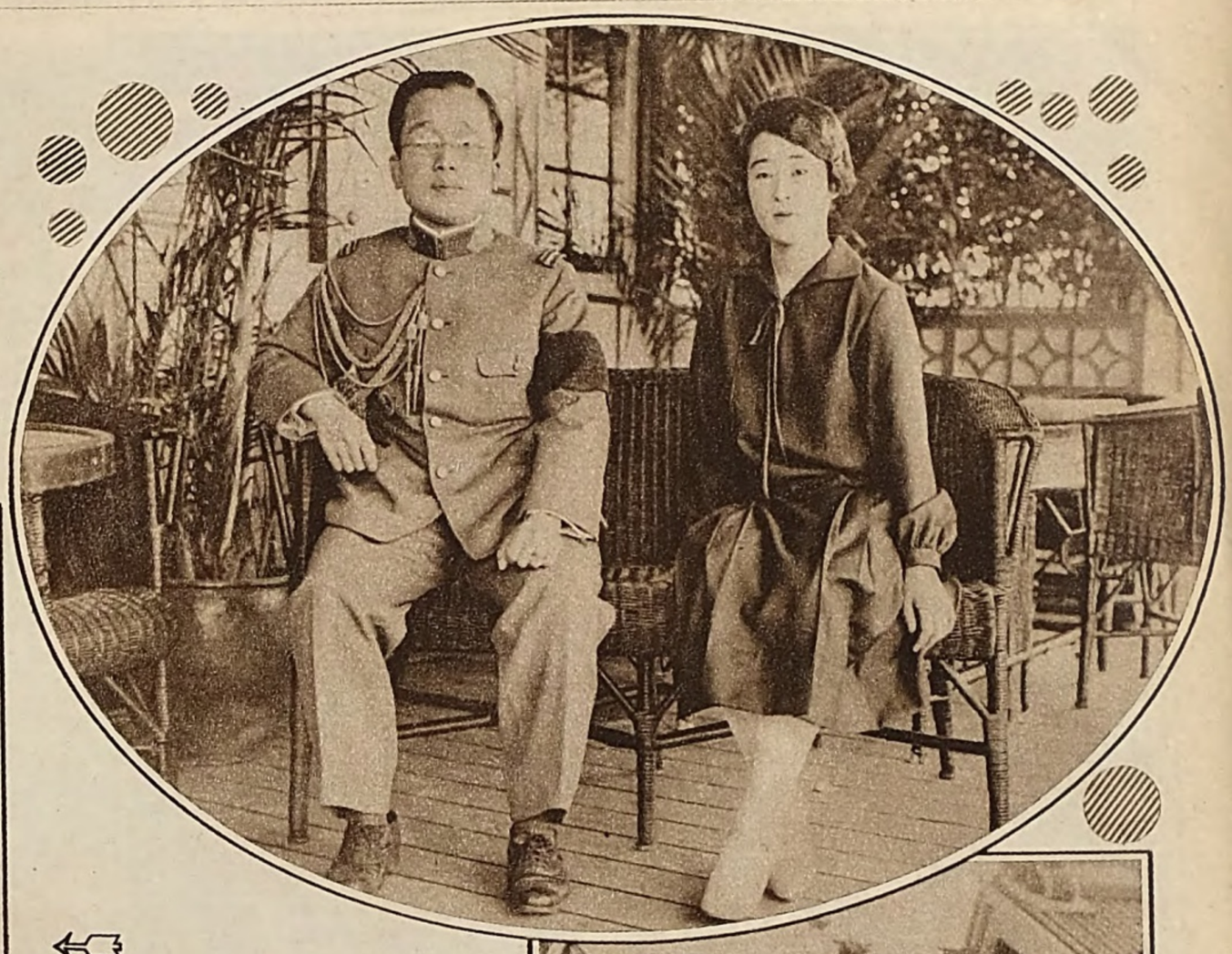
IN THE LIMELIGHT IN JAPAN

PHOTOGRAPHIES DE DERNIERES ACCIDENTS AU JAPON



T. H. Prince and Princess Li on the deck of the Hakone Maru about to leave for Europe

Prince et Princesse Li à bord de l'Hakoné-Marou, en route pour l'Europe

Viscount Saito Minoru (Second from left in front row) and Mr. Saburi Sadao, of the Foreign Office (at his left), at a Palace Reception Just Before their Departure for the Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva

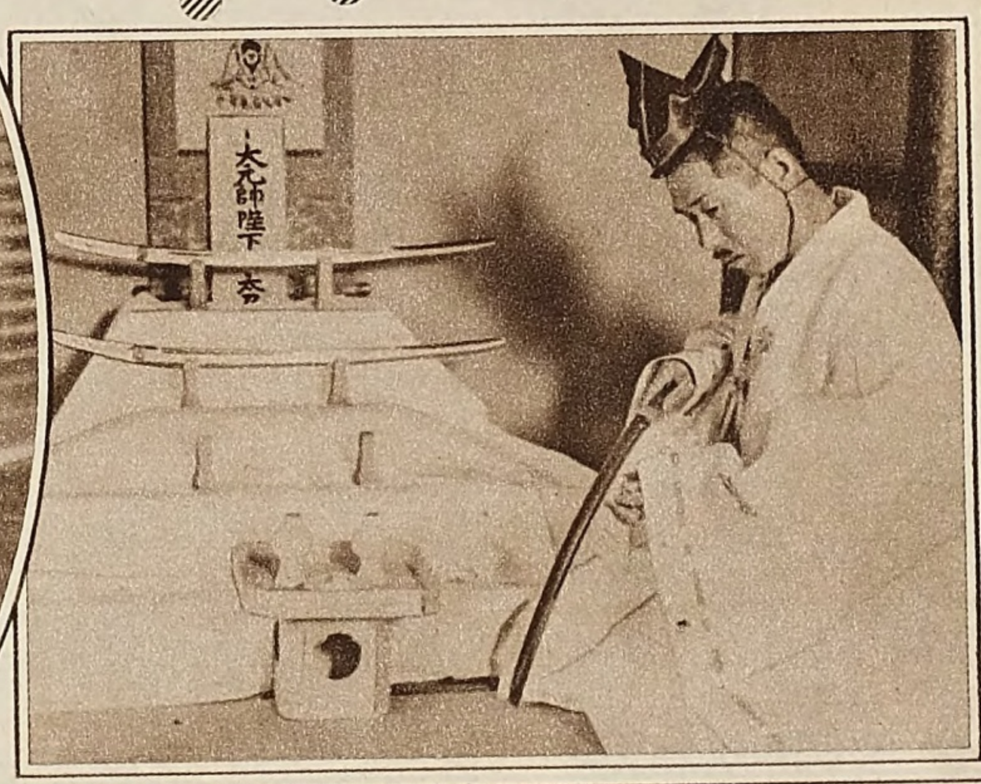
Délégués omnipotents japonais de la Conférence du désarmement naval. Devant, de gauche à droite · le deuxième, le vicomte Saitō ; le troisième, M. Sabouri

Gassan Sadakatsu, famous swordsmith, with the New Swords he has Just Made for H. I. M. the Emperor

Sabre du généralissime : On forge ce sabre à chaque succession au trône. M. Gassan Sadakatsou l'a fabriqué

Miss Helen B. Chapin, formerly of the Oriental Division of the Boston Museum, who recently changed her name to Terada Teruko and became the First Bobbed Buddhist Nun in Japan

Prêtresse : Mlle. Helen B. Chapin, ex-chef de la section orientale du Musée de Boston, devenue bouddhiste. Elle s'appelle maintenant Térouko Térada, nom japonais



Major General Nobile, the Italian Aviator who Piloted the Norge over the North Pole, in Japan to Assemble the N3, Strolling through Osaka's Theatre Street with his Pet Dog

Contre-Amiral Nobile, l'aviateur célèbre qui a conqui le pôle, se promenant dans la rue Dôtombori d'Osaka, avec sa petite mignonne

The New Cabinet which Takes up the Task of Putting the Financial World to Rights again. From left to right: K. Mochidzuki, Communications; C. Mitsuchi, Education; Admiral K. Okada, Navy; T. Nakahashi, Commerce and Industry; K. Takahashi, Finance; General Baron G. Tanaka, Premier and Foreign Affairs; I. Hatoyama, Chief Secretary to the Ministry; H. Ogawa, Railways; T. Yamamoto, Agriculture; General Y. Shirakawa, Army; K. Sudzuki, Home and K. Hara, Justice

Membres du nouveau cabinet. De gauche à droite : K. Motchizouki, Poste, télégr. et téléph. ; C. Mitsoutchi, Instruct. ; K. Okada, Marine ; T. Nakahashi, Commerce et industrie ; K. Takahashi, Finances ; Baron G. Tanaka, Chef du min. et Aff. étrang. I. Hatoyama, Secrétaire Général de Conseil des min. ; H. Ogawa, Chemin de fer ; T. Yamamoto, Agric. et forêt ; Y. Shirakawa, Guerre ; K. Souzouki, Intérieur ; K. Hara, Justice

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A YEAR OF POETIC JAPAN

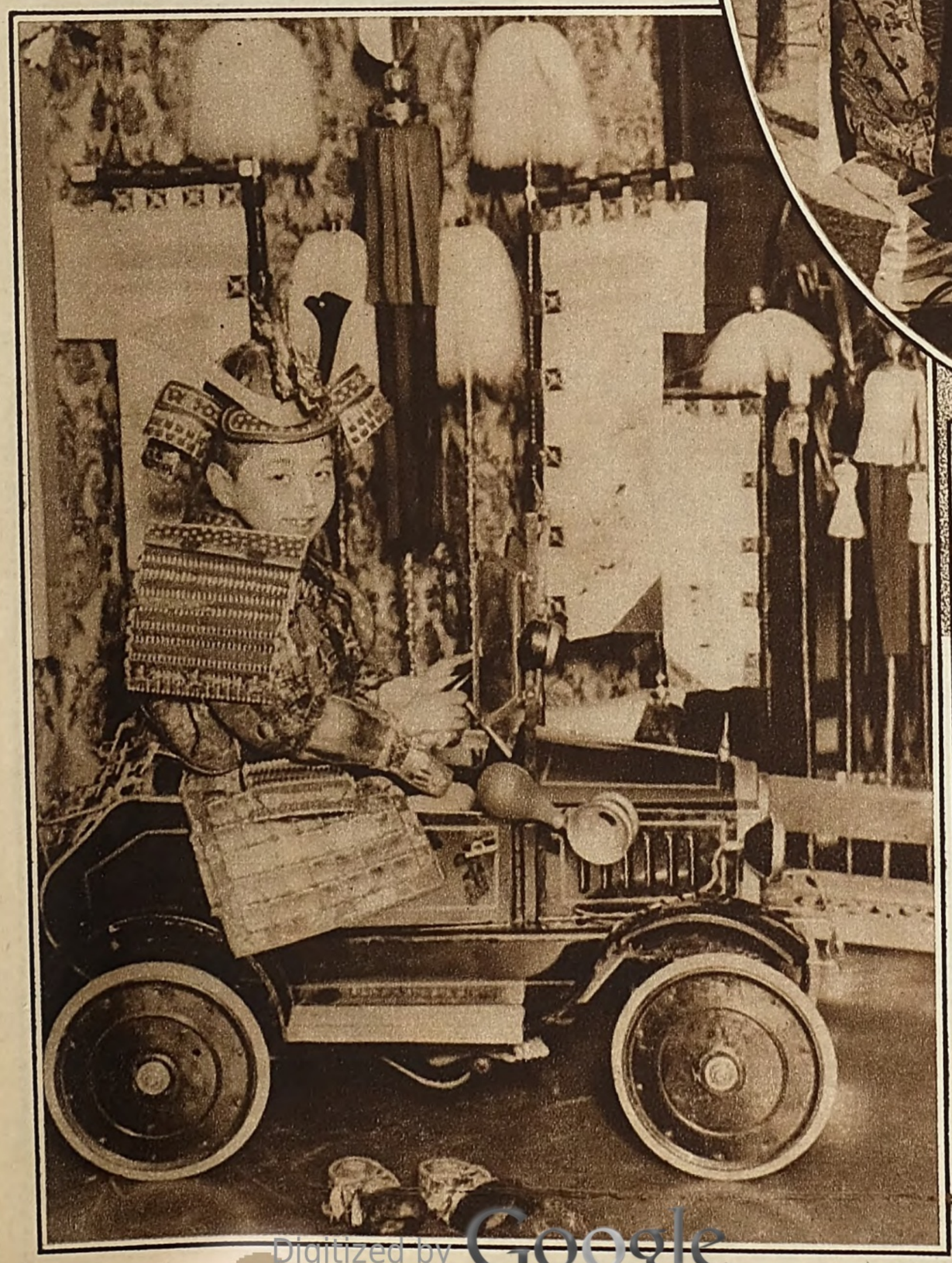
JAPON POETIQUE

The Early New Year's Day (The flag being draped in mourning.)
Nouvel an : De bon matin, en hissant le drapeau "Le Soleil Levant", on fête le premier nouvel an de Shōwa en deuil

Buying Lanterns for Summer Decoration
Lanternes Guifou. Une damme achetant une lanterne pour orner la chambre d'été

Young Japan in Ancient Armor and a Modern Car in front of the Time-Honored Decorations of the Boys' Festival (May 5th)
Fête des garçons (le 5 mai) : On fête ce jour les garçons avec des poupées armées et des armes etc.

Little Dancing Girls out Enjoying the Cherry Blossoms in Early Spring
Fleurs des cerisiers dans les rues d'Osaka. Voici de petites danseuses qui les admirent



Little Kindergarteners Dancing Under the Trees in Early Summer
Jeu des enfants d'asile. Le vêtement européen va être adopté par les enfants du Japon

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Writing Poems at a Chrysanthemum Party in Tokyo
Beaux sexes faisant de la poésie sur les fleurs de chrysanthème. Elles vont écrire leur poésie sur le Tanzakou (Pièce de papier étroite et épaisse ornée de quelque dessin doré)

Writing Old Poems and Fastening them to Bamboo Decorations for the Mid-Summer Festival of the Weaver
Fête Tanabata (le 7 juillet). C'est une fête d'étoiles. On détache aux banboux des Tanzakous sur lesquels on écrit ses propres poésies sur la voie lactée, et les offre au ciel avec des melons etc.

The Newest Sport in Japan. Japanese Ladies Golfing in Western Dress
Golfeuses : Les Japonaises de nos jours aiment beaucoup le sport, surtout le golf et le tennis se propagent dans les hautes classes

The Nerve-Calming Tea Ceremony
Tcha-no-you (Cérémonie du thé). C'est une cérémonie difficile astreinte à des règles sévères

Out Shopping for Autumn Kimono
Deux filles se parlent en se promenant sur le vêtement d'automne.

When the Snow Falls on Paper Umbrellas in Kyoto's Old Japan
Paysage de neige caractérisant le Japon.

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THE NIPPON LIFE
Assurance Co., Ltd.

(ESTABLISHED - - - - 1889)

7 IMABASHI 4-CHOME, OSAKA, JAPAN.

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Total Amount of Assurance in Force
YEN 608,075,339
Total Number of Policies in Force
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Reserve for Quinquennial Bonuses to Policy-holders
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1000 in Japan, Chosen(KOREA), South Manchuria, Taiwan(FORMOSA), Saghalien and China.

The company is the best and greatest of its kind in the Orient.
The company held its Second Life Insurance Exhibit in Osaka from the first to the fifteenth of April this year. Many home and foreign companies co-operated.
We cannot thank too much the American and European life insurance companies that helped to make this Exhibit a success.

The Nippon Seimei Saiseikwai
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Contributed by the Nippon Life Assurance Company in Commemoration of the Wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess.

OBJECTS

The diffusion of ideas on life assurance; investigation and research in regard to social problems and social welfare work connected with health and sanitation; the prevention and control of tuberculosis; the protection and care of suckling and expectant mothers; the distribution of printed matter concerning health and sanitation and the holding of exhibitions, lectures, and the like; various other work concerning social welfare to promote public health, reduce the death-rate, etc., etc.

FUNCTIONS

1. Health Consultation Bureau.
   To receive applications for health consultation and to treat patients mainly for internal complaints and children's diseases, free of charge.
   Consultation given from January to December, 1926 9,321
   Among which the number of patients treated free of charge was . . . 2,384
2. Ambulance Service.
   Is at the disposal of necessary cases.
3. First Aid Service.
   The Bureau provides police-boxes and fire-brigade stations in the City, amounting to 451 in number, with simple relief-outfits for emergency, where any person may receive first aid treatment.
   Cases treated during 1926 from January to December 4,128
4. Diffusion of knowledge concerning health and sanitation with moving pictures.
5. Despatch of relief parties in the event of natural calamities.
   Cases relieved in the great earthquake disaster in Tajima District, May, 1925 547
   In Okutango District, March, 1927 1,101

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THE POSITION OF THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY OF JAPAN.

Leading Industry of Japan.

Japan's cotton industry was founded in 1867 and has developed to its present status during sixty years. At present there fifty three companies, all of which are included under The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan, their aggregate capital reaching ¥ 497,087,500, their various reserves amounting, in total, to ¥229,326,484, and their spindles and looms numbering 5,410,752 and 71,719 respectively. Their total output of cotton yarn, last year, amounted to 2,607,746 bales (one bale contains 400 pounds) and the raw cotton consumed totalled 2,803,027 actual bales. Japan, therefore, stands second in the world, America being first, so far as the consumption of raw cotton concerned. Thus the industry has come to occupy the foremost position among the industries of Japan.

Last year the imports of raw cotton were valued at ¥ 725,930,206, while the exports of cotton goods were worth ¥ 486,971,010, the former making up 31% of the total imports and the latter 24% of the total exports of this country. Naturally the rise and fall of this industry has an important bearing upon the national economy.

Value of Export Decline.

Of the cotton goods exported, cotton yarn is estimated at ¥ 70,716,335 and cotton piece-goods at ¥ 416,254,675, and their destinations are chiefly China, British India and the South Sea Islands. Although the market has been exploited in these countries, last year witnessed a sudden decline by ¥ 100,000,000 in the value of cotton goods exported. This decline was marked especially in cotton yarn, though piece-goods also shared the same fate in value, despite an increase in the volume exported. This phenomenal decline in the value of the cotton yarn export is attributable to the gradual development of the cotton spinning industry in China and of the cotton manufacturing industry in Japan, the large bulk of the yarn being converted into cotton piece goods at home. Consequently the export of cotton-piece goods tends gradually to increase. When both the cotton yarn and the cotton piece goods industries are considered together, we may safely say that this industry tends to develop, the decline in the former being balanced by the increase of the latter. Despite this favourable tendency, present conditions do not allow us to entertain optimistic views as to its future because of the rising cries for boycotts on Japanese goods in foreign countries.

Indian Tariff Board.

Especially in India there is something serious in the opposition to Japanese cotton goods which began some ten years ago. The Indian Government began to inquire into the causes of the depression in India's cotton industry and last year established the Second Tariff Board to suggest remedial measures to cope with the invasion.

Nothing has so far been reported as to the results of their investigation, but the rummor that the import tariff rate on cotton goods will be increased carries some weight. Although the Japanese cotton spinners make no objection to the unprejudiced raising of the Indian tariff rates, but if a special tariff rate on Japanese cotton goods advocated by some biassed persons should be practised, it would be a severe blow to us and damage the friendly feelings hitherto enjoyed by both nations.

Different Economic Condition.

Japan, being an industrial country, imports a great bulk of raw materials from overseas and exports manufactured goods in large quantities, while India, being an agricultural country, exports food stuffs and raw materials in the main. On account of the different economic conditions of the two countries, Japan imports agricultural produce from India and exports manufactured goods to India. This is but natural. Indian exports to Japan exceed her imports from Japan practically thresfold and still are inclined to increase.

Considering this, the friendly economic relation existing between the two countries should be justified by the Indians themselves, and the attitude taken by some Indian cotton goods manufacturers who wish to boycott Japanese goods which constitute only 2 or 3 per cent. of the Indian cotton goods consumption is nothing but folly and surely represents no public opinion. This attitude goes very far in hindering the smooth mutual trade of the two nations.

Although our cotton goods exports tend to increase, the income through this channel is surpassed by the cost of raw cotton imports, thereby causing a tremendous outflow of capital. Last year this outflow was estimated at ¥ 200,000,000, while silk textiles, being purely domestic products, brought an inflow of money amounting to ¥ 884,760,088. However if the manufacture of cotton goods had not thriven in Japan, her import of them would have been something tremendous and she would have incurred greater loss than at present. But in the interest of national economy, this industry requires the keenest attention of the nation.

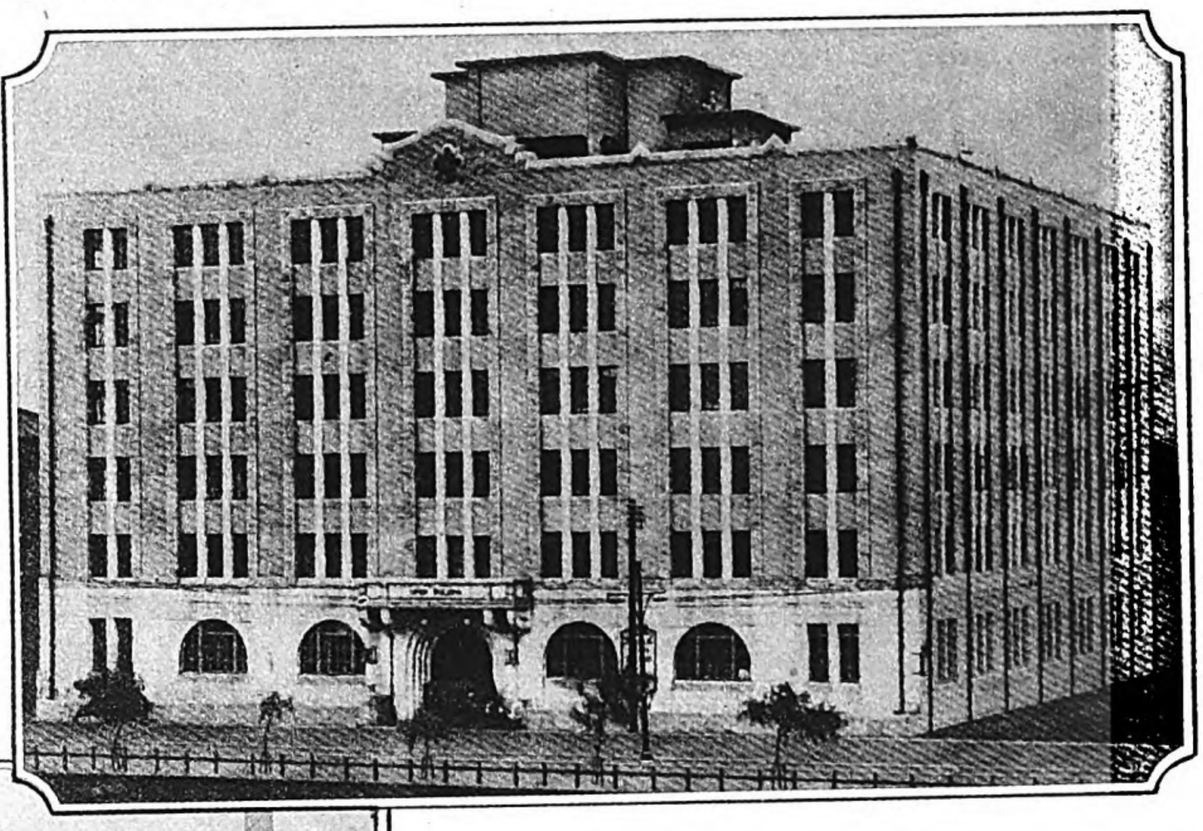
In the supply of raw cotton Japan is in a miserable condition and is no match for the United States, India and England. The first two not only supply themselves, but also export in large bulk to foreign countries. England also, though she does not produce much raw cotton, draws some income from her exports of cotton manufactures, after deducting for her imports of raw cotton.

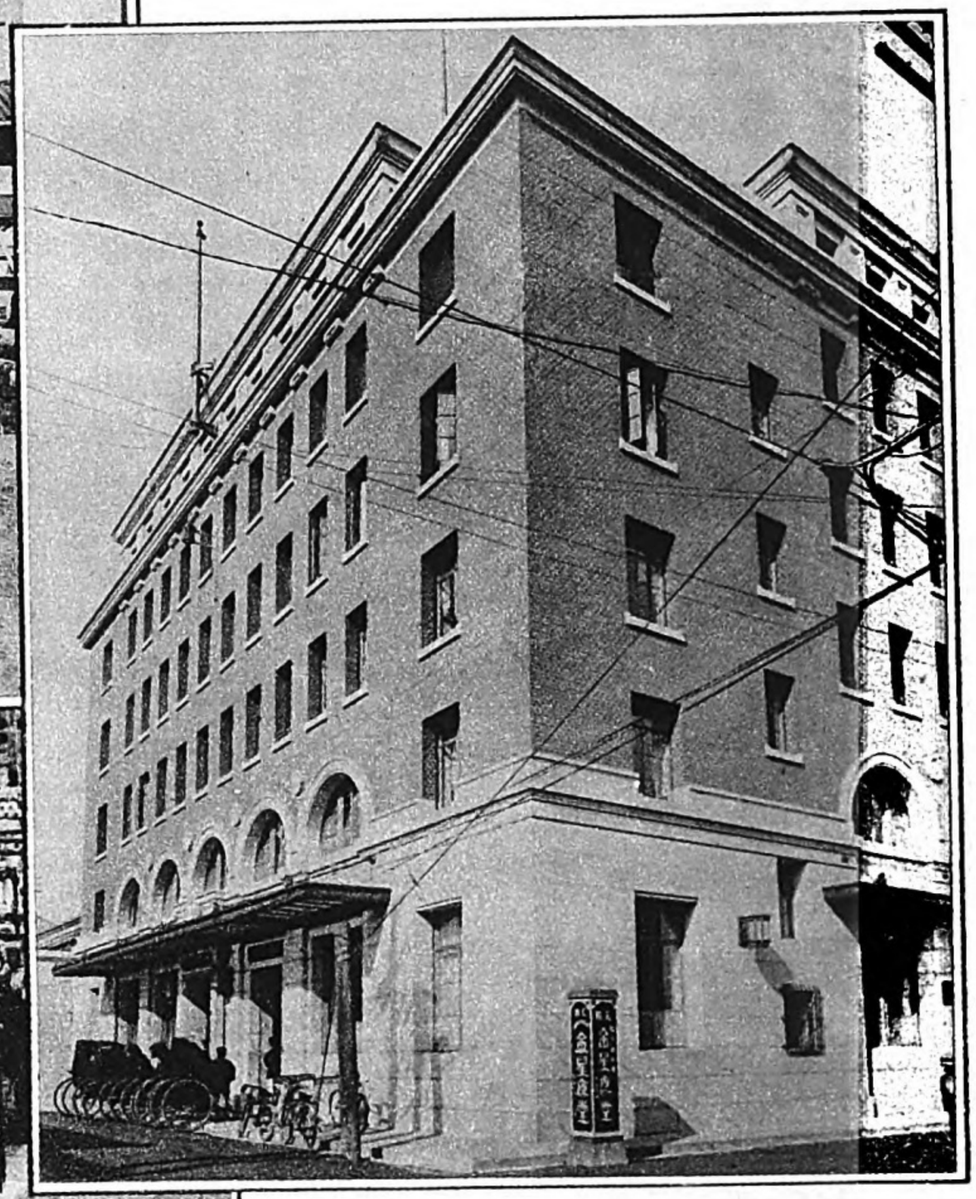
Mutual Benefit.

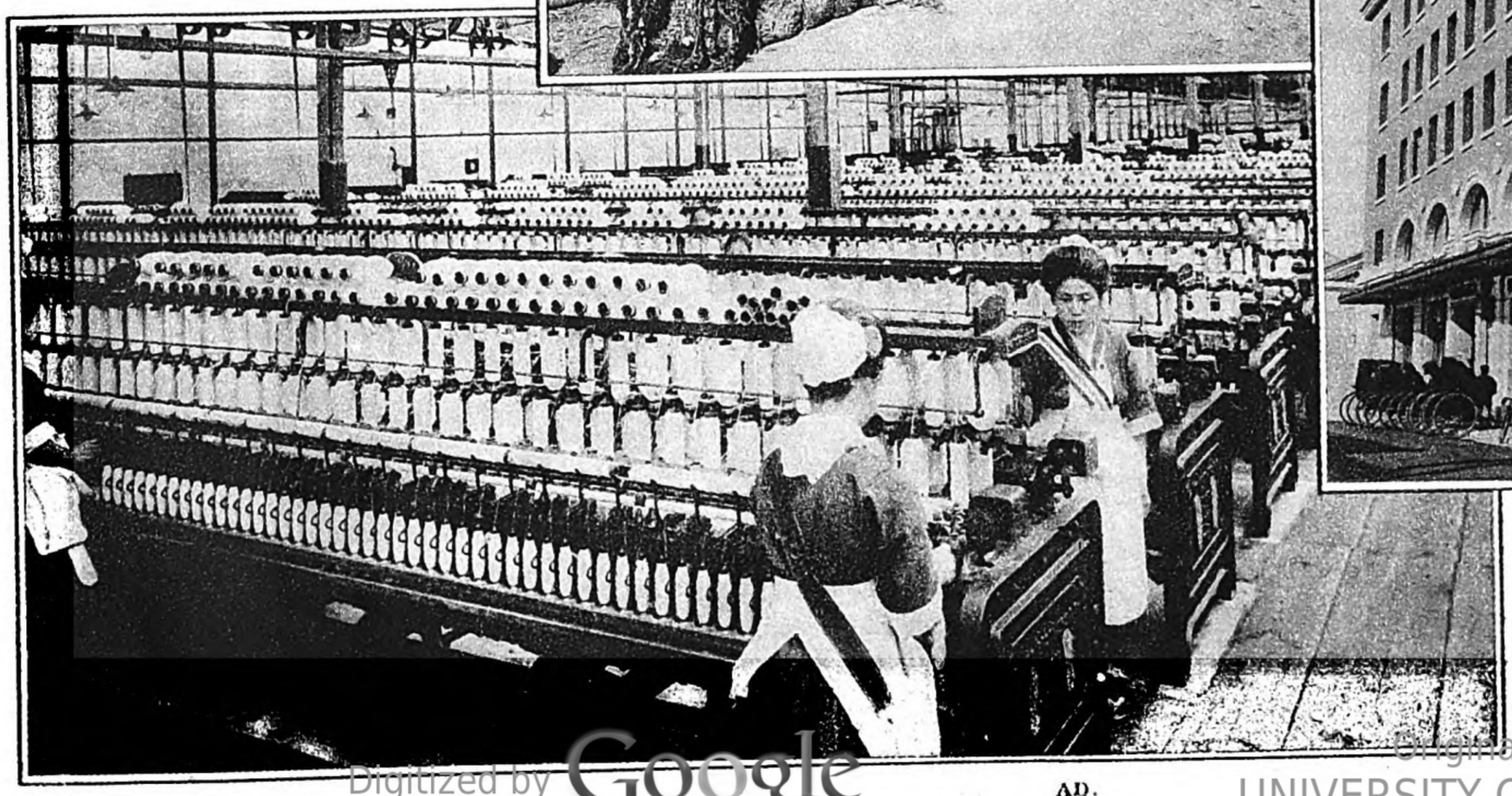
Our country, with such limited land area and meagre natural resources is always suffering from over-population and has no alternative but to develop her various industries to keep pace with other nations. Therefore it is the need of the day to encourage the exportation of cotton goods along with the gradual development of the spinning industry in Japan.

The development of our spinning industry with its subsequent exportation of cotton goods will surely cause the importation of more raw cotton and necessary machinery and in the long run benefit America, India and England, the first two in the sale of raw cotton and the last in the sale of machinery, and do much to make existing international economic ties closer.

Information concerning Cotton Spinning Industry in Japan
Address an inquiry to the
Dai-Nippon Boseki Rengo-Kai
(The Cotton Spinners Association of Japan)
Gosho Building,
OSAKA, JAPAN.







PHOTO'S
GOSHO BUILDING—Home of J.C.S.A.
OSAKA COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING,—SAM-PIN TORIHIKISHO.
BULK OF THE AMERICAN RAW COTTON.
ONE OF THE COTTON SPINNING FACTORY.

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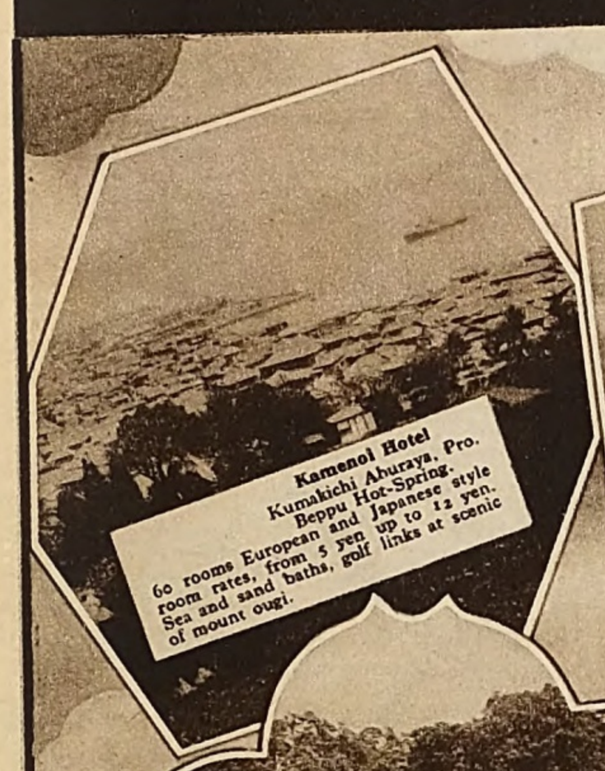
THE BEAUTIES OF SCENIC PLACES IN JAPAN



Kamenoi Hotel
Kumakichi Ahuraya, Pro.
Beppu Hot-Spring.
60 rooms European and Japanese style room rates, from 5 yen up to 12 yen. Sea and sand baths, golf links at scenic of mount ougi.

Teizankei Hot Spring Hotel
Picturesque scenery all the year round good service and moderate prices.

Miyajima
One of the "Scenic Trio of Japan," a tiny island, reached by from the station of the same name ferry boats of the Hiroshima Gas and Electric Railway Co.

City of Hiroshima

Shigi Mountain
Incomparable views of the Yamato plain especially in the spring time.

Hiyeizan Cable-car
To summer camping grounds in the clouds with beautiful mountain scenery.

City of Otsu
Rich in natural beauty Mii Temple, Lake Biwa, Mount Hiyei, etc.

Do-Bil Hotel
Reasonable rates and convenient position offices for rent.

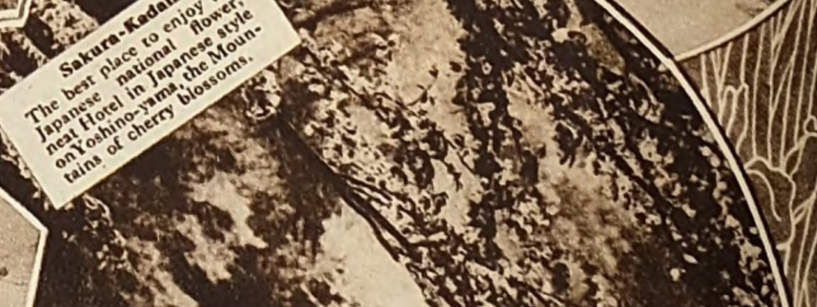
Yoshino Hotel
Pleasure, Comfort and Ease on the Yamato Mountain of Cherry Blossoms.

Kotohira Electric Railway
Kotohira may be called the Mecca of Japan. The famous Shrine is located 27 miles from Takamatsu.

Takarazuka Hotel
In an ideal pleasure resort, 30 minutes from Kobe and Osaka. Comfortable Rooms, Hot Spring, Opera House. Tennis Courts, Golf Links, etc.

Lake Biwa
Twenty-five minutes from Kyoto, Enjoy the beauties of the largest lake in Japan by taking a ride on the neat little steamships.

Shirahama Beach
Hot Spring, Mild Climate, Beautiful Sea-shore easily reached from Osaka.



Sakura-Kadan
The best place to enjoy the Japanese national flower, neat Hotel in Japanese style onYoshino-yama, the Mountains of cherry blossoms.

Bokai Hotel—At Shin-Wakanoura the wonderful scenic beach of South Kishu Accommodations perfect in every detail.

Round Trip by Sea to Kishu
The O.S.K. maintains a line to accommodate passengers from Osaka and those who wish to visit the beautiful spots of Kishu.

Maple Trees of the Tatsuta, Yamato.

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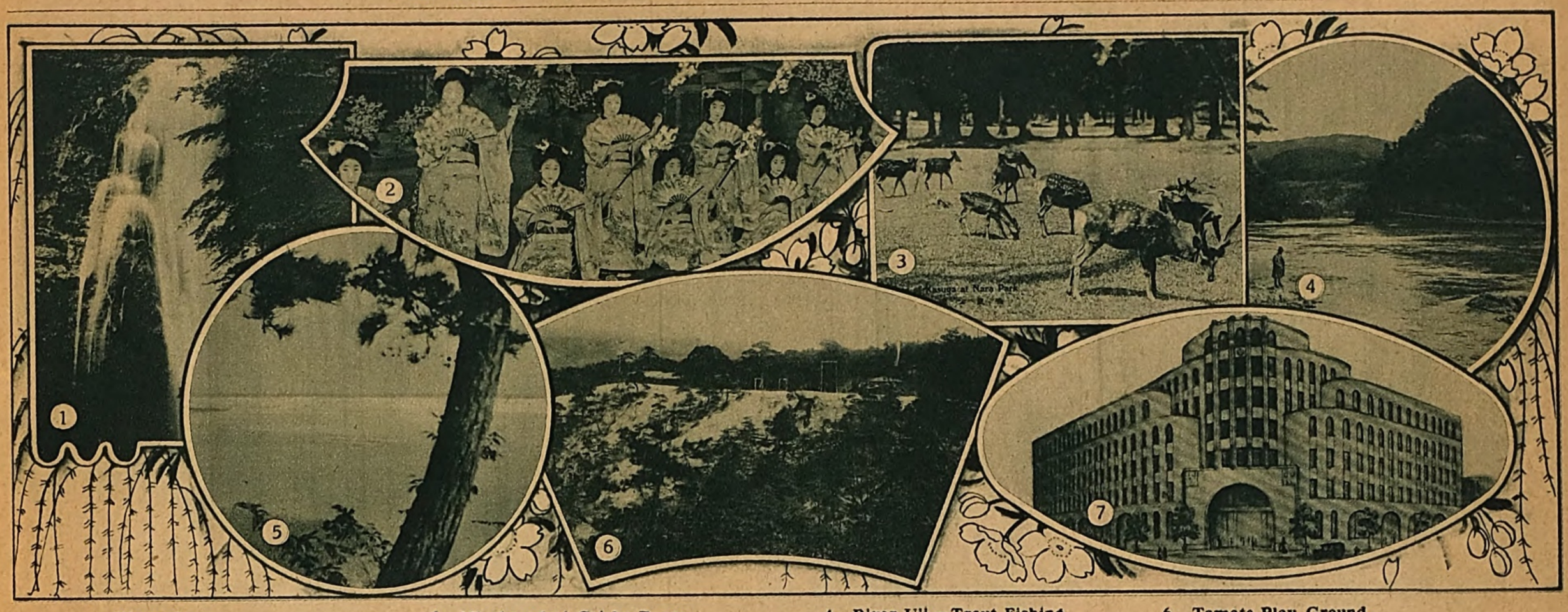


Picture's :—
1. **Minoo Falls**
2. **Miyako-odori-Geisha Dance**
3. **The Deer of Kasuga at Nara Park**
4. **River Uji,—Trout Fishing**
5. **Lake Biwa**
6. **Tamate Play Ground**
7. **Daiki Station**

SUBURBAN OF THE GREATER OSAKA

Osaka, the Manchester of Japan, is the most thriving center of commerce in the Empire. Not only she is the biggest industrial city in Japan but her suburbs are rich in the beauties of nature, sea beaches, mountains, rivers, valleys, lakes, hot springs and other recreation resorts abound. Travelling facilties are amply provided by a net work of suburb electric and interurban railway lines.

THE DAIKI.....Nara-Osaka Electric Railway

The City of Nara, the capital of Japan in the eight century is fifty minute's ride from Osaka. It abounds in historical relics and fine scenery and is naturally a mecca of tourists and fine art lovers.

Kasuga Shrine: The architecture of the Shrine is peculiar and is attributed to the Fujiwara Period (8-9 century).

Todaiji: This temple was formerly even larger than at present, but it was twice destroyed and the present building dates from the Genroku Period (1688-1703). The Great Buddha the statue has a height of 60 feet.

THE KEIHAN AND THE SHIN-KEIHAN.....Kyoto-Osaka Electric Railway

Imperial Mausoleum, Momoyama: The remains of the late Emperor Meiji are buried here.

Fushimi Inari: This is a famous Shrine. On the premises stand tens of thousands of red torii which are sure to please foreign visitors.

Cherry Blossoms: Gion, Kiyomidzu Temple, Mt. Arashiyama, and Uji are well-known places for cherry blossoms, as well as for green leaves in early summer and maple leaves in autumn. In winter they afford beautiful snow views.

Lake Biwa: The lake is reached in twenty-five minutes from the Miyako Hotel in Kyoto by the Keihan railway. The Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to Japan, made a trip to the lake and highly admired its beauty.

Senriyama: An ideal suburb for residence. It can be reached in a few minutes from Osaka. The place is also famous for peach and plum blossoms, and every comfort and recreation is obtainable.

THE HANSHIN.....Kobe-Osaka Electric Railway

The Koshien Baseball Park: Situated at Koshien on the Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) Railway Line. The site occupies an area of 14,000 tsubo, of which the ball ground covers5,900 tsubo, the rest being grandstands. The Park can accommodate 80,000 persons, more than half of them in the main Grand Stand. The construction of the Park was started in March, 1924, and completed in July of the same year.

The district along the line is an ideal residential suburb, with playgrounds, a race course, fishing grounds and other pleasure resorts easily accessible.

THE DAITETSU.....Nagano-Osaka Electric Railway

Habikino: One of the best known places for peach blossoms. The trees are in full bloom in the beginning of April.

Tamateyama: A hill covered with purple azalias.

Cherry Blossoms: The Kanshinji Temple and Amano San are worth visiting during the flower season. The latter is a part of Mt. Koya, a famous holy place of the Buddhists.

THE NANKAI.....Wakayama-Osaka Electric Railway

Wakanoura and New Wakanoura: The scenery of Wakanoura is best in the spring. The beautiful temples, gigantic rocks, and green hills add to the picturesqueness of this region.

The Nankai Railway Express starts from Namba Station, Osaka. The train, consisting of four modern cars, is equipped with a dining compartment.

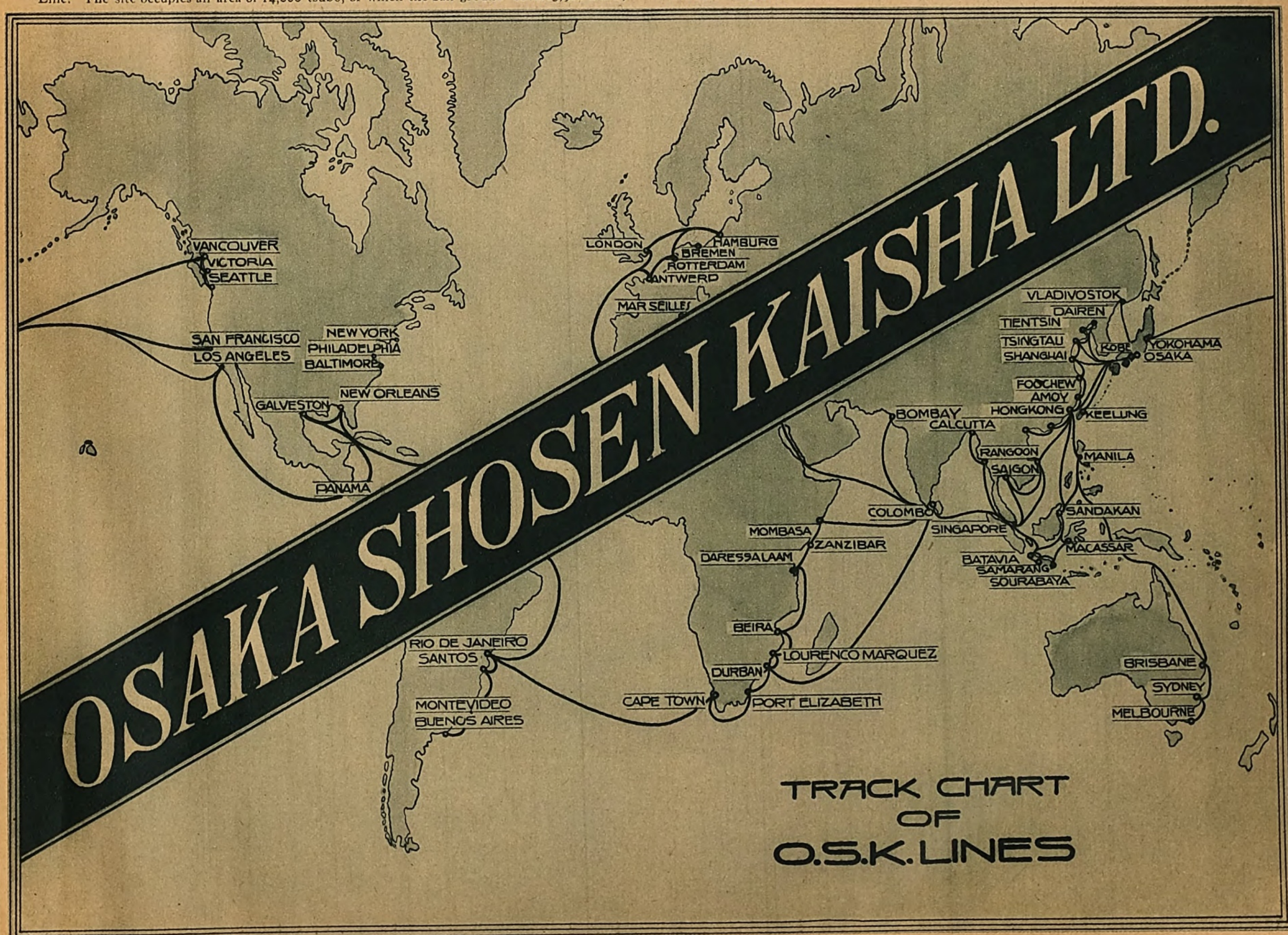
Mt. Koya: This famous holy mountain rises three thousand feet above the sea. On the summit stand magnificient temples and chapels.

THE HANKYU.....Kobe-Osaka Express Railway

The Hanshin Kyuko Electric Railway is an ideal suburban railway. It also runs the Takarazuka and Minoo Lines. The Takarazuka hot spring is managed by the company, and on the premises there is a big pleasure ground containing a theatre accommodating 4,000 people. There are two other smaller theatres. In these theatres the famous Takarazuka Girls' Opera troupes perform the year round.

Minoo is famous for cherry blossoms in the spring and crimson maple leaves in the autumn.

Along the main line lies the Rokko Range, widely known for fine views. A large number of foreigners live along the line, happy in their selection of such a comfortable place for residence in Japan.



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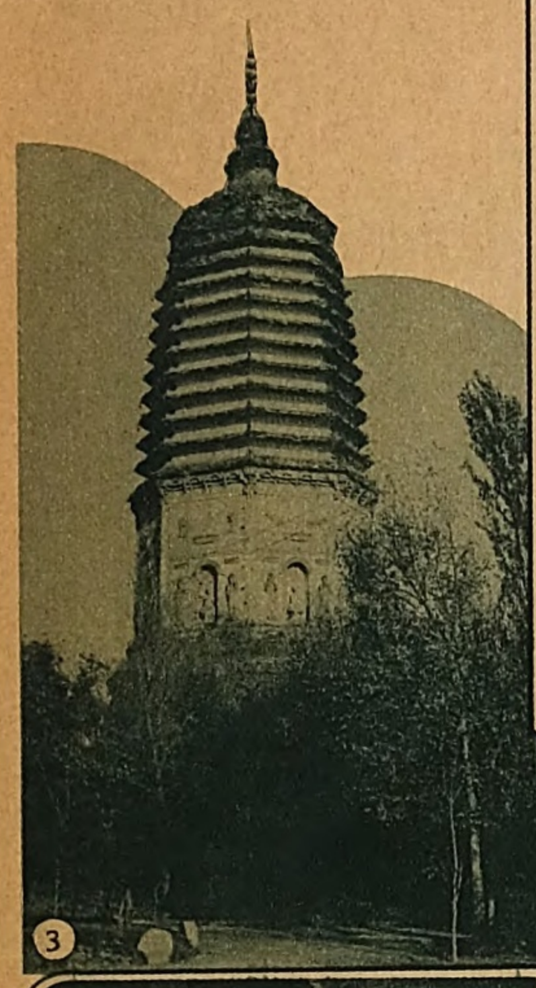

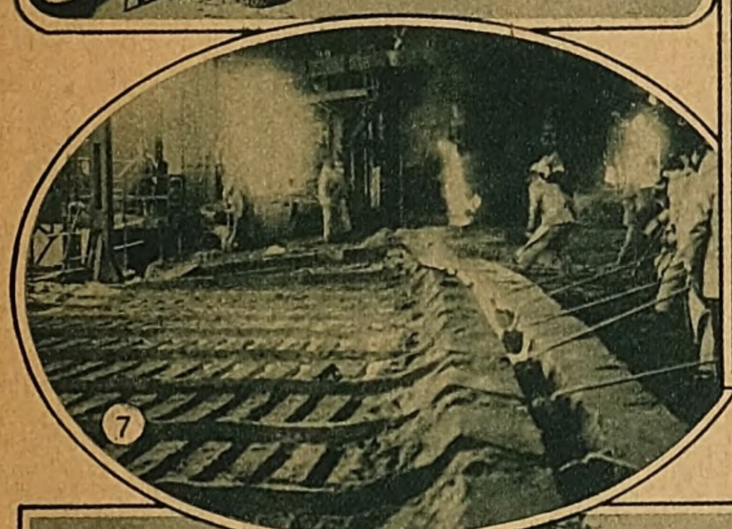

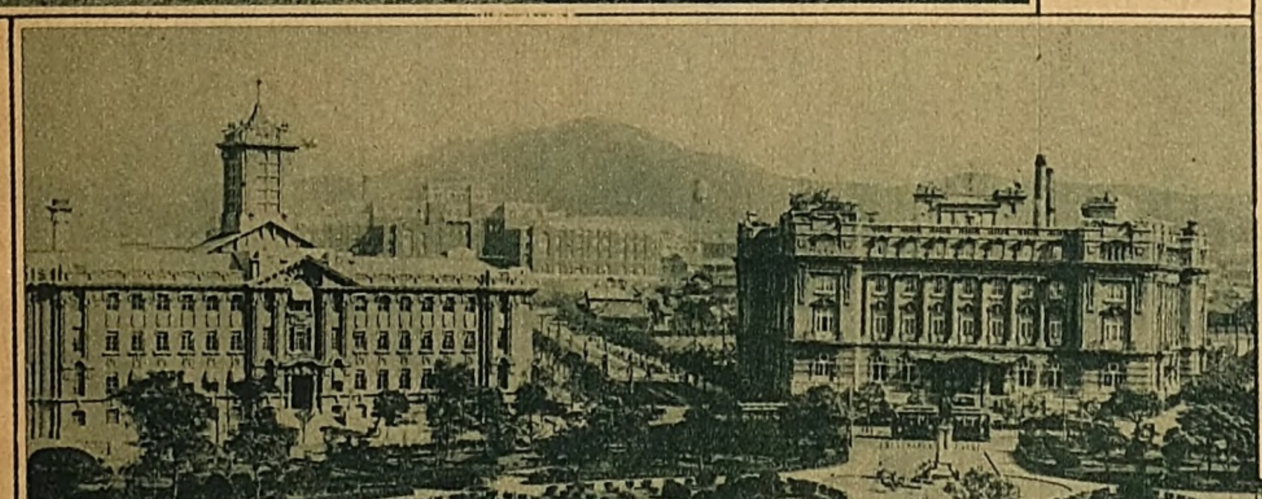

1. A Gate in the City of Kirin.
2. The Pei-ling Tombs at Mukden.
3. Lama Tower, Liaoyang, over a thousand years old.
4. Naniwa-dori from the Mukden Station.
5. Chinese Ladies on a Cart.
6. Open Cut Coal Mine of the Fushun Colliery.
7. Pig Iron Manufacture, Anshon Iron Works.
8. Coolies Handling Bean Cakes at Dairen Wharf.
9. A Chinese Singing Girl.
10. Niang-niang-miao Annual Festival Fair, Near Tashihchias.
11. Sheep Grazing at the S.M.R. Agricultural Experiment Station, Kungchuling.
12. Dairen Wharf.
13. Commodious Waiting Pavilion, Dairen Wharves.
14. The Center of Dairen.
15. The Port of Dairen.
16. Head Office, S. M. R. Co., Dairen.

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The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 100,000,000
Capital Paid-Up: - Yen 60,000,000
Reserve Funds: - Yen 55,400,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 5 Honkawayacho, Nihonbashi-ku, TOKYO.

HOME BRANCHES:
Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Otaru, Shimonoseki, Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Bombay, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.

LONDON BANKERS:
Barclays Bank, Limited. - - Midland Bank, Limited.

NEW YORK BANKERS:
Bankers Trust Company. - - Chase National Bank.
National City Bank of New York.

The
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha,
Limited.
(MITSUI & COMPANY, LTD.)
(In Europe & America.)

Head Office: - TOKYO.

Capital Paid-up: - Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Funds: - Yen 44,410,000

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Dairen, Antungsien, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tsingtau, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Canton, Hongkong, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Bangkok, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Sydney, Melbourne. London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, etc., etc.

The
Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

Head Office: - TOKYO.

Capital: - - - - Yen 100,000,000
Reserves: - - - Yen 16,000,000

Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Spelter, Coal, Coke, Dyestuffs, By-products, Mining Machinery, Etc.

(ANNUAL COAL PRODUCTION IS EQUAL TO ONE-QUARTER OF THE TOTAL OUTPUT IN JAPAN)

The
Toshin Soko Kaisha,
Limited.
Warehousemen, Stevedores, Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents, and Customs Brokers.

Capital: - - - - Yen 15,000,000
Warehousing Area: 3,300,000 Sq. Ft.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 5 Honkawaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES;
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, and Shimonoseki.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1893 *Cable Address: "IWASAKI"*

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI COMPANY)

Capital: Yen 120,000,000 Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Partners:— Baron ***KOYATA IWASAKI*** *(President),* Baron ***HISAYA IWASAKI*** ***HIKOYATA IWASAKI*** *Esq.*

ESTATE DEPARTMENT (Controlling Estates & Buildings)
Cable Address: "IWASAKILAD"

Mitsubishi Zosen Kabushiki Kaisha
(MITSUBISHI SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.)
CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKISIP"
Shipbuilders; Engine, Boiler & Machinery Makers.
CAPITAL: Yen 50,000,000
Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Dockyards & Engine Works: Nagasaki, Kobe, Hikoshima.
Arms Works: Nagasaki.

Mitsubishi Seitetsu Kaisha, Limited
(MITSUBISHI IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED)
CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKIRON"
Manufacturers of Iron & Steel.
CAPITAL: Yen 25,000,000
Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Foundry: Kenjiho (Chosen).

Mitsubishi Soko Kabushiki Kaisha
(MITSUBISHI WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED)
CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKISOK"
Landing, Shipping & Forwarding Agents; Stevedores; Wharfingers; Custom Brokers; Warehousemen.
CAPITAL: Yen 10,000,000
Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Warehouses: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Yokohama.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Limited
(MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED)
CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKISAL TOKYO"
Importers & Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, Ship Owners.
CAPITAL: Yen 15,000,000
Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Branches & Agencies: Handa, Kobe, Kure, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Sasebo, Yokohama, Berlin, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Seoul, Hongkong, London, Lyons, New York, Paris, Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, etc.

Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaisha, Limited
(MITSUBISHI MINING COMPANY, LIMITED)
CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKIMIN"
Producers of Coal, Metals & other Minerals.
CAPITAL: Yen 100,000,000
Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Mines & Collieries: Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Bibai, Takashima, Namazuta, etc.
Metallurgical Works, Refineries & Factories: Osaka, Naoshima.
Coke Works: Makiyama.
Mining & Metallurgical Laboratory: Tokyo.
Branches & Agencies: Yokohama, Moji, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Karatsu, Otaru, Hakodate, etc.

Mitsubishi Kaijo Kasai Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha
(MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.)
CABLE ADDRESS: "INSURER"
Underwriters for Marine, Fire, Transport & Automobile Insurance.
CAPITAL: Yen 5,000,000
Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Branches & Agencies: Osaka, Kobe, London, New York, etc.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKIBAK"
General Banking & Exchange Business.
CAPITAL: Yen 50,000,000
Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Branches: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, London, New York, Shanghai.

Mitsubishi Nainenki Kaisha, Limited
(MITSUBISHI INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE COMPANY, LIMITED)
CABLE ADDRESS: "NAINENKI TOKYO"
Manufacturers of Internal Combustion Engines, Aircraft, Automobiles, etc.
CAPITAL: Yen 5,000,000
Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Works: Nagoya, Kobe.

Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha
(MITSUBISHI ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED)
CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKILEC TOKYO"
Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers & other Electrical Machinery.
CAPITAL: Yen 15,000,000
Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Works: Kobe, Nagoya, Nagasaki.

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The Tokyo Asahi Shimbunsha

The Asahi Hall, Osaka

The Osaka Asahi Shimbunsha

The Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Osaka

The Takashimaya Department Store, Osaka

MODERN BUILDINGS IN JAPAN BUILT BY

Takenaka Komuten

General Contractors and Engineers

OSAKA NAGOYA
TOKYO KYOTO
KOBE YOKOHAMA

合名會社 竹中工務店

The Matsuzakaya Department Store, Nagoya

The Meikai-Building, Kobe

The Dojima Building, Osaka

The Nagoya Bank, Nagoya

The Nomura Bank, Osaka

The Mitsukoshi Department Store, Osaka

The Daimaru Department Store, Osaka

The Yamaguchi Bank, Osaka

The Daido Life Insurance Building, Osaka

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"A TREASURE OF THE WORLD"
JAPAN TEA

Gohei Matsuura
President of the Japan Central Tea Association

A Study on the Antiscorbutic Potency of Commercially Sterilized Milk and Japanese Green Tea

By Masataro Miura and Nagayo Okabe

In spite of the importance of an exact knowledge concerning the antiscorbutic potency of commercially sterilized milk, on which a large proportion of our young population more or less depends during the first months of its life as a source of vitamin C, reliable experimental data are not available on account of the well-known unsurmountable difficulties attending upon quantitative estimation of this essential factor with guinea-pigs. For the purpose of making a clean-cut observation by eliminating these difficulties, which naturally lead even the most painstaking experiments to dubious results, the authors considered monkeys, which could take freely at a time as much as 150 c.c. or more of any kind of milk given, as the best suited animals, since the antiscorbutic requirements of guineapigs and monkeys are said not to differ greatly, albeit their is a marked difference in their body weights. Needless to say, there is also a close anatomical relationship between man and monkey, as well as a great similarity in clinical and pathologic-anatomical pictures between human and experimental scurvy.

The authors successfully induced an acute typical scurvy in a female monkey, probably 2 years old, by giving a basal diet consisting of autoclaved milk and similarly treated white bread, supplemented with McCollum's salt mixture and Oryzanin as well as "Vitamin A", providing all necessary nutrients except the antiscorbutic, and then found that 150 c.c. of a sample of commercially sterilized milk, which were offered her daily soon after delivery from the dealer, in substitution for the autoclaved milk in the above basal ration, and were taken by her without any loss in some 10 minutes or sometimes sooner, improved her condition to some extent, but failed to cure it completely in a course of 55 days. A personal investigation in the dairy, which supplied the test-material, revealed the fact that the milk, which was sealed in small bottles, was sterilized by steaming in a chamber, where it was allowed to remain at temperatures varying from 96° to 90°C for 30-60 minutes, the length of time depending upon the season. It was sent, then, without delay to the dealers in the city to be distributed among the customers, who recieved it, thus, usually within some 10 hours after the sterilization. This practice is said to be now in vogue, and most commonlycarried out, with little modifications, in and near the city. Obviously, the poor nutritive value of the milk must be largely, if not entirely, due to this heat treatment.

Yenichiro Nakamura
President of the Shizuoka Tea Association

The authors took up the question of non-occurrence of infantile scurvy among the population consuming heated milk of this kind, and briefly pointed out several important factors concerned.

In further experiment with this monkey it was also ascertained that a sample of Japanese green tea effected a prompt and complete cure by a daily dose of 0.5 gms ; while 0.3 gms or less proved experimentally to be adequate to protect guinea-pigs against scurvy. From the rapidity of the cure it seems probable that the minimum protective dose of the tea for the monkey is far less than the quantity used.

Furthermore, in the course of the present experiment it was noted that menstrual disturbance, which was observed in the animal receiving only the basal diet while showing no other indications of ill-health long before the onset of the characteristic signs of scurvy, was the last of the disturbances to recover, except the decline in body weight. It may be also added that a remarkable tendency to diarrhoea, which persisted throughout the experiment without causing any apparent harm, was suspected to be somehow related to the large amount of milk contained in the diet, but not to the lack of vitamin C.

The Japan Central Tea Association
The Shizuoka-Ken Tea Association

Plucking Tea

Directions for Making a Perfect Cup of Japan Tea

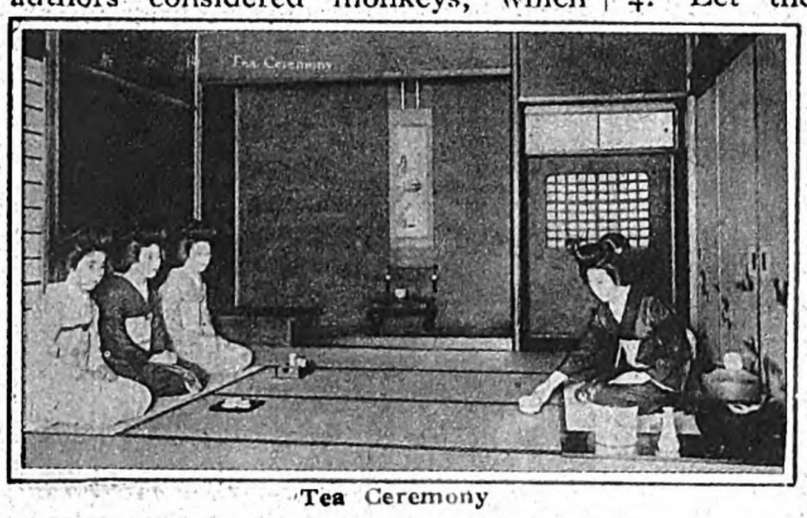
1. Scald the pot before using—an earthen one is best.
2. Put in one teaspoonful for each cup of tea.
3. Be sure the water is thoroughly boiled before pouring it into the teapot.
4. Let the infusion steep three to five minutes before using. Iced Tea is an ideal Summer drink.

For Iced Tea, make the tea in the regular way; pour off the infusion into another pot and cool in the refrig erator.

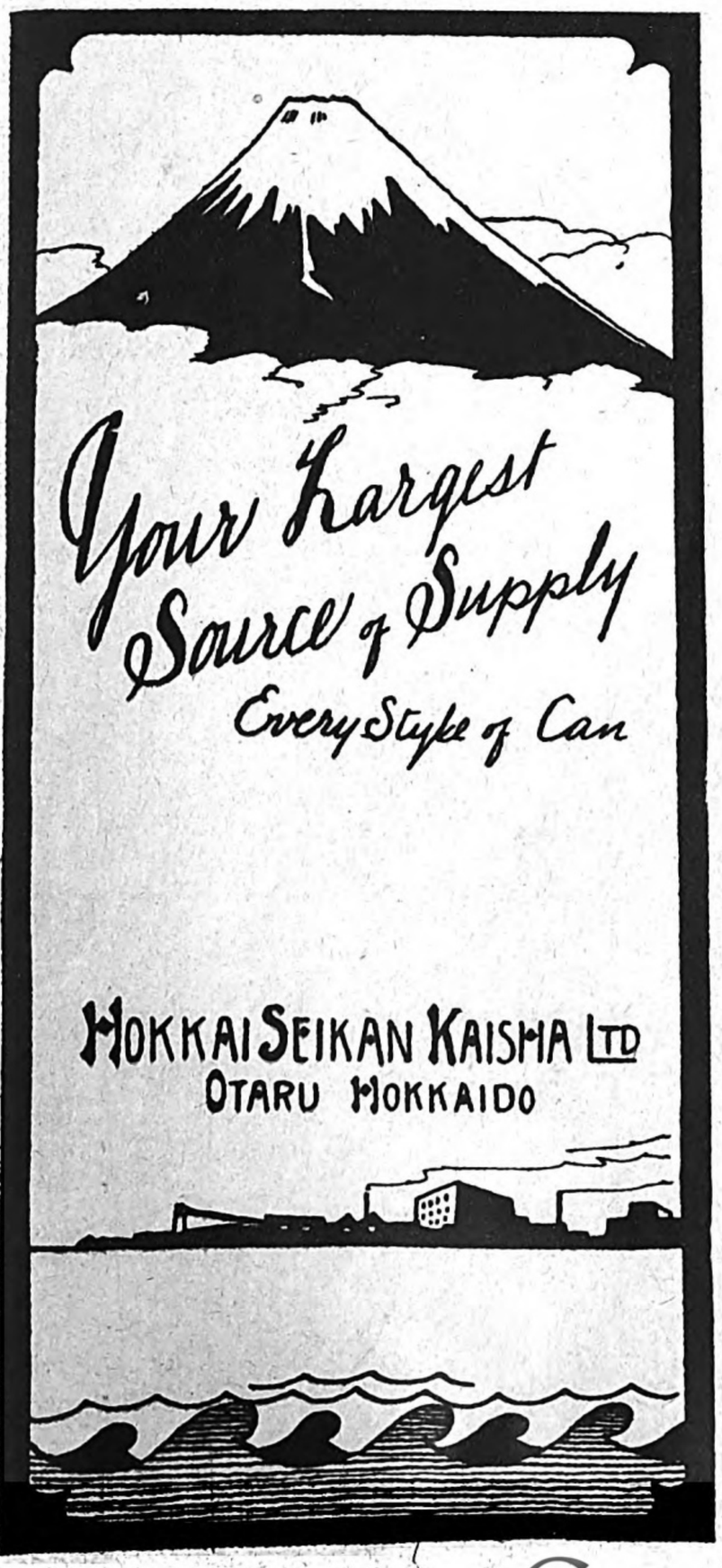
Serve with or without lemon, milk or sugar.

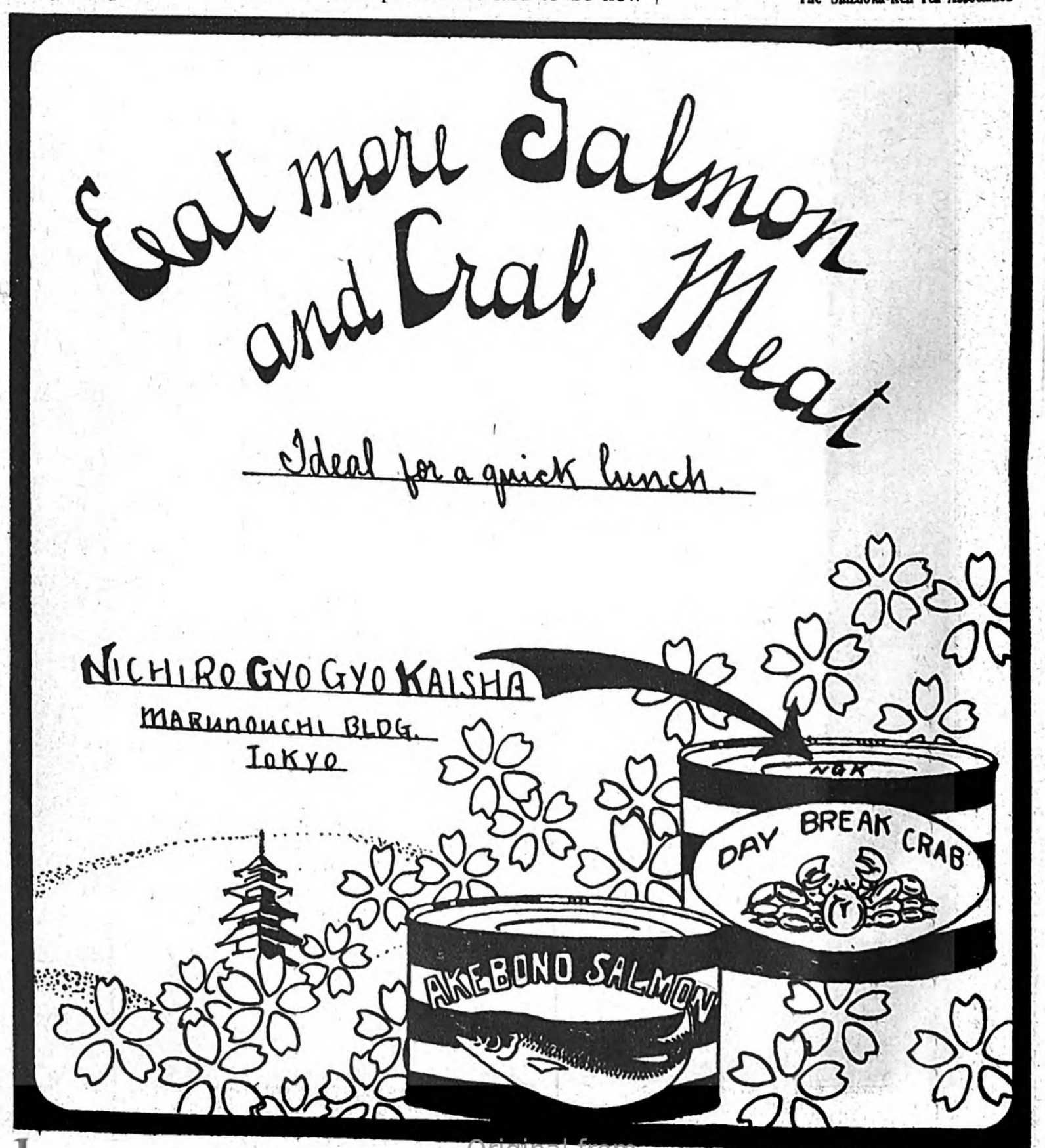
The preparation of Japan tea is very simple.

The best you can buy will cost you a fraction of a cent per cup.



Tea Ceremony





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THE

BANK OF JAPAN.

HEAD OFFICE:

TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED - - - - - 1880.

Capital subscribed (Fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund - - - - - - - - - Yen 92,500,000

PRESIDENT: **K. KODAMA,** *Esq.* *VICE-PRESIDENT:* **R. ICHINOMIYA,** *Esq.*

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K. Kodama, Esq. R. Ichinomiya, Esq. M. Odagiri, Esq. Baron Koyata Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, Esq. F. Watanabe, Esq. Prince I. Matsukata. Baron K. Morimura, K. Takeuchi, Esq. T. Hodsumi, Esq. K. Mogami, Esq. N. Igarashi, Esq. T. Okubo, Esq. Y. Suitsu, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

T. OKUBO, Esq., Manager.

TOKYO BRANCH:

No. 1, Nichome, Eirakucho, Kojimachi-ku. E. TSUYAMA, Esq., Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuang, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtau, (Vladivostock Temporarily closed.)

Correspondents in all the chief commercial cities of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: Westminster Bank, Ltd. National Provincial Bank, Ltd. Midland Bank, Ltd. Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. For particulars, apply to the Managers.

The Japan Day & Night Bank, Limited.

(Nihon Chuya Bank, Ltd.)

Capital Subscribed: Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up: - Yen 6,250,000

President: ZENSHIRO, YASUDA, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

27, Nishikonya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

TOKYO (18); YOKOHAMA (1); KYOTO (2); OSAKA (3).

BUSINESS HOURS: 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The Kyosai Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Amount of Insurance: Yen 236,000,000
Reserves: - - - Yen 41,000,000

President: ZENGORO YASUDA, *Esq.*
Managing Director:
MINOKICHI YANAGIYA, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

Yoroibashi, Nihonbashi-ku, TOKYO. JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Nagoya, Sendai, Toyama, Otaru, Kagoshima, Dairen, Keijo, & Taihoku.

The Yasuda Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED: 1863.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 150,000,000
Capital Paid-up: - Yen 92,750,000

Chairman and President:
ZENJIRO YASUDA, *Esq.*
Deputy Chairman: TOYOTARO YUUKI, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

10, Nichome, Eiraku-cho, Marunouchi, TOKYO, JAPAN.

The Yasuda Bank has Branches or Agents throughout Japan and in all the principal cities of the world. Cable Transfers, drafts, and letters of credit issued; the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange and other Banking Business transacted.

The Tokyo Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

ESTABLISHED: 1887.

Capital Subscribed: - Yen 10,000,000
Miscellaneous Reserves Yen 8,423,000

President: ZENGORO YASUDA, *Esq.*
Vice-President:
Baron ATSUSUKE NAGAMATSU.

HEAD OFFICE:

10, Nichome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Fukuoka, Sendai, Nagoya, Kyoto and Keijo.

The Imperial Flax Mfg., Company, Limited.

(Teikoku Seima Kaisha, Ltd.)

ESTABLISHED: 1885.

Capital Subscribed: - Yen 31,750,000

President: ZENSUKE YASUDA, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

Uragashi, Nihonbashi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

Yokohama, Osaka, Sapporo and Keijo.

The Company's Products include: Elastic Canvas; Fishing Nets; Flax Canvas; Hose; Linen; Linen Duck; Linen Shirting; Linen Thread for Lace; Linen Yarn; Napkins, Sheets and Towels; Netting Twine; Seaming Twine; Sewing Thread; Table Cloths.

The Third Bank, Ltd.

President: ZENBEI YASUDA, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

5, Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCH OFFICE:

4-chome, Minami-Kyutaromachi, OSAKA, JAPAN.

The Yasuda Savings Bank, Limited.

Capital Subscribed: - Yen 4,035,000
Capital Paid-up: - - Yen 2,072,500

President: ZENJIRO YASUDA, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

Nichome, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

Tokyo(20); Suburbs(12); Provinces(22).

The Yasuda Trust Company, Limited.

Capital: - - Yen 30,000,000

President: ZENJIRO YASUDA, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

2, Sanchome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku, OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

TOKYO, KYOTO and NAGOYA.

The Toyo Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

ESTABLISHED: 1920.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 5,000,000

President: ZENGORO YASUDA, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

10, Nichome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCH:

ICHOME, KORAIBASHI, OSAKA, JAPAN.

AGENTS:

EVERYWHERE IN JAPAN.

The Tokyo Real Estate Company, Limited.

(Tokyo Tatemono Kaisha, Ltd.)

President: IWAMATSU YABUTA, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

Gofukucho, Nihonbashi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

YOKOHAMA, TIENTSIN and KEIJO.

AGENCIES:

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(Yasuda Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.)

President: ZENSUKE YASUDA, *Esq.*

HEAD OFFICE:

10, Nichome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

TOKYO - - Yasuda Nail Sales Department.
EDAMITSU Yasuda Nail Factory.
HAKODATE Yasuda Warehouse.
TOKYO, OSAKA - Yasuda Transportation Department.

The Imperial Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.

(Teikoku Kaijo Kasai, Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha)

ESTABLISHED: 1893.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up: - Yen 2,500,000

President: ZENGORO YASUDA, *Esq.*
Vice-President:
Baron ATSUSUKE NAGAMATSU.

HEAD OFFICE:

10, Nichome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

BRANCH:

Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Fukuoka and Nagoya.

AGENCIES:

London, New York, San Francisco & Seattle.

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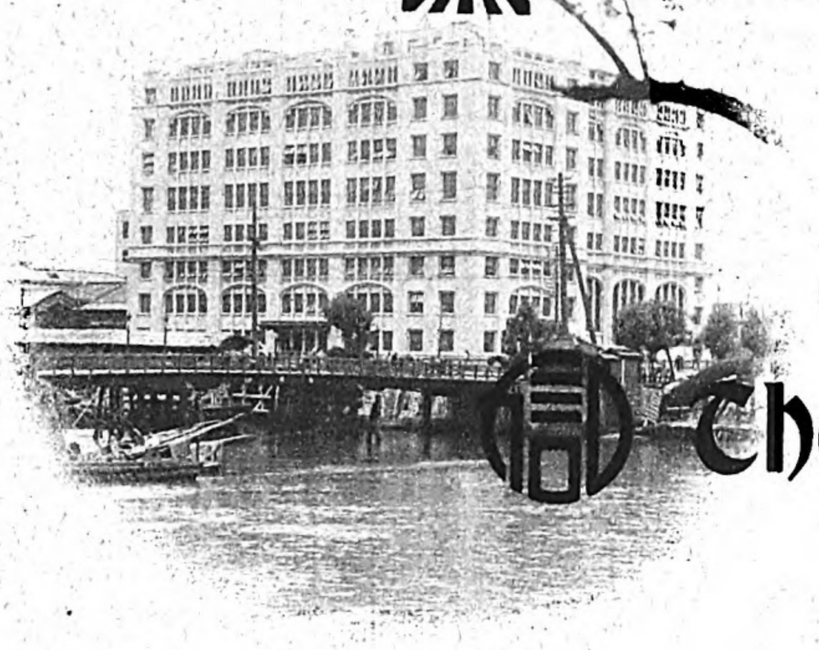
HEAD OFFICE:
TOSABORI,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

The Kajima Bank, Ltd.

PRESIDENT KEIZO HIROOKA.
ESTABLISHED 1888.
CAPITAL ¥30,200,000.

The DaidO Life Ins. Co.



PRESIDENT KEIZO HIROOKA.
ESTABLISHED 1902.
INS. IN FORCE ¥230,000,000.

The Kajima Trust Co., Ltd.

PRESIDENT KEIZO HIROOKA.
ESTABLISHED 1926.
CAPITAL ¥20,000,000.

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GOLD MEDAL BY THE MEDICAL EXHIBITION
HELD IN
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Macnin is a valuable vermifuge for dogs and other animals suffering from Ascaris Lumbricoides (round worms) and other intestinal parasites which are fatal to health, and no owner of kennels should be without a supply of this anthelmintic remedy. According to a recent report published by the Veterinary Division of the Agricultural Department, connected with the Tokyo Imperial University, **Macnin** can be safely given even to puppies without fear of any harmful after effects; and it can be freely administered as a household ascaris-vermifuge for all breeds of dogs. In this report it is further testified that if **Macnin** is administered once a month to a puppy it will act as a preventive against ascariasis.

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TUBERCULOSIS

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Pocket Specific for Digestion, Sterilization and First-Aid.
Necessary for Travelling and Home Use Spoon with Each Package.

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Prevention is Better than Cure

USE KAIKIRAI

MEN AND WOMEN, 40 YEARS OR OLDER, WHO ARE STOUT AND WHOSE BLOOD PRESSURE RUNS 150 MILLIMETERS OR HIGHER SHOULD TAKE PRECAUTIONS.

A Guard against Brain Hemorrhage, A New Medicine Discovered.

Everybody should guard himself against Hemorrhage of the Brain and the Hardening of Arteries, which are on the increase among the peoples of the world.

The majority of people suffering from Hemorrhage of the Brain are indifferent about the causes of the disease. They are ignorant of the Hardening of their Arterics, which will result in Hemorrhage of the Brain and Apoplexy. The cause of the Hardening of Arteries is the increase of Blood Pressure. When Blood Pressure is greatly increased it bursts through the Arteries which have become hardened and lost their elasticity, becoming like old rubber pipe. As the Blood-vessel is broken by the Blood Pressure it causes a Stroke of Apoplexy or Slight Paralysis.

The symptoms of extremely high Blood Pressure may be summarised as follows : Unsteady Pulsation, Shortening of Breath, Headache, Head-noises, Insomnia, Neuralgia, Waning of Eyesight, Difficulty in Walking, etc., etc.

Men and women above 40 or 50, who have suffered from Alcoholic Poisoning, Syphilis, Nicotinism, Nephritis, Diabetes, Obesity and Nervous Troubles and Inheritors of Paralysis should be careful not to suffer a Hemorrhage of the Brain. Diseases commonly suffered by men and women of old age are mostly caused by the Stiffening of Blood-vessels.

" Kaikirai," a new medicine made from sea weeds by Dr. Balad and Dr. Courtols is most effective in curing the above mentioned diseases, through stimulating the Circulation and regenerating the Lymphatic Glands, which come to exclude the poisonous elements from the body, effecting the decrease of Blood Pressure and softening of the Arteries. It will also cure such diseases as Hemorrhage of the Brain, Nervous Dyspepsia and all other diseases connected with the Nervous System.

The effectiveness of " Kaikirai " has been conclusively proven by the testimony of its constant users. Recently the number of foreigners using " Kaikirai " has greatly increased.

PRICES : ¥2.00 per box, containing 280 tablets ; ¥4.00 per box, containing 610 tablets ; ¥6.00 per box, containing 940 tablets ; ¥11.00 per box, containing 1,800 tablets, in advance with postage.

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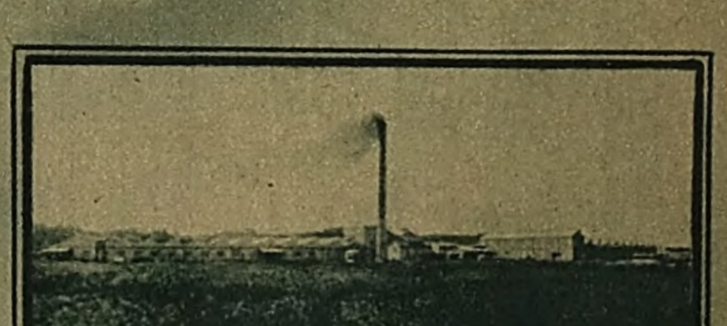

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CAPITAL: - - - - - - - - - Yen 80,000,000
PAID UP: - - - - - - - - - Yen 48,800,000
OUTPUT: - - - - - - - - - K. W. 130,247

President: *Baron K. Morimura.*
Chief Director: *Mr. T. Tanahashi.*

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Railway Transportation, Plantation,
Manufacture of Carbide, Oxygen, etc.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.
BRANCHES: OITA, FUKUOKA.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:

THE KYUSHU ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION CO., LTD.
CAPITAL: ¥ 10,000,000 OUTPUT: K.W. 100,000

THE TSUETATE-RIVER HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.
CAPITAL: ¥ 5,000,000 OUTPUT: K.W. 15,900

THE CHIKUGO ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED
CAPITAL: - - - - - - - - - - ¥ 1,550,000

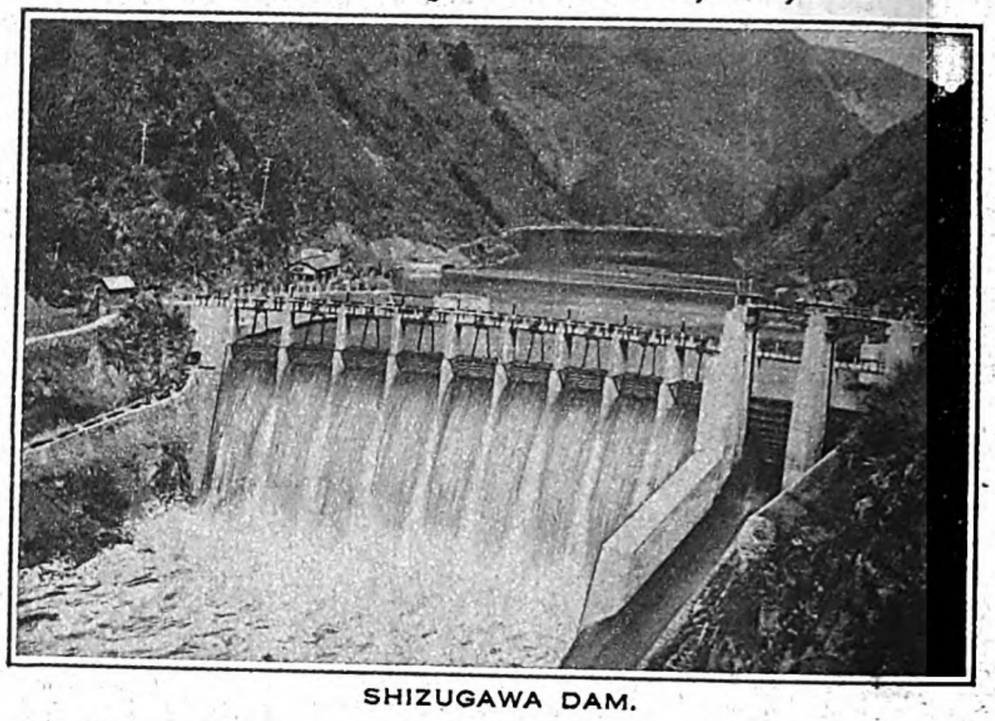
THE KYUSHU ELECTROCHEMICAL MFG. CO., LTD.
CAPITAL: - - - - - - - - - - ¥ 1,000,000

UJIGAWA ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

OSAKA, JAPAN.

PRESIDENT & DIRECTOR: Yasushige Hayashi, Esq.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: Senzaburo Kageyama, Esq.

Authorized Capital: Yen 90,000,000



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The Company serves, directly or indirectly, 188 communities in the central part of the Empire, including the important cities of Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto. The population of the area served is estimated at 8,000,000.

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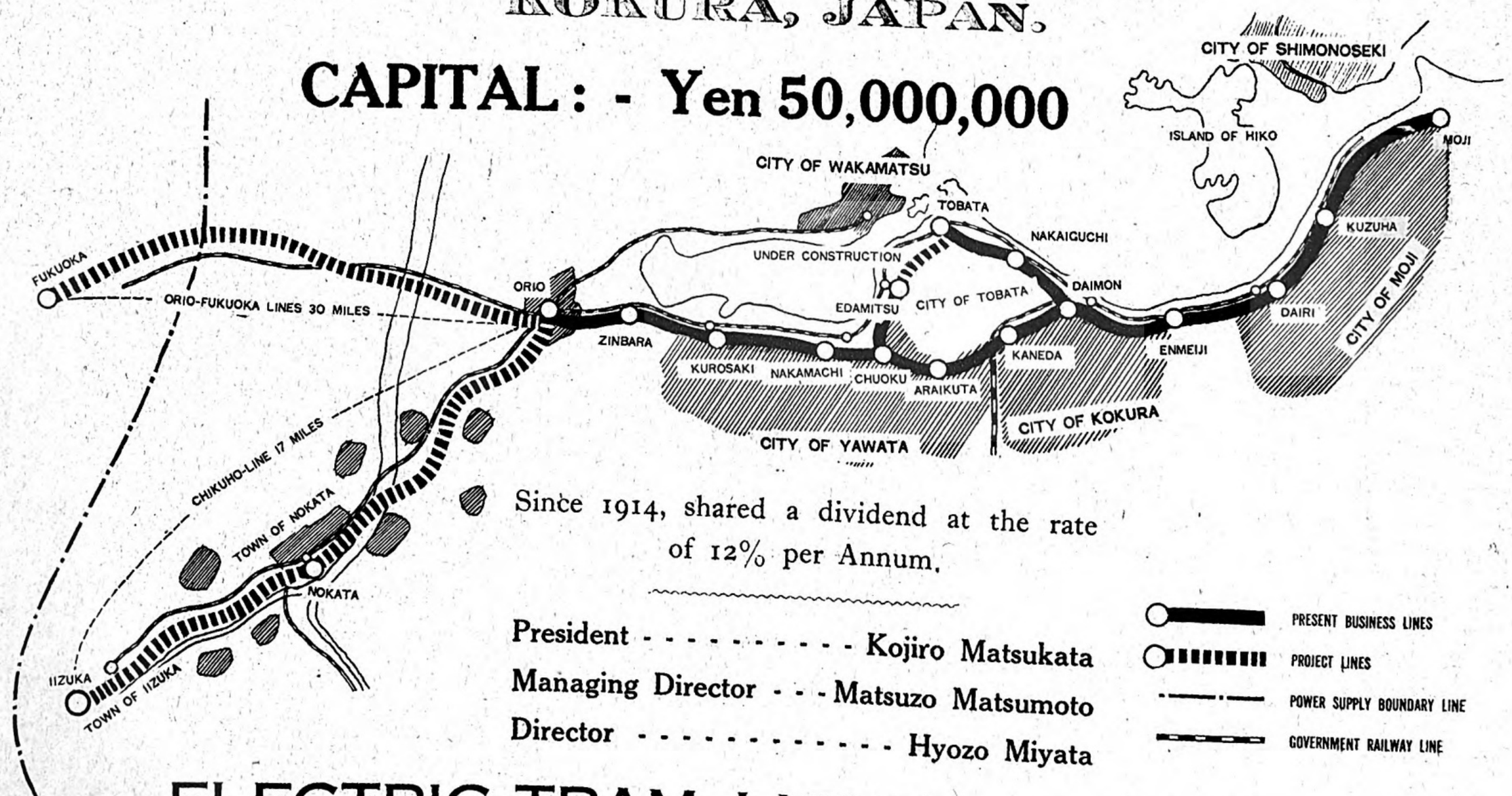
ESTABLISHED 1909 A. D.

KYUSHU ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

KOKURA, JAPAN.

CAPITAL: - Yen 50,000,000



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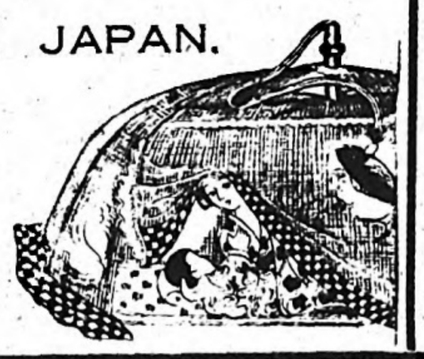

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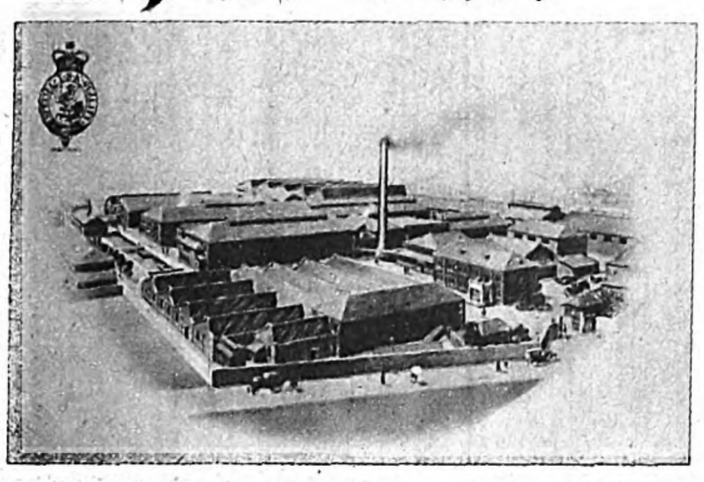

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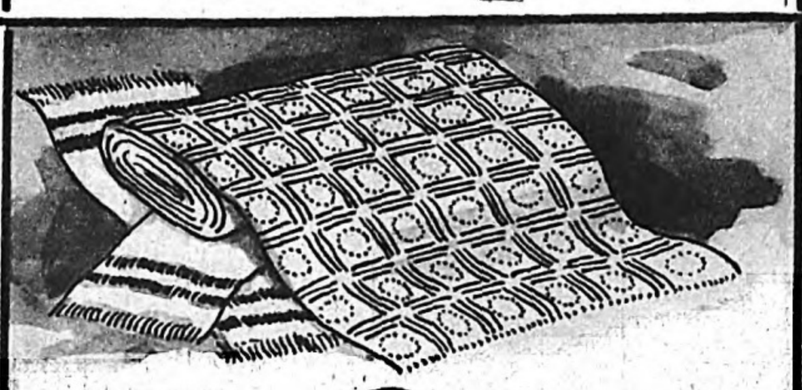

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Tels. Honmachi 116, 117, 118.

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Velveteen has gained
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Velveteen of
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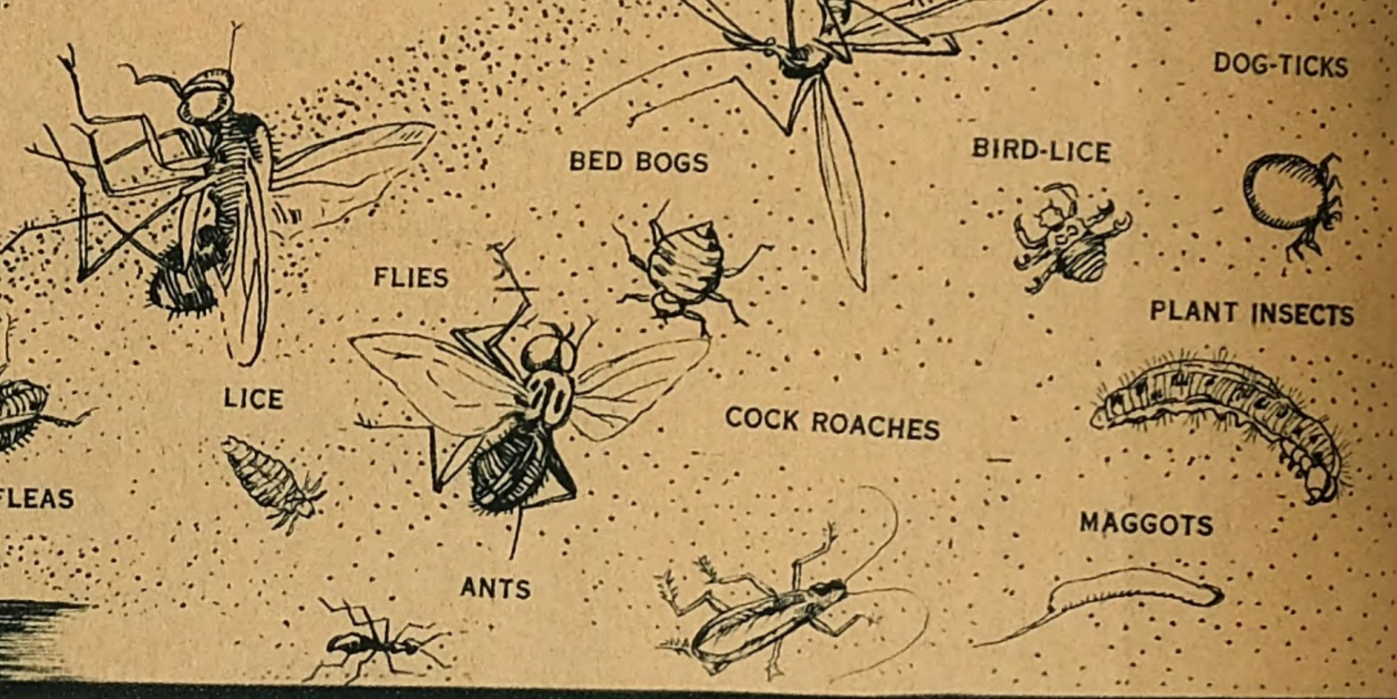

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櫻咲く國

日本に此の雑誌あり

代表九種

發行所 東京 大日本雄辯會講談社

『雜誌報國』

大日本雄辯會講談社の精神と編輯方針

——社長野間清治氏の抱負——

日本にこれ程の發行部數を有する雜誌が存在するといふことは、世界の一驚異でなければならぬ。

日本の人口七千餘萬、それに對して、キングは月月百五十萬内外の大部數を出してゐるのである。

尚キング以外同社發行の八雜誌又夫れ〴〵各方面に絶大の歡迎を受けてゐる。隨つて同社の九雜誌の總發行部數は驚くべき大量に上り、全日本の雜誌總部數の六割以上を占むる有樣で日本の大なる誇の一になつてゐる。

雜誌報國—

日本の忠勇なる兵士が一死以つて君恩に報ゆる精神、この精神が直ちに同社の精神である。發行する九雜誌は大和魂の權化であり、日本民族の精華であると謂はれてゐる。

而して同社に於ては、全日本國民、尠くも文字の讀める限り、一人殘らず必ず一册以上の雜誌を讀むやうにしたいと、これが爲めには微頭微尾卑仕的精神を以てし、社内一同は渾然一體、誠實勤勉、縱橫考慮の三大社是の下に、朝から晩まで眞に死物狂ひの大努力を致して居る。

「雜誌報國」これが同社々長野間清治氏及同社一同少年少女に至る迄皆胸底に燃ゆる、熱烈の祈願であり抱負である。

同社の雜誌は、大人向きのもの、婦人向きのもの、少年少女幼年向等、九雜誌いろ〳〵であるが、その何れも「面白くて爲めになる」ここを標語として居る。この標語は野間氏が創めて作つた言葉で、その雜誌を萬人に讀ませ而してその讀者の爲に靈さうその如き是亦一般の驚異である。

「總ては道德だ」「總ては人だ」と此處に力を致して居る點だと思ふ。「穀を植うるは一年の計、樹を植うるは十年の計、人を植うるは百年の計」同社では現在の「人」の向上と將來の「人」の養成ここに絶えず非常に力を盡してゐる。故に同社の發展は止まるところなく、やがて世界における有數の大出版業者として普く世界にその名を稱へられる日が來るに違ひない。同社の文化に對する貢獻、人類に對する勳功、いよ〳〵偉大なるものがあらうこと、今や全日本嘱望の的となつてゐる。

Mr. Seiji Noma

"JOURNAL PATRIOTISM"

SPIRIT AND POLICY OF THE KODANSHA CONTROLLED BY

THE DAI NIPPON YUBENKAI

Aspiration and Plan of Seiji Noma, President.

It must be a wonder to the world that Japan has magazines with the tremendous circulation of those published by the Kodansha. Japan has a population of over seventy millions. The circulation of "The King" reaches 1,500,000 a month. Eight other magazines issued by the Kodansha are almost as popular. The total circulation of her nine magazines is over 60 per cent. of the combined circulation of all the other magazines in the Empire. Something for Japan to be proud of. **"Journal Patriotism"**—the phrase sounds unique, but this is the same as the spirit that makes brave Japanese soldiers offer their lives for the Emperor. This spirit is that of the Kodansha. The nine magazines are the Yamato Spirit incarnate and the flower of the Yamato Nation. "One magazine for every individual," is the object the Kodansha has in view. For this, the members of the staff of the Kodansha are diligently at work under the three mottoes—co-operation, sincerity and deliberate consideration. "Journal Patriotism" is the ideal and aspiration of President Noma and all the staff under him.

The periodicals issued by the Kodansha are for men, women and children. "Interesting and useful" is its slogan. This slogan was created by Mr. Noma and embodies the desire to have everybody read and get something good from his reading. Cheapness is another distinctive feature of all Kodansha magazines. These magazines are cheap because of the large numbers in which they are printed. Interesting, useful and cheap magazines for everybody—this is the secret of the great popularity of the Kodansha publications. The Kodansha magazines are found everywhere in Japan. They are highly valued for their contributions to cultural development, enchancement of morals and social education.

The Kodansha aims to be the faithful servant of its readers. The Kodansha is growing rapidly. Magazine publishing is generally believed to be the most difficult of all business ventures. The rapid development of the Kodansha during the short period since its establishment is a marvel. What is the greatest cause? It is the conviction that "Morals and men come first," that "One year is enough for a cereal crop, ten years are necessary for the growth of a tree, but a century is necessary to make a man complete." The Kodansha is concentrating its energy on the elevation of the status of "men of the present" and the training of "men of the future."

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THE YUBEN

The guidance of eloquence and spiritual culture in life is the characteristic feature of this magazine. It is a living exponent of success and the fixing of one's aim in life, so it is widely read among students. Politicians and business men of progressive mind also patronize it.

THE FUJIN CLUB

A magazine, noble and interesting, exactly suited to Japanese womanhood. It enjoys a high reputation not only among high-class ladies but among vocational women as well.

THE KODAN CLUB

This is the greatest magazine of amusement and taste. It defies rivalry in point of interest. It contains novels, historical stories, comic stories and miscellaneous articles by the first class writers of the day.

THE GENDAI

The authority among high-class magazines. It contains fresh stories of universal interest in all walks of life. It is, so to speak, a great treasure house of taste and knowledge.

THE SHONEN CLUB

This is the best periodical for lads. With beautiful frontispieces and reading matter full of interest and education value, it is highly recommended by schools at the most ideal of boys' magazines.

THE SHOJO CLUB

Enthusiastic welcome is accorded this magazine by the young girls of Japan. It is the best magazine of the kind because of its educational value and training of taste and character.

THE YONEN CLUB

Children find satisfaction in this magazine. It appeals exactly to their psychology. Beautifully colored and finely get up, it is recommended by distinguished scholars and educationalists.

THE OMOSHIRO CLUB

Refined jokes, humor and amusement pervade the OMOSHIRO CLUB. One copy is enough to make a man happy for a month. The only magazine of real fun and enjoyment found in Japan. Noted cartoonists of the day draw for this magazine.

大日本雄辯會講談社發行の九雜誌
何れも各方面に於て第一の發行部數を有す

キング—發行部數は日本第一。執筆者は悉く日本第一流の文豪名士大家令嬢令息部に世界各國名士。老若男女誰でも面白く讀に爲になる眞に日本の理想的國民雜誌！

雄辯—日本唯一の雄辯指導と藏世界最の雜誌。立派成功の活指針、若ねく青年學生に歡迎せらる。政界、實業界等の新人悉く愛讀す。

婦人倶樂部—上品で面白く美しく、眞に日本女性の味方として、上流婦人間にも女學生、職業婦人間にも最も歡迎が高い。

講談倶樂部—日本第一の娯樂大雜誌。講談、落語等執筆者第一流の作家揃ひ、家庭に於ける凡ゆる方面の總味と知識の大寶庫！

現代—高級雜誌界の統一大權威。社會百般の活記事を明瞭しんさする者の良師友。

少年倶樂部—日輪は美しく、進む物は面白く、學校家庭ともに於ても理想的課外讀み物として、學校家庭ともに於ても賞讃を受く。日本一の少年雜誌。

少女倶樂部—全日本の少女より愛んこと熱烈を受けてゐる。でも教育的に、趣味と品性の向上に適する理想的内容を以て編輯してゐる。

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面白倶樂部—上品な滑稽、濃厚な興味、本誌一册常に傍に置いて家を圓滿に導く。日本唯一の興味な娯樂雜誌。漫畫、

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INCORPORATED: MARCH, 1912

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Reserve Funds.....Yen 24,650,000
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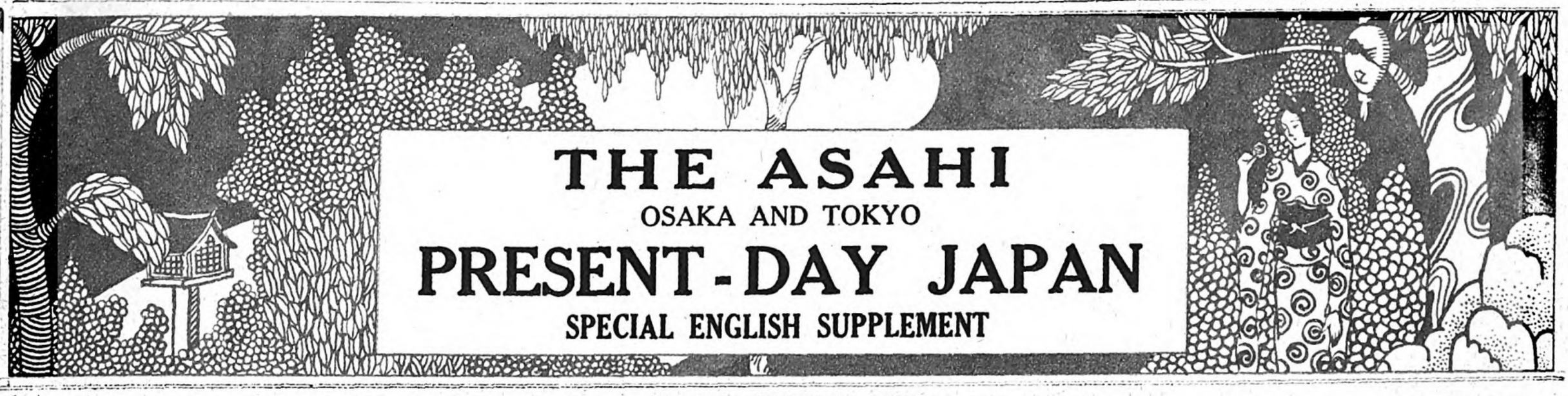

OSAKA, JUNE 20, 1927

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INTERNATIONAL PEACE

JAPAN'S NEW AIMS

By Misao Takahara, Editor of the Osaka Asahi

Japan's position has been greatly internationalised during the brief period of a century, but still to the masses of civilised countries in the West she remains obscure. This is due to the lack of a proper means of introducing Japan to foreign nations owing, above all, to language difficulties. The literature written in any western language dealing with Japan is, therefore, of necessity not only for Japan, who wants to introduce herself, but for the western nations who want to understand Japan. For this double purpose the Asahi's "Present-Day Japan" was first issued in April, 1925. Our undertaking was enthusiastically welcomed both at home and abroad, and now we issue the 1927 number.

The year 1927 is the beginning of a new reign under a new monarch. According to the Japanese usage every reign has a name of its own, and every time the ruler changes, the name of the reign changes too. The name of the new reign is "Showa". "Showa" means "enlightenment of the masses, the co-operation between the ruler and the subjects, and peace with foreign nations." Indeed "Showa" predicts the new path along which Japan under her new ruler would work out her own destiny.

It was during the Meiji period that the imperialism which culminated in the world war was in vogue throughout the world. The war broke all records for destruction of life and property, but its sacrifices were not made entirely in vain, for it gave the world some great lessons, one of which was that modern warfare means unrecoverable loss both materially and spiritually to the victors as well as the vanquished. In conformity with this lesson, so dearly bought, the great peace movement was started, and it has become a world-wide tendency. Our new regime

conforms with this tendency. The Reign of Taisho just closed was not conspicuous for any such great events as was the Reign of Meiji. The fact that the Taisho Regime was not so flowery and glittering as the preceding regime must not be construed as proof of the decline of the country. While the Meiji Regime was marked by the inauguration of the new western civilisation, the Taisho Regime was one of preparation, for the conservation of energy for future activities. Now with the accession of the new young Emperor, we enter upon new activities with the energy conserved during the fifteen years of Taisho. These activities are to be for peace, as implied in the new year name Showa. Co-operation with foreign countries for the achievement of peace is the aim of the new age. "Showa" is written with the two characters, "sho" and "wa". The literal meaning of "sho" is light, which, if taken figuratively, stands for expulsion of the dark side of politics.

There is a fundamental principle underlying the three regimes: it is the maintenance of the peace of the Far East, a contribution to the general peace of the world. It was in comformity with this principle that during the Meiji Regime Japan waged two gigantic wars, it was also for the realisation of this principle that during the Taisho Regime Japan conserved her energy for future activity, and it is with the mission of carrying out this principle that we now enter upon the new regime. Grave incidents took place in China just in the opening of the new regime as if to test Japan at the outset of a new reign. Japan's policy in China, as given elsewhere, is non-interference, with the one condition that the peace of the Far East shall not be disturbed by any local incident in China. Now the situation in China is growing graver, and setting a great task before the Japanese nation. It is a happy coincidence that this grave situation did not arise until the beginning of Showa, when the nation is entering upon a new regime with the strength conserved during the Taisho period. This 1927 issue of "Present-Day Japan" at the beginning of Showa is of great significance for the Asahi Shimbun. The Asahi has jealously observed her tradition since the establishment of the paper more than 40 years ago. The Asahi's tradition is strict impartiality in all problems, whether political, social, economic or international. The fact that the Asahi assumes an impartial attitude in all problems is eloquent proof that the paper is not hampered by any interests, and its leading articles have great weight with the reading public. The Asahi is always ahead of the times in the formation of public opinion. It was the Asahi that first asserted that general manhood suffrage should be granted in Japan. It was the Asahi that raised the cry for the reduction of military expenditure. Under severe persecution, the Asahi fought militarism and bureaucracy and succeeded in turning public opinion toward democracy. There are still not a few publicists who believe in social progress through war. We are of opinion that such publicists live in a fool's paradise. The world war has forcibly taught that the next war will ruin civilisation. War must, therefore, be avoided by every means. In the Pacific the Chinese problem is a stumbling block to peace. Japan's policies in China have an important bearing upon the stabilization of the situation in the Far East. The Asahi, by faithfully observing her traditional policy, will guide the public opinion of Japan regarding Chinese problems, so that the nation shall not go astray from the normal course.

The Asahi is also a strong supporter of the League of Nations, and indeed believes in the arrival of the millennium through this device. On this account the Asahi has repeatedly advised the United States of America and Russia to join the League of Nations, which cannot be complete without these two great Powers.

With the great objects above enumerated, the Asahi, Osaka and Tokyo, now enters a new field of activity, reflecting the mood of the nation which, with the opening of the new reign, is ready to launch forth into a vigorous peace campaign for the Far East and for the world. It is our sincere desire that the world should give the same enthusiastic welcome and support to "Present-Day Japan" for 1927 as it has to preceding numbers.

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JAPAN IN MOURNING OVER DEATH OF LATE EMPEROR TAISHO

Solemn Funeral Ceremonies in Tokyo

The Emperor's Death

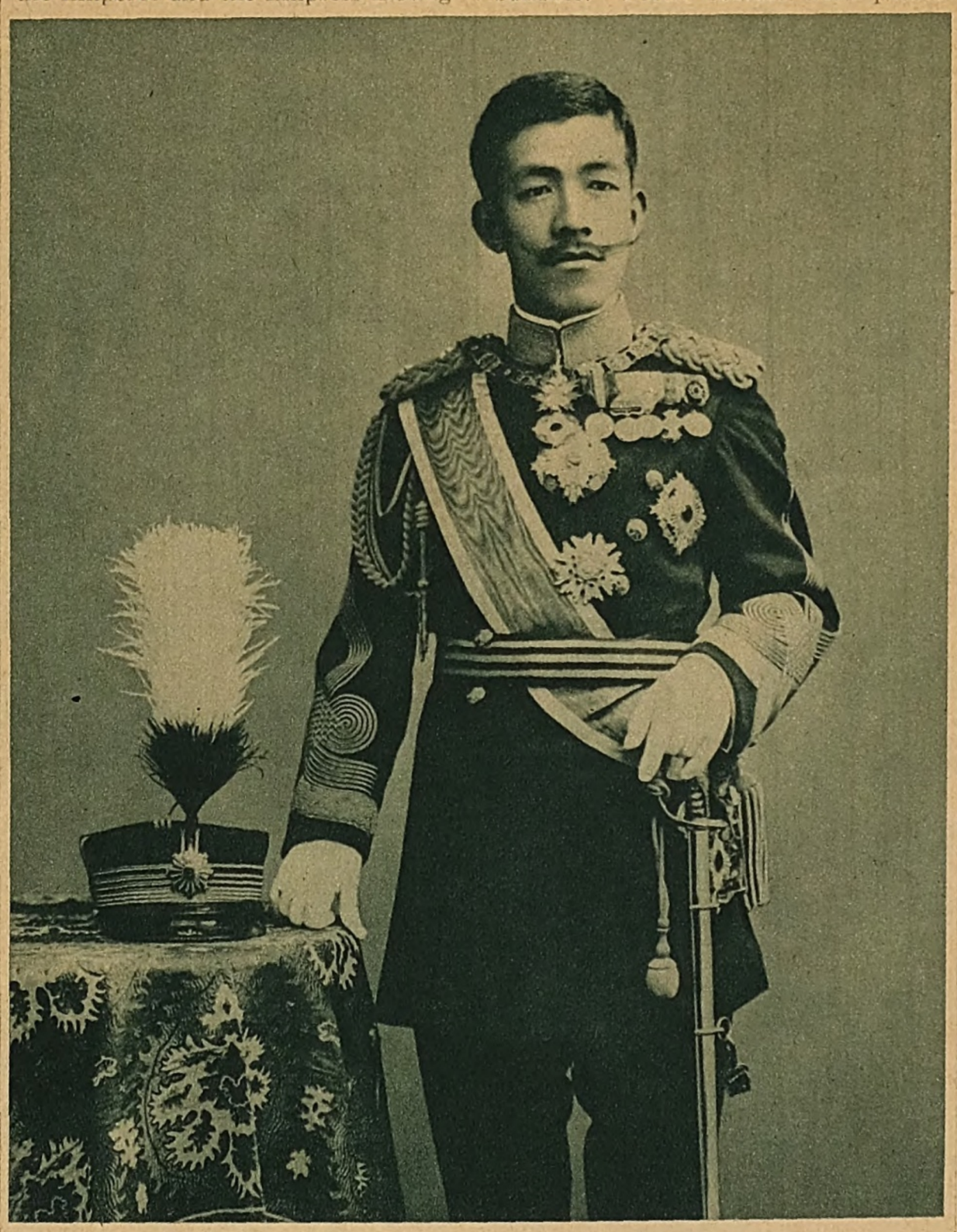
On November 11th, 1926, gloom prevailed all over Japan, because an official bulletin was issued by the Imperial Household Department to the effect that the Emperor, who had long been ill at Hayama, a seashore resort some 33 miles distant from Tokyo, was in a condition which caused grave anxiety. After that, official bulletins were issued from time to time, each of which showed that there was no particular development in the Emperor's condition until December 12th, when it changed for the worse. The Empress and the Crown Prince and Princess stayed at Hayama, and personally attended at the sick-bed of the Emperor. The sympathies and concern of the nation was expressed in ample and varied ways. Not only was every temple, shrine and church filled with worshippers offering earnest prayers for the speedy recovery of the Emperor, but the spacious grounds in front of the Imperial Palace at Tokyo were crowded, day and night, with tens of thousands of people who, sitting on the icy ground covered with gravel, prayed God or the Gods that the Monarch's condition might improve. In spite of the nation's earnest prayers, the bulletin issued on December 16th was disappointing, for it reported that the royal patient had an irregular pulse and weak respiration, and His Majesty's condition was critical. By this time virtually all of official Japan had gathered at Hayama, where administrative business was being conducted. The critical condition of the royal patient continued until the 23rd of the same month, when His Majesty's heart showed signs of weakening. Members of the Imperial Family, cabinet ministers, high officials and dignitaries assembled at Hayama, and anxiously watched developments. On December 24th the condition of the Emperor necessitated the issue of bulletins at least once every hour, and the one issued at 1 a.m. on the 25th, reported that the royal patient's respiration was 40.8 and his pulse uncountable. The final bulletin, issued fifteen minutes later, reported that the Emperor's condition was extremely critical. Then at 1.25 a.m., December 25th, the Emperor died amidst the profound grief of the nation, at the age of 48, after a reign of fifteen years.

The Crown Prince acceded immediately in a simple but solemn ceremony at 3.15 a.m. The ceremony was attended by the members of the Imperial Family, Marquis Saionji, a veteran statesman, Field-Marshal Admiral Togo, all the cabinet ministers, and high civil and military officers. At 10 a.m., an Imperial Rescript was issued, announcing that the new reign had begun under the name of "Showa," which means "International Peace and Co-operation." In the Rescript, the new Emperor expressed his determination that his reign should indeed be one of peace and co-operation at home and in international relations. On the following day, the newly ascended Emperor and Empress returned to the capital and, the same night, the mortal remains of the deceased Monarch were brought back to the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

The State Funeral

The posthumous name of the late Emperor was announced as "Taisho Tenno." The State Funeral service was fixed for February 7th. Higashi-Asakawa, some twenty miles east by north from Tokyo, was selected for the resting place of the late ruler. The newly-built mausoleum was named "Tama-Ryo." On the appointed day there assembled to see the funeral procession about a hundred thousand people, who lined all the route extending over four miles from the Imperial Palace to the Funeral Hall at Shinjuku Imperial Gardens. Many of these people came from distant places. At 8.30 a.m. a service for the departed soul of the late ruler was conducted in the Imperial Palace in the presence of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, and at 10 a.m. was held the final service in the Imperial Palace. The darkening twilight of sunset heralded the commencement of the state funeral of Taisho Tenno. The funeral cortege left the Palace at six amidst the roaring of signal guns. The catafalque containing the mortal remains of the late Monarch began to move slowly from the Palace. The minute guns fired by both Navy and Army penetrated to the hearts of the inhabitants of the city and the neighbouring districts. The Emperor and the Empress Dowager, attired in black, sent off the catafalque from the tent erected at the Main Gate of the Palace. The funeral cortege was so long that when the vanguard arrived at the Funeral Hall at Shinjuku, the last contingent had hardly left the Palace. Seven thousand persons participated in the procession, and it took two hours for the whole line to pass any given spot. It was a freezing night, the thermometer showing a point below zero, but no adverse weather could daunt the loyal subjects who had stationed themselves in two packed lines along the route to view the funeral and pay their last homage to the deceased Emperor. Many of them had waited standing for more than twelve hours.

The procession was headed by seven Police-Superintendents and Police Inspectors, and the Army and Navy Guards of Honour. The Military Band played the Funeral March. After the Guards of Honour came two torch-bearers dressed in ancient court costumes. Next came court officials dressed in the olden court costumes. Court men carried a pair of drums, a pair of gongs, five yellow banners and five white banners. Torch bearers were placed at intervals of six feet. The dim light of the pine torches brought into relief both the procession and the bowing subjects lining both sides of the route, a scene which is never to be seen again in our lives. After the banners, there came five pairs each of quivers, shields, and halberds, and large banners of the Sun and Moon. The chest containing the clothes and utensils which the late Monarch had used while living, followed. When at last the funeral car came into sight, the crowds bowed in unison in the deepest spirit of veneration, and sobs were audible among the multitudes. It was drawn by four well-trained black oxen. The slow movement and humble manner of the animals added to the solemnity of the occasion. The oxen were attended by the eight trainers led by their chief, Mr. Nishioka. The funeral car had peculiar wheels which produced seven creaking notes, harmonising with the Funeral March played by the military band. It was escorted by torch-bearers, the court-chamberlains, who had attended the deceased Monarch during his life time, twenty-eight Army and Navy officers, and the court physicians. Finally came the representative of the Emperor, Prince Chichibu, who recently came back from England through America. He was attired in the military uniform of an infantry lieutenant. Close to him walked Prince Takamatsu, the third son of the late Emperor. He was attired in uniform of a naval sub-lieutenant. Then followed Prince Kán-In, the Princes Fushimi, Sr. and Jr., and other Princes of the Blood and the Korean Prince Li. After the Princes came about three thousand civil and military officers. The rear-guard of the procession consisted of the Naval and Military Guards of Honour, three thousand strong, headed by a band. The whole procession was about six thousand metres in length. The funeral car arrived at the Funeral Hall at Shinjuku at half past eight.



The Emperor Taisho — Le défunt Empereur Taishô

The Funeral Services

The Funeral Hall was a very simple one, the three sides being walled with cloth and the entrance being half covered with a screen of white cloth. Eight Kasuga-Toro, or lanterns, hung from the ceiling and shed forth a dim light suitable to the scene. Beyond the second Torii hung fifty lanterns bearing the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest. The dim light from these lanterns made a queer contrast with the strong light from the arc-lights. Beside the first Torii a pair of big watch-fire stands gave up flames to flicker in the wind. The scene was reminiscent of the Age of the Gods as described in the ancient history of Japan.

Before the Funeral Procession arrived at the Shinjuku Gardens there had arrived there His Majesty the Emperor, the Empress Dowager, and the representative of the Empress, besides the foreign diplomatic representatives and their wives and others numbering eight thousand, who were accommodated in two temporarily erected halls. The entire funeral procession had arrived at Shinjuku at 9.10 p.m., and the ceremonies began with mournful

The late Emperor on a visit to the villa of Marshal Yamagata (sitting at the Emperor's left), who predeceased him by four years

Un jour l'Empereur Taishô visita la villa du duc Yamagata, qui lui aussi est mort aujourd' hui. Voici la photografie commémorative: de gauche à droite, le quatrième le Mikado défunt, le cinquième le feu-duc Yamagata

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The Imperial bullock car hearse, out on a trial trip shortly before the funeral

On s'exerce à trainer le char funèbre

Foreigners on hand early in the section reserved for them near the Foreign Office

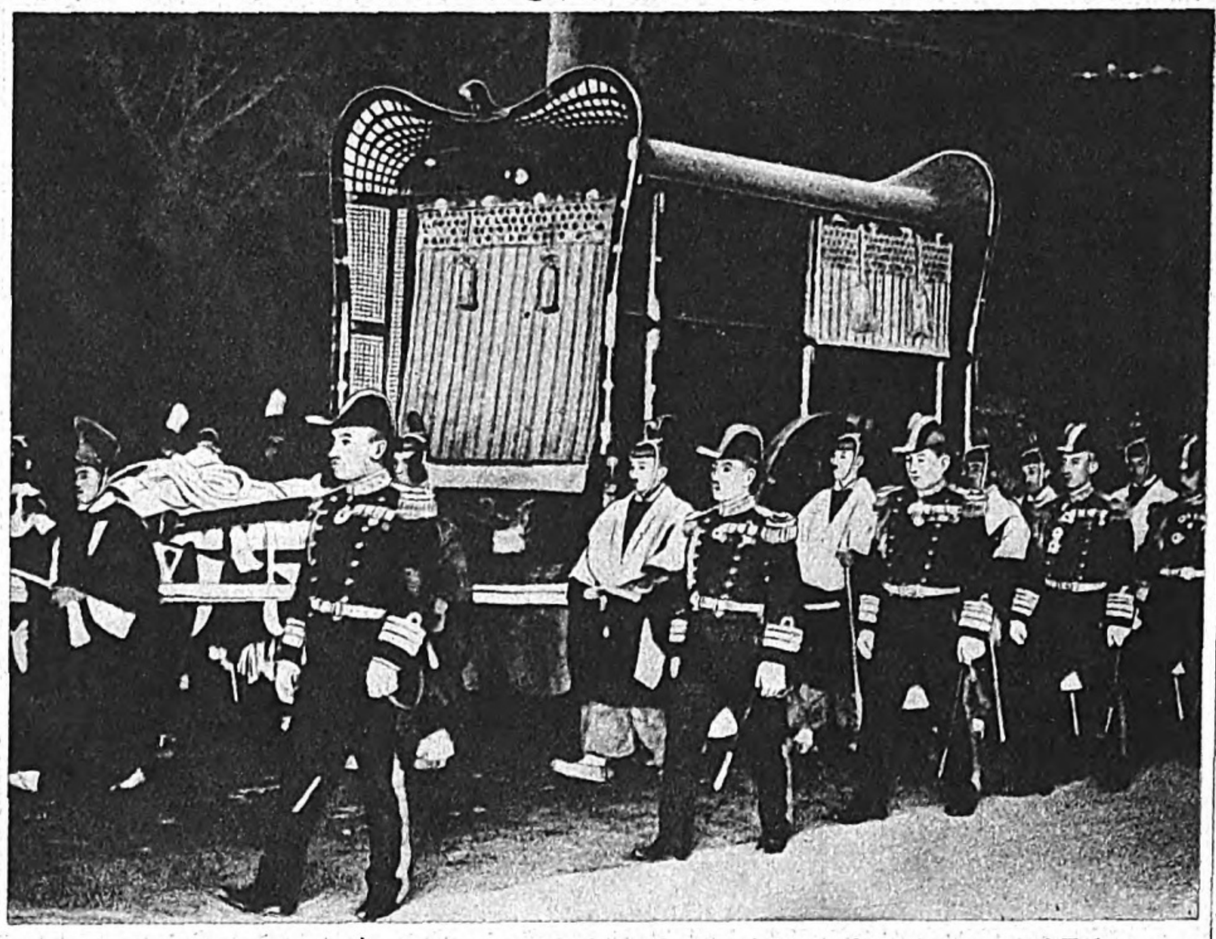
Une foule d'étrangers attendant le cortège funèbre du Mikado

music by the court musicians. In cordance with the Shinto rites, enty-three kinds of offerings were ade to the Spirit of the deceased onarch. The Emperor, conducted y Viscount Watanabe, Master of eremonies, walked to the alter escorted y two chamberlains who carried the mperial Sword and the Seal. His ajesty offered a sacred branch and verently bowed. After that His ajesty recited a Shinto prayer, or emorial address, in a sonorous voice, l those present remaining bowed the most respectful manner. After e Emperor, the Representatives of the mpress and the Empress Dowager ent through the same formalities, llowed by other princes and the reign diplomatic representatives. inally Premier Wakatsuki, represent- g the entire nation, offered a prayer. he supreme moment came at 11 clock when the whole nation would t up a final prayer to the late ruler. he funeral march of the bands, the om of distant guns, the solemn elling of temple bells, and the shriek- g of the sirens of factories produced sorrowful symphony for the occasion. t eleven the ceremonies were over. he Imperial Coffin was transferred to palanquin and borne by one hundred d five Yase-Doji, or bearers specially lected in accordance with ancient stoms, conveyed to a special train at endagaya Station near Shinjuku, and midst the farewell salutes of the Em- eror, the Empress Dowager and others, left for the Tama Mausoleum at Asakawa at 12.25 a.m. on the eighth.

At Higashi-Asakawa

All preparations had been made at Asakawa by one o'clock on the morning of the eighth. The Guards of Honour, led by the Commander of the First Infantry Brigade, were stationed on both sides of the route from Higashi-Asakawa Station to the Mausoleum.

Princess Takeda, representing the Empress, Princess Asaka, representing the Empress Dowager, Princess Kita-shirakawa and Princess Higashi-Kuni had arrived shortly before the Imperial Train. One hundred and one guns were fired at 1.38 a.m. to announce the arrival of the Imperial Catafalque at the station. The coffin was removed from the train to the palanquin, and twenty minutes later the procession began to move toward the Mausoleum. At 2.20, it arrived at the Funeral Hall. The coffin was removed to the car prepared for carrying it up the inclined path leading to the final resting place. Wrapped in white silk, the coffin moved up a fifty-foot slope at a speed of one foot a minute. The attendants on the car were the Funeral Envoys, Court Chamberlains and some railway experts. The car conveying the Imperial Coffin was brought up to the Shrine in the Mausoleum where the remains and the chests containing the personal effects of the late Emperor were finally laid. This was at 5.40 a.m. The further ceremonies were conducted in the presence of the Imperial Representatives, the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and high civil and military officers. Before the ceremonies were over, day began to dawn and the sun rose, changing the dark surroundings into a picturesque scene. Final prayers and offerings were made by all those present. Amidst salutes of the members of the Imperial Family the gate of the Mauso-



The funeral car and attendants passing through the night-darkened streets of Tokyo

Le char funèbre gardé par des officiers de marine s'avance solennellement (photo de nuit)

leum was closed forever. It was half past seven on the morning of the eighth when the ceremonies were finally completed. Thus were the remains of Taisho Tenno laid in their eternal resting place at Asakawa. On the 7th, 8th and 9th, all music for pleasure was abandoned, and schools and banks and business houses suspended work in token of the universal sorrow.

OLD JAPAN REVIVED FOR A NIGHT

By H. Schuck, Representative of the New York Times

Time rolled back the curtains of the past, tonight, to receive into its bosom the body of Taisho, late Emperor of Japan. He who had led his people along an ever-widening avenue of material progress was ushered into the historic fold of the " line unbroken for ages eternal " with rites constant through centuries; rites so deeply rooted in the soil of the Empire that they stand immutable, rebuffing innovation. The Funeral Hall at Shinjuku was more than a temple in which to pay final respects to a deceased sovereign; it was a link reuniting the virility of the present with the stability of the past.

Seen through the flare of the funeral torches, the phrase " unbroken for ages eternal " suddenly was revealed in its full power as the secret of the strength of the Empire. Mingling with the sorrowful notes of the Shinto musicians came through the solemn hush the sounds of the city, faintly, as though across the centuries which separated the ceremonies from the mechanical bustle of the great city. Within the Funeral Hall time had been stopped; the pages of history had been turned back; the scene was that of Japan in its early childhood. Without, the stress of modern competition carried forward indominitably the activities of progress, a force so strong that not even the sorrow of a people could stay it. Within the Hall was revealed the sou of the Empire, unchanging, immortal;

Crowds at Akasaka Mitsuke, where they waited all day to see the Emperor's funeral pass

La foule attend de bon matin à l'Akasaka-mitsouké pour payer ses hommages au cortège funèbre

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L'IMPRESSION DE PURETÉ

Par. P. Claudel, l'ex-ambassadeur de France au Japon

Ces ambassadeurs de la mort s'avançant à de longues distances l'un derrière l'autre vers les hauts torii de bois blanc dont le dernier encadre la lune, l'énorme char funèbre trainé par les quatre animaux de nuit, dont les cris et les craquements douloureux semblent repris et prolongés par le piaulement des flûtes shinto (avec de temps en temps un profond coup de tambour en plein ventre), derrière, ces trois pélerins de la mort le bâton à la main, ces grands feux clairs allumés, si clairs qu'ils semblent alimentés avec de la neige, puis l'énorme véhicule de l'Autre Monde amené derrière l'autel, les aliments de la vie présentés une dernière fois au Mort Auguste par une longue chaine de serviteurs, la lecture des rescrits, les salutations profondes, (de temps en temps le tintement là-bas dans la nuit glacée d'une lame de bronze) puis un silence complet, un coup de trompette déchirant, tout le monde s'incline. Des fanfares de cavalerie qui éclatent, on entend des coups de canon presque imperceptibles dans la nuit,-c'est fini.

Tout se résume pour moi dans une impression de pureté et de froid.

J'ai écrit autrefois une étude sur l'Ame Japonaise dont le trait essentiel me paraissait le respect. J'aurais dû ajouter à cette idée celle de pureté, qui fait toute la moral shinto, et qu'on ne retrouve à ce degré chez aucun peuple.

La mort même est connue comme la purification suprême. A ce point de vue il ne pouvait y avoir de linceul plus convenable pour ensevelir un Empereur que cette nuit glacée et pleine d'étoiles sur une terre couverte de neige.

J'ai été extrêmement frappé par cette partie de la cérémonie des aliments que les assistants se passent solennellement l'un à l'autre jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient déposés sur l'autel, puis rapportent avec la même cérémonie. Faut-il y voir un symbole de la vie que les générations se transmettent l'une à l'autre ? de la communion entre les morts et les vivants ?

Tout était réglé avec un ordre magnifique. Je crois que dans aucun autre pays du monde on ne verrait une cérémonie religieuse et patriotique embrassant un million d'hommes et dont chaque participant s'acquitte avec autant de perfection d'un rôle dont on sent qu'il est pleinement pénétré.

J'ai eu sous les yeux tout le Japon mis en œuvre pour s'incliner devant la mort et saluer son souverain qui part, depuis l'Empereur en passant par les princes et les plus hauts dignitaires jusqu'un plus humble sujet. C'est ma dernière impression du Japon. Elle n'aurait pu être plus belle et plus grandiose. (Tokio, le 8 février 1927)

without the Hall was the body of the Empire, striving, ever advancing, straining on to new destinies.

Therein was revealed the true greatness of Japan, the fountain of power of a mighty Empire. Building on a foundation as imperishable as time, Japan keeps step with progress, shaping new materials and new ideas into a magnificent structure, but never forgetting that the cornerstone lies buried deep in the glorious past.

The ceremony at Shinjuku was more than a farewell to a beloved ruler ; it was a reconsecration of a people to the past from which they draw their strength. In the quiet solemnity of the Funeral Hall, the rush of today and the campaign of tomorrow were forgotten ; the atmosphere was that of ages gone by, and men breathed it and received a new strength in the realization that this was the undying soul of the Empire. Impressive as it was to a foreign observer, it must have been the rebirth of loyalty to Japanese.

Only in Japan do the present and the past live so closely together that both may be glimpsed at once ; and here it is possible on but rare occasions, such as tonignt, when a sorrowing people abandoned the uncertainties of the present and turned back to the sureties of the past to find a way of paying in an adequate manner their final respects to a departed ruler. And only in Japan could a sovereign, even as his body is being borne to the tomb, give his people renewed power to face the future through a view of what lies in the past.

The beauty of that past and its marvellous fountains of strength were revealed tonight.

THE SOBBING OF THE WHEELS

By Roderick O. Matheson, Representative of the Chicago Tribune

Through the night that great funeral parade wound at the pace of the ox, a wonderful demonstration of the greatness of Modern Japan, an unforgettable resurrection of the glorious picturesqueness of Ancient Japan, a solemn display of pomp and dignity. But it was not this that made the greatest impression upon me. What impressed me most and what I am sure must have impressed each one of the many foreigners who viewed this great outpouring of a nation's heart was the thrilling demontsration of the loyalty, love and respect the Japanese people have towards their Imperial Family, their Emperors and those around the Throne.

It certainly was not the desire to witness a mere spectacle, however grand that spectacle might be, that brought hundreds of thousands of people out as early as nine o'clock in the morning to wait through the long day, in discomfort and cold, in order that they might view the last journey of their dead Emperor through the black-draped streets of his capital. It could be nothing less than the desire to pay a last respectful homage to the Mighty Dead and to show their unquestioned loyalty to his Imperial Successor that brought the people out in the great throng that lined the route of the solemn, sacred cortege.

One could sense the respectful with which the dense avenues manity watched that gorgeous unreel itself and one could heart of the nation beating in rhythm when those slow columns of soldiers and sailors themselves across the night honor for the ever-victorious flags of Japan. Vistas into the opened up before the eyes of when troop after troop in garbs long gone by filed under the cressets, resealing in the minds

The Imperial casket being carried to the mausoleum in a mammoth palanquin on the shoulders of the men of Yase village

Yasé-dôji (les habitants du village Yasé) portent sur leurs épaules le palanquin dans lequel est deposé le cercueil Mikado

the fact of the unperishing nature the Throne upon which their Emper sits.

A great American poet wrote wonderful poem after the funeral that great American, Abraham Linco and his solemn lines regarding t event equally apply to the event j witnessed. Walt Whitman wrote

"Coffin that passes through la and streets,

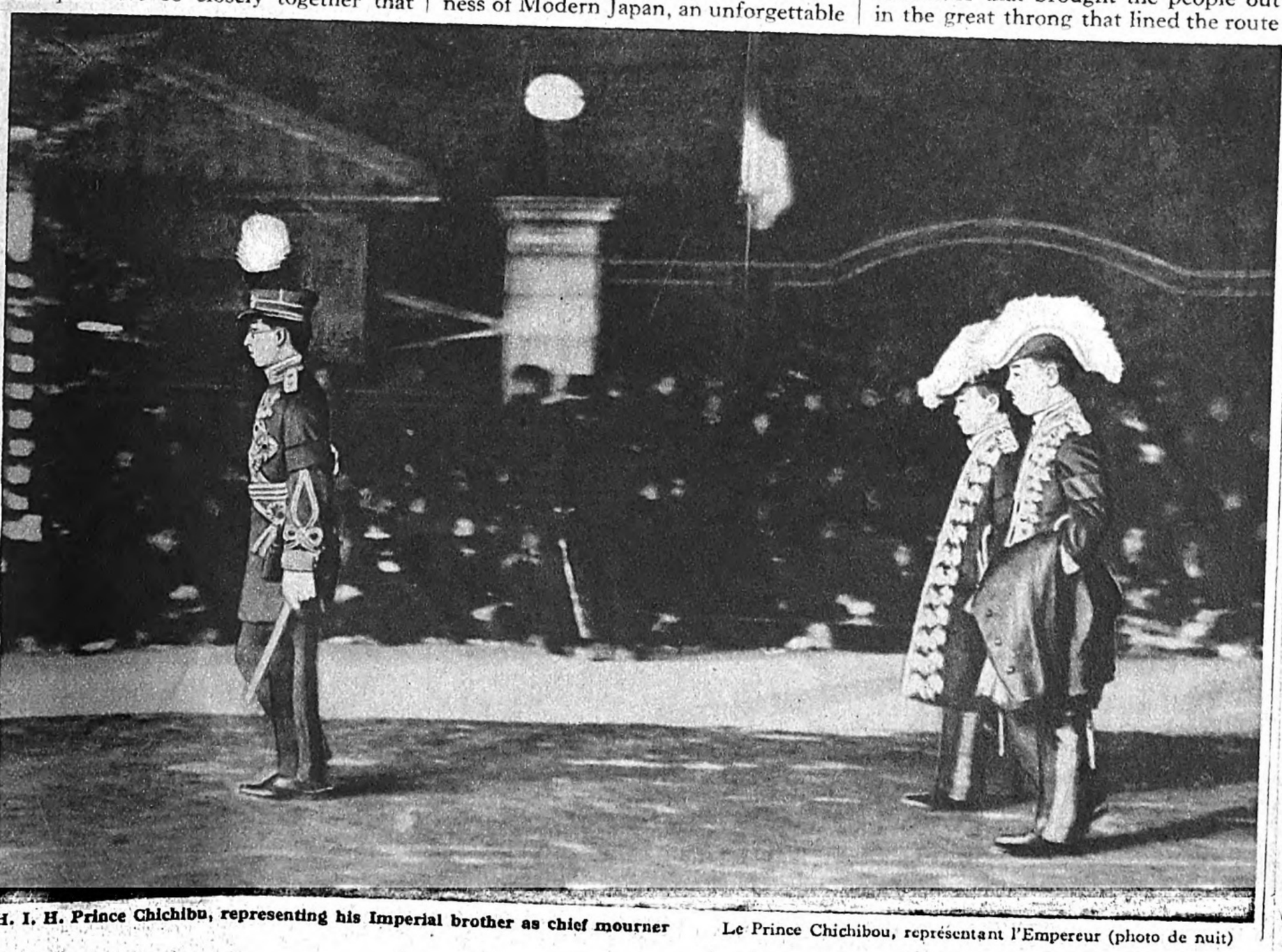
"With the pomp of the inloop flags, with the city draped in black,

"With processions long and win ing, and the flambeaus of the nigh

"With the countless torches lit, wi the silent sea of faces, and the u bared heads,

"With the waiting depot, the a riving coffin, and the sombre face

"With dirges through the nigh



H. I. H. Prince Chichibu, representing his Imperial brother as chief mourner — Le Prince Chichibou, représentant l'Empereur (photo de nuit)

GREETINGS
from
PROMINENT MEN (1)

H. E. Prince TOKUGAWA,
President of the House of Peers

I am very much pleased to note that the Osaka Asahi is to publish again this year "Present-Day Japan", that annual which has done so much in the past to introduce Japan and her civilization and which has been welcomed not only by our people, but also by foreign nations, serving as a guide-book to them. To my great delight, in the present issue, attempts are made to make known the deep solemnity of the Imperial Funeral and the profound sorrow of our nation (the true expression of our national spirit), and also the impressions of the distinguished foreigners who attended the Funeral. By this means, I am confident that nations abroad will see Japan and the Japanese in a true light. I cannot but appreciate your efforts towards this good cause and wish every success to this undertaking.

Tokugawa Iyesato

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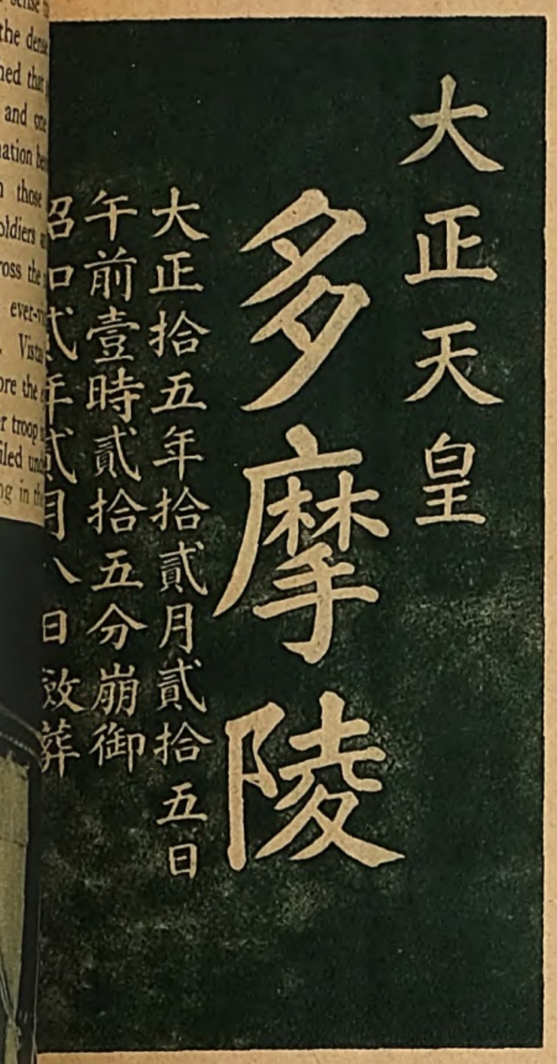
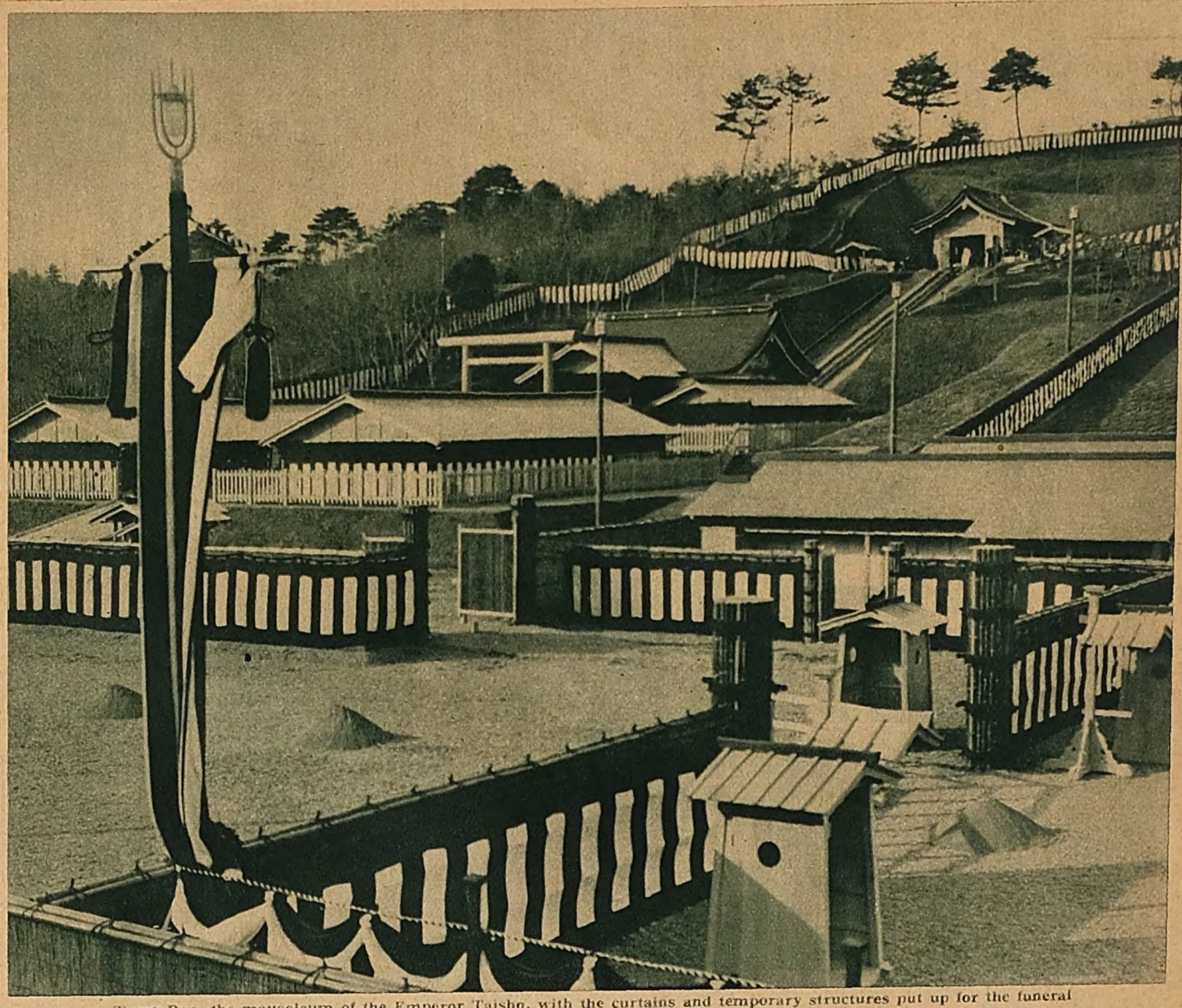


Tablet placed in the tomb of the late Emperor. The characters (read from the upper right-hand corner) mean : The Emperor Taisho. Tama Mausoleum. Died the fifteenth year of Taisho, the twelfth month and the twenty-fifth day at 1:25 p.m. Interned the second year of Showa, the second month and the eighth day

Tablette incluse dans la cercueil

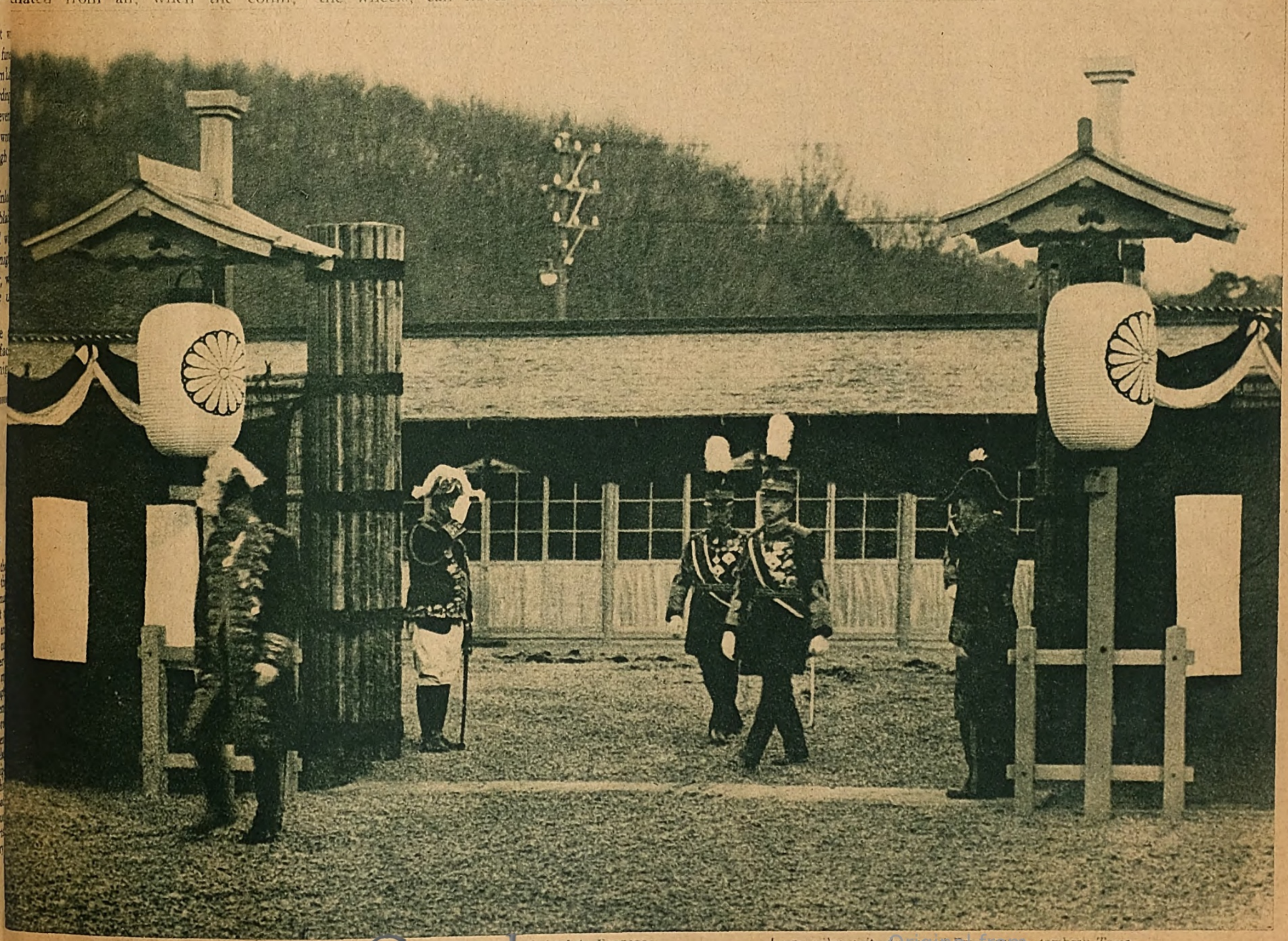


Tama Ryo, the mausoleum of the Emperor Taisho, with the curtains and temporary structures put up for the funeral
Vue générale du tombeau imperial Tama. Tous les bâtiments sont provisoires

with the thousand voices rising strong and solemn ;

"With all the mournful voices of the dirges, poured around the coffin."

The poet has voiced for me what I would like to be able now to write. The solemn hush, the loyal awe that radiated from all, when the coffin, borne in its gorgeous catafalque, rolled along the sanded streets, the dead silence broken only by the sobbing of the wheels, can never be forgotten, while the fixed impression carried away from the funeral is one of reassurance in the destiny of this land. No people as sincerely loyal as last night's evidence proves can ever betray their history, can ever be false to their Flag, can ever be disloyal to their Emperor, served in life and honored in death.



H. I. M. the Emperor, on his first visit to the mausoleum of the late Emperor

La première visite du nouvel Empereur au tombeau Tama

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MANHOOD SUFFRAGE AND THE PROLETARIAT PARTIES IN JAPAN

It may be said that the political life of Japan for the past two or three years has been controlled by the prospect of a general election under universal manhood suffrage. The movements are concerned, however, not so much with the 10,000,000 new electors who have gained their votes under the universal suffrage law—who may be regarded largely as the proletariat, since the old election law was based on a property qualification—as with the present representatives elected by the old voters, who are fighting among themselves, guarding against the birth of new political power, their common enemy, before this host of new voters.

The existing parties are engaged in scandalous battles, the old power in the House of Peers pulling the wires. The Kenseikai, the Government party, and the Seiyukai, which retired from the coalition ministry with the Kenseikai the year before last, are confronting each other. Between these two parties, there is the Seiyuhonto, which, though a minority party, with a membership of only 90, is looked upon as an influence in the political world. The party has always acted in concert with a faction of the House of Peers, taking advantage of a casting vote at their disposal.

GREETINGS
from
PROMINENT MEN (2)

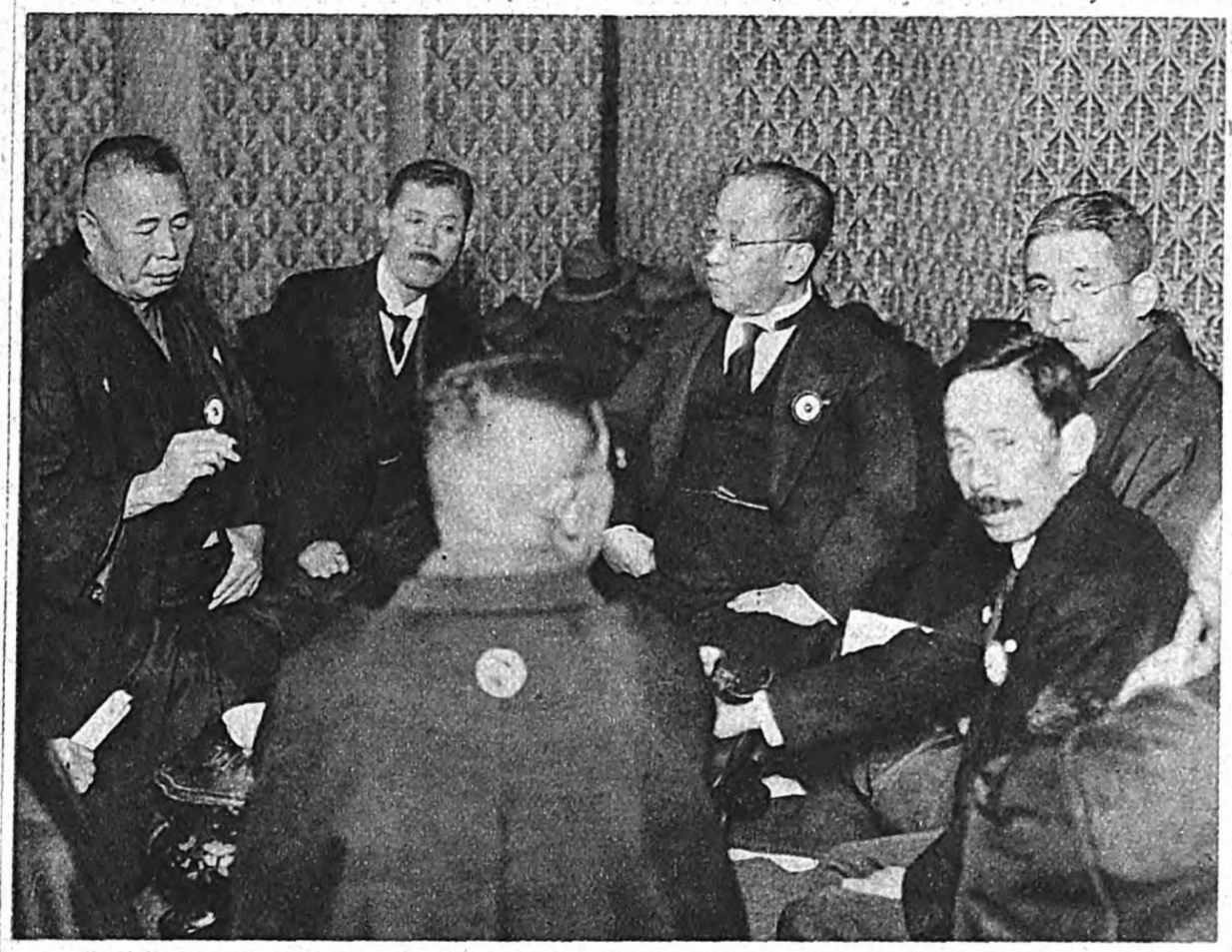
General Baron G. Tanaka,
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs

My hearty congratulations are due to the Osaka Asahi, on the success it has attained in the introduction of young Japan through the last two issues of "Present-Day Japan", and particularly on the timeliness of this special number, when Japan is to take a new step with the beginning of a new era. I am confident that the Asahi has been the foremost in Japan's international activities, having undertaken the first world's flight in Japan, and the publication of this annual, and others. I hope sincerely that this enterprise will be made a permament feature of the Asahi's activities, thereby promoting amity and co-operation with the world at large.

G. Tanaka

At last year's session of the Imperial Diet, the Budget of the Kenseikai Government was passed after amendment by the Seiyuhonto on the pretext of an agreement on questions of policy. Shortly after the closing of the Diet, two portfolios were offered the Seiyuhonto by the Kenseikai, but the negotiations came to a deadlock, owing to the fact that Mr. Tokonami, President of the Seiyuhonto, had demanded the portfolio of Home Minister, the Home Minister being equivalent to Vice-Premier in the eyes of the general public in Japan, instead of that of Finance Minister as proposed by the Kenseikai.

Now the Seiyukai is the Opposition party second in strength, with a nominal inferiority of parliamentary seats to the Kenseikai, having succeeded in recovering a number of rebels on two occasions from the Seiyuhonto. Strenuous efforts have been made by the Seiyukai during the past year to present a united front with the Seiyuhonto against the Wakatsuki Ministry. The two Opposition parties decided, before the opening of the last session of the Diet, to act together to impeach the Government for the loss of judicial dignity, the relaxation of administrative discipline, and the unwarranted economic policy, and they went to the extent of introducing a vote of non-confidence in the Lower House. The situation had evidently come to a crisis; for should the resolution pass the House, the Diet would inevitably be dissolved as the alternative to ministerial resignation. Before resorting to the last means, the Diet was prorogued for three days, by way of impressing upon the Opposition the desirability of reconsidering their non-confidence vote. Meanwhile Mr. Wakatsuki, the Premier, held a private conference, in a room of the legislative hall, with General Tanaka, President of the Seiyukai, and Mr. Tokonami, President of the Seiyuhonto. A dramatic compromise was reached between the Government and the heads of the two Opposition parties, on the grounds that nothing was farther from their mind, than a desire that the Budget should miscarry in the beginning of the new regime on account of party strife. The proposed vote of non-confidence was suddenly withdrawn, and the Budget was passed and sent up to the Upper House.



Political leaders of Japan. From left to right, Premier Baron Tanaka Giichi, President of the Seiyukai, Wakatsuki Reijiro, President of the Kenseikai, Prince Tokugawa Iyesato, President of the House of Peers, Tokonami Takejiro, President of the Seiyuhonto, and Kasuya Yoshizo, President of the House of Commons (recently resigned)

Directeurs politiques dans une chambre: de gauche à droite: Baron G. Tanaka, chef des ministères, président de Seiyu-kai. M. Wakatouki, président de Kensei-Kai. Prince Tokugawa, président de la chambre des pairs. M. Y. Kasouya, ex-président de la chambre des députés

Of course public opinion bitterly condemned this unreasonable compromise. Yet the fact that the three party leaders have chosen this incomprehensible step in defiance of public censure, and their rank and file have blindly, or rather, gladly accepted it, may be ascribed to their presentiment that a general election in accordance with the universal suffrage law following the dissolution of the Diet would prove unfavourable to them. In other words, how to prolong their declining political life even for a year must have been their chief concern.

Abe Isoo, father of baseball in Japan, now President of the Social People's Party
Isoo, Abé, chef du "Parti social populaire"

From the above statement, our foreign readers may find it hard to understand what has brought about the union and disunion of the three parties. The answer is simple. These politicians were actuated only by considerations of the best way to grasp the next chance. The three parties possess no platforms of their own, incompatible one with another, while their constituencies, or so called spheres of influence, are the same. The three props supporting the constituency may perhaps be militarism, the almighty dollar, and the peerage. Such being the case, there cannot be any fundamental difference in policy too great for compromise. They are at liberty to unite or disunite one from another at any moment: they may steer in any direction that promises to give them the next chance.

"Baka Seiji" (Fool's Politics), daubed up on the gate at the Seiyuhonto headquarters. The other parties were shown similar attentions

De bon matin, le 10 février on a trouvé des inscriptions insultantes sur chaque porte des trois partis, Kensei-Kai, Seiyu-honto. Ces inscriptions étaient des reproches à la politique. Voice celle de Seiyu-honto, sur laquelle on peut lire: Baka Seiji, ce qui signifie: Politique d'idiots

Pushed on by the power of the times, they have passed the universal suffrage bill. Once this suffrage is established, the Diet ought to be dissolved at the earliest possible opportunity to enable a new national assembly to be organized accordingly. But three years have elapsed since the passage of the new election law, during which three sessions of the Diet have met. Strange to say, the Wakatsuki Ministry in power is being supported by the Kenseikai, the very party that won a large number of votes at the last election w the slogan of immediate universal su frage and succeeded in forming t triangular coalition cabinet advocati constitutional government on the ru of the Kiyoura Ministry, organized some members of the House of Pee

Probably our foreign observers w have their doubts about this state things. The lack of political educ tion among the people at large accou for it to some extent. Too gr reliance on the authorities, without a real political activity on the part of t people, goes far toward explaining But there is no greater cause than t truth that the restriction by poli regulation of the freedom of speech, t press, public meetings and associati has deprived the masses utterly of i dependent and intelligent study a thinking on matters of state, whi deprives the nation of field and nouri ment for the growth of influential o position forces. The following e ample may be cited in illustration this fact; when the Peasants' a Workers' Party, the first proletari party in the history of the Empire, t the organization of which preparatio had been made since the summer of t year before last, when the manhoo suffrage law was passed, was at leng formed by groups of small farmers a factory workers toward the end of th year, the police authorities issued orde for the dissolution of the party in h an hour after its inauguration ceremon on the grounds that communism w concealed in the process of the party organization as well as in its compone elements.

In consequence, a second attem was made at the formation of t proletariat party, eliminating for t present the National Council of Labo Unions, branded as communists by t authorities. The nucleus of the ne party consisted of two labour bodie viz., the Japan Peasants' Union a the General Federation of Labou The new party was formally organize but its development was interrupted b internal discord as is mentioned in th following article. The General Feder tion of Labour formed a party know as the Social People's Party, bringi together associations of expert me chanics, and the intellectual class at large, under the leadership of M Isoo Abe, professor at Waseda Unive sity, better known as the patron baseball in Japan. On the other han the most radical proletariat party w formed by the left of the form Peasants' and Workers' Party hand hand with the Suiheisha of the form Labour Council coterie under t presidency of Mr. Ikuo Oyama, pr fessor of politics at Waseda Univers and well-known critic. Besides the the left of the General Federation Labour and the right of the Jap Peasants' Union formed themselves in a party called the Japanese Labou Agrarian Party, the leader of which to be Mr. Motojiro Sugiyama, Presid of the former Japanese Peasants' Union

There is another proletariat par worthy of mention, which comprise not only farm labourers, but also sma farmers and landowners. The featur of this party is to represent farmer rights and interests independently an from their own standpoint, against th other proletariat parties, which combin both factory workers and farm labour ers. This party is regarded as th extreme right of the proletariat parties of Japan.

The above-mentioned four political parties stand for the political interests of the proletariat. They are alike rising political forces in rivalry to the existing parties, representing the bourgeois. But it is a question whether they can possibly assert themselves and replace the old parties immediately, with their poor training in politics and insufficient experience. Nevertheless it is thought that they will grow up to be important factors whose political influence cannot be ignored after two or three elections. As a matter of fact, these new forces are already represented in the assemblies of cities, towns,

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nd villages. Furthermore these arties may go through discipline in olitics at the coming elections of gricultural associations and of prectural assemblies in the autumn of is year, so that at the general election f representatives which will take place the spring or summer of next year t the latest, a greater or smaller number f representatives will be elected from mong their candidates. In that case, e may well hope that not a little change ill be wrought in the quality of the iet. At the same time the existing arties will be sure to enter on an ntirely different phase, in consequence f the downfall of old politicians in the iet.

In short, the operation of manhood uffrage will help purge and renovate he political world sooner or later. oung Japan under the young Emperor is ready to be up and doing. Glorious spring is now at hand, and the young grass of true representative government is going to sprout from beneath the snow of winter after a rather long and tedious waiting.

The above article was written before April 17, 1927, on which date the Wakatsuki Ministry tendered its resignation on account of its failure in the "Taiwan Bank issue." Two days later, General Baron Tanaka, President of the Seiyukai, succeeded in forming a new ministry, the members of which are: Premier and Foreign Affairs, Baron Tanaka; Finance, Mr. Takahashi; Commerce and Industry, Mr. Nakahashi; Navy, Admiral Okada; Education, Mr. Mitsuchi; Communications, Mr. Mochidzuki; Justice, Mr. Hara; Home, Mr. Sudzuki; Army, General Shirakawa; Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Yamamato; Railways, Mr. Ogawa. For the Taiwan Bank question, see article in the "Economic and Financial Section."

How the Four Labour Parties Came into Existence

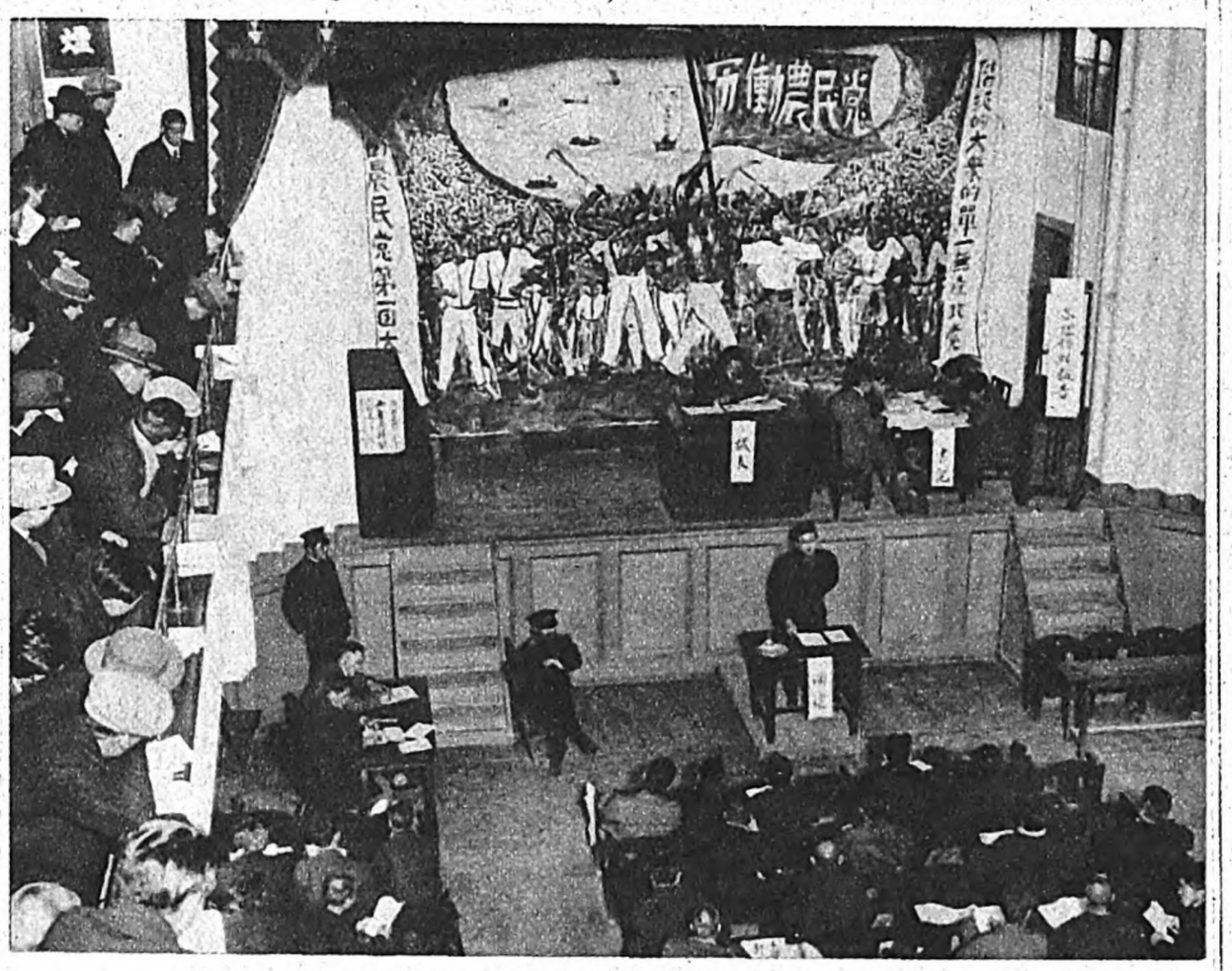
Up to the time of the first attempt at he formation of a labour party in 1925, he slogan among the labourers was one party and one only." There are t present, however, four instead of ne. This disruption of the united ront of labour in the political sphere is reflection of the situation in labour novements in general. Early in 1925, t the beginning of the movement for labour party, two entirely different endencies, one revolutionary and the ther reformist, became conspicuous in he labour world, and the "Sodomei," r the General Federation of Labour, he largest organization of labour unions n Japan, was split into two blocs. The inority was immediately driven out f the Federation, and in May formed n opposition group called the "Hyoikai," or the National Council of abour Unions. The split postponed he organization of the party until the latter part of the year, and when the ttempt was revived in November, the "Sodomei" declined to participate, nsisting that they could not co-operate with those incompatible with them in

Sugiyama Motojiro, President of the Japan Labour-Agrarian Party

Motojirō Sugiyama, chef du "Parti ouurier et paysan du Japon"

claims against the present organization of society. The "Sodomei" not only ostracised the "Hyogikai," but asserted that the brother associations of the "Hyogikai," including the "Seinen Domei," or the Young Men's League of the Suiheisha, and the "Seiji Kenkyukai," or the Labour Political Research Association, must also be eliminated from the party.

The groups in question form the militant and irreconcilable left wing of the movement, and the so-called "Fukumotoism," or radical Marxism, reigns among them. Mr. Kadzuo Fukumoto, the first advocate of the doctrine, sprang from comparative obscurity into prominence at the time of the split in the "Sodomei." From the standpoint of Marxian materialistic dialectics, he insisted that strict analysis must be applied to the assertions of labour leaders. According to his analysis, the socialists and labour leaders fall into several groups. The men of the Shakai Shisosha, a group of graduates of the Tokyo Imperial University, he terms "Centres," and even Mr. Hitoshi Yamakawa, who had always been thought to be of the extreme left, was classed among the eclectics. Mr. Fukumoto's attacks were not directed against the right wing or reformists in



The first great rally at Tokyo of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. Notice the two policemen ready to disband the meeting if so moved

Première réunion de Parti ouvrier et paysan (à Tokio)

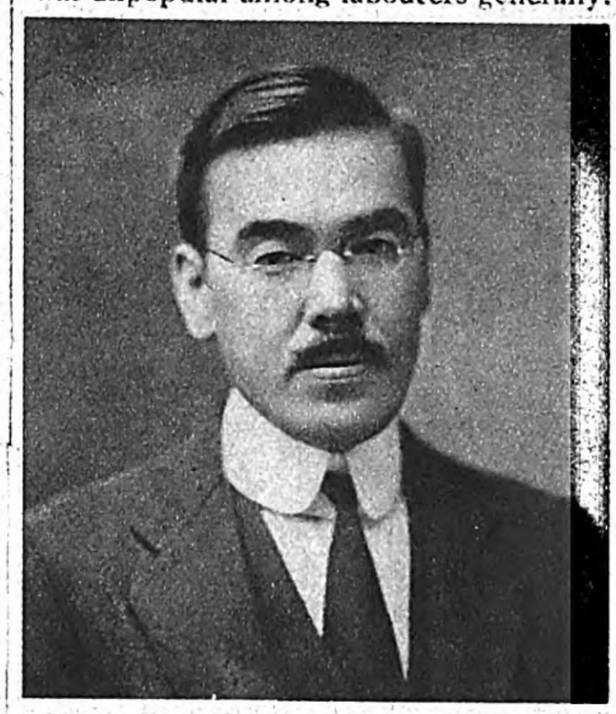
the movement, but chiefly against those with a left tendency. Thus came about complications and disruption in the left front. Reorganizations and splits took place in rapid succession. The Labour Political Research Association (Seiji Kenkyukai) expelled the right wing, including such founders of the association as Ikuo Oyama, Yuzo Shimanaka and Kamekichi Takahashi. The Japan Peasants' Union (Nihon Nomin Kumiai) also expelled a small faction, which later formed a union and a party (the All-Japan Peasants' League and the Japan Peasants' Party).

The "Sodomei" finally withdrew from the party and the three organizations in question also withdrew for the time being, and the party announced its formation on December 1, 1925, but as mentioned above, was quickly destroyed by the Government.

Next year, on the proposal of the Japan Peasants' Union, a second attempt was made at the formation of the party. The result was the Workers' and Peasants' Party, the chief components of which were the Peasants' Union and the "Sodomei." The central committee of the party held four meetings between March and October, 1926. At these meetings, the question of the elimination of four labour organizations, the "Hyogikai," the Young Men's League, the Labour Political Research Association and the Suiheisha (the main body of the Young Men's League), came to the front and was the chief subject of discussion. The committee's decision was changed at every meeting; first, it was for elimination, second, for admission, third, again for elimination, and at the fourth meeting the split occurred before the problem could come up for discussion.

The split was caused by the sudden withdrawal of the "Sodomei." But the action of the "Sodomei" was caused by the decision of the Enlarged Central Committee of the Japan Peasants' Union, which expressed its intention of insisting on the admission of the four organizations into the party even at the risk of a split. The decision on the part of the Peasants' Union was due to the influence of the Suiheisha. The Suiheisha consisted of men who had been despised as belonging to the lower caste, and most of them were farmers. The Japan Peasants' Union naturally had as its members farmers of the Suiheisha, by whom the elimination of the Suiheisha from the party was deeply resented. At the same time, the slogan of "one party and one only" was not entirely forgotten but was incessantly advocated by members of the eliminated four groups. The left wing of the union, supported by member farmers of the Suiheisha, revived the slogan among them and influenced the Committee. The action of the Enlarged Committee was resented by the right wing of the union, which later left the union and participated in the formation of the party of the center. In this right wing was Mr. Motojiro Sugiyama, committee chairman of both the Union and the Workers' and Peasants' Party.

The withdrawal of the "Sodomei" was strongly opposed even by its own members. But the opposition and the criticism by men at large did not reach its height until the leaders of the "Sodomei" approached the promoters of the Social People's Party, which came under the plan. The formation of the party and participation by the "Sodomei" was proclaimed on November 4, 1926. The party was looked upon as a socialist party, but its members were chiefly reformers and liberalists, and it was unpopular among labourers generally.



Oyama Ikuo, President of the new Workers' and Peasants' Party

Ikuo Oyama, chef du "Parti ouvrier et paysan"

The Workers' and Peasants' Party, deserted by the "Sodomei" and three other member organizations, immediately admitted the Suiheisha. The three other groups concerned were intentionally left out as, otherwise, the intervention of the Government was most probable.

With the formation of the Social People's Party, there arose two parties of the extreme right and left. The dissenters from both of these parties came from among their leaders. The left wing of the "Sodomei" and the right wing of the Japan Peasants' Union approached each other in the hope of forming a third and center party. The announcement of such a third party came abruptly on November 23, 1926. Subsequently, the "Sodomei" and the Japan Peasants' Union both experienced splits a second time. Among the promoters of the third party, men of the "Shakai Shisosha," whom Mr. Fukumoto called "centres," occupied the important places. The party was given the name of the Japan Labour-Agrarian Party and called by outsiders the centres. The polemics taken up by the "centres," among whom may be mentioned Mr. Mitsu Kono and Mr. Juso Miwa, against the attacks of the extreme left deepened the hostility between the Workers' and Peasants' Party and the Japan Labour Party. A proposal by the f a united front against the wing parties was spurned b

Outside the three par the Japan Peasants' Part briefly mentioned above. was formed on October

Thus the first step to ruption of the united p the labourers was take domei." But its caus the difference of the and claims made, an complicated and dee reconcilable attitude left. Whether this lamented or not, th both wings were and unavoidable.

GREETINGS
from
PROMINENT MEN (3)

Baron K. SHIDEHARA,
ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs

When a newspaper of wide circulation and high reputation takes upon itself the high task of interpreting the Japanese people and their ideals to the outside world, I heartily welcome its undertaking.

I understand that this issue of "Present-Day Japan" has been planned in view of the new era of Shōwa, and its purpose is to expose in the frankest manner the present state of affairs in our country in all departments of activity. Nothing could be more timely. Such a review made by an unprejudiced observer will show a remarkable growth of liberalism among our people, a striving after peace and a genuine desire to advance the common happiness of mankind. It will show a nation with a reverence for the past and the ideals and loyalty of its ancestors, and resolved to follow in their footsteps, but at the same time determined to move with the times, to abandon old, blundering methods, and solve all its problems in a spirit of true international solidarity. To foster the growth of industry, to elevate the standard of living among our people, to lighten their burdens and bring to everyone a fair share of the good things of life; these are the aims for which we strive and which, "with charity to all and enmity to none", we hope to attain.

K. Shidehara

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THE MORAL BASIS OF JAPANESE MONARCHY

(Extract from a Lecture Delivered in Stockholm, Feb. 11, 1926)

By Inazo Nitobe

Twenty-six centuries of continuous national existence under the same dynasty is, to us, a matter of self congratulation and some pride. To you, too, there may be in hoary age itself something alluring to the imagination. If so, I am sorry to disillusion you somewhat, and I will do so at the outset of my address. It seems that our earliest historiographers, in adopting the Chinese system of chronological computation in the 8th century, made a miscalculation by some ten hexagenary cycles, thereby shoving back the beginning of our history as many as 600 years. It is well known that such an error is a common frailty of early chroniclers everywhere. We see it in the Roman historians before Varro. We see it in our Chinese model, in which the chronology prior to the 9th century B.C. is lacking in scientific precision. What reliance do you put, I wonder, on the chronological accuracy of the royal genealogy given in the Ynglingatal? Perhaps, our countrymen had more temptation than the Romans or the Chinese to prolong the dates of successive reigns, as they dealt with sovereigns of the same family.

Deducting then six centuries from our early history, we bring the foundation of our Empire to 60 B.C., instead of 660 as usually accepted, making the first ruler, Jimmu Tenno (Tenno meaning Emperor), contemporary with Julius Caesar. Though the details of his life are mixed with more or less fabulous stories and are by no means as well substantiated as the lives of his Roman contemporaries, there is no valid ground for doubting the main events of his career. Where his family first came from, we do not know. For that matter, we cannot tell whence the Japanese race migrated. That we are the autocthons of the land which we now inhabit is more doubtful than that the Suevi or the Goths were created in Sweden. All the legends point to the so-called "High Plains of Heaven" as the cradle of our race; but its location is more obscure than that of Atlantis, and we have no Olof Rudbeck to trace its whereabouts. There has been a theory advanced that the Japanese race originated somewhere in Asia Minor.

Whatever the geographical origin of our royal house or of our people, we seem to have started an organised community in the southern part of Japan about the Christian era, when we had, perhaps, just emerged from the Bronze Age.

The first task of Jimmu Tenno was the pacification of the Islands, then inhabited by various wild races and tribes. It took him some six years to unite under his sway the lower half of what constitutes present Japan. It is the day of his coronation 1986 years ago that we observe on the 11th of February.

If it is solely or mainly the antiquity and th continuity of our State life e interested you in the observ- this day, may I draw your to the more important of spiritual significance in- he diuturnity of our nation? sory glance at the world's the time of Julius Caesar, ng list of Kingdoms and rose and fell, not only in n Asia, and our thought sheer contrast to the imparts length of days

ion that first suggests n's vitality is her geo- n. England is isolat- she fell a prey to the es, the Angles, the nans. We too lay open to opportunities for attack from without and from within. Both the Koreans and the Chinese were great powers with advanced civilisation and formidable armies, when our country was but a weak infant state. In the 13th century, Mongolian armadas, more than once, threatened our coasts. Later, in the 17th and again in the 19th century, we were exposed to the ambiguous visits of European fleets.

Within the country itself, for centuries after Jimmu's conquests, different aboriginal tribes had from time to time risen against the supremacy of his successors. Rival families among the nobility could have easily invited aid from over the seas.

Much as our geographical isolation accounts for our history, it does not solve all its problems. It is a fashion nowadays to explain historical facts in terms of physical science, ignoring the spiritual factors in human activity. Vital statisticians collect every possible

Dr. I. NITOBE

information in order to account for the longevity of a centenarian, measuring his anatomical structure in fractions of inches, studying how far his town is climatically wet, and he himself habitually "dry," and so forth; but few doctors take note of the books he reads, the music he enjoys, the religion he believes, the people he loves.

I must confess to utter ignorance as to the precise correlation that exists between filial piety and longevity of individual life; but I make bold to suggest that one reason for the lasting vitality of the Japanese monarchy lies in the moral precept, accepted from of old by all races of mankind,—"Thou shalt honour thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

The Oriental mind regards affection toward parents as the beginning and the test of all ethical duties. While other relationships may be denied some, that of filiality is shared by every human being. First aroused in the nursery, this emotion is the nurse of all gentle virtues. Perhaps, it is the last affection to fade out of consciousness. Love of wife and of children may weaken it; but as our proverb has it,—"By having a child, one knows what parental love is like,"—one's instinctive love for one's parents is strengthened in later life by conscious gratitude. Christ's highest conception of God is that of a Father. Confucius incessantly refers to it as the foundation of all good morals. And so unworldly and unearthly a mystic as Laotze concedes to it the spontaneity that he denies to most human relations. Says he, "Away with your saintliness and wisdom—and the people will profit a hundredfold. Away with your benevolence and righteousness,—and the people will return to filial piety and parental love." The love of parents is thus accorded in the eastern code of morals the deepest, though not the highest, place. It is the root from which all healing herbs grow and thrive. For, since the human mind works in complexes, the cultivation of this particular affection redounds to the extention of sympathy for other objects than parents alone.

To a royal personage, detached from the daily walks of the men of the street, and still destined to love the millions in his charge,—to a royal personage of whom Rousseau said that "all things conspire to deprive of justice and reason,"—the training in this particular virtue has the peculiar merit of instilling the lesson of humility and unselfishness and of inculcating the habit of obedience. Reverence and veneration, admiration and adoration,—the constant exercise of the spirit to elevate itself above itself—this is the moral reward for following the fourth Commandment. Is it too much to say, "Strive ye first to honour your father and mother and all other virtues shall be added unto you"? But filial piety cannot by itself and of itself solve the enigma of the durability of a State.

There has been a singular quality —what Shakespeare called "the dread and awe of Kings"—which surrounds the person, who is called upon to rule over a great nation. It is not power. It is not tact. It is not intelligence. If the word did not savour too much of theology, "grace," upon which according to Wyclif, "dominion" should be founded, would be a suitable term. In the writings of Confucius and Mencius frequently recurs the word "benevolence" as a quality preeminently befitting a royal station. For want of a better name, let us call it virtue, a virtue of kings, not because it belongs to them alone but because it is that which they of all men, should emulate the most. Shakespeare calls it Mercy—the virtue that is above the "sceptered sway," and that "becomes a monarch better than his crown." The Japanese conception of virtue takes, as in the "Laws" of Plato, a religious, rather than an intellectual character.

How can a King be imbued with it? There is no vocational education for a prince other than that of making him think and feel like one. I am not here to attempt to pursuade anyone to believe that monarchy is the perfect form of government. If it is, may all occupants of the throne deserve it! If it is not, may they make it so! There can be no disagreement of opinion as to the necessity of exerting every influence, humanly possible, in fitting a claimant for the high calling. May I now proceed to explain what influence is brought to bear to this end in Japan?

From the early beginning of our history, there has been observed an esoteric rite in connection with co tion. It is impossible to asser historically authentic that the fou of the Japanese dynasty initiated rite in all its detail. It is equally possible to assert that all our ru without exception, followed it; bu can say that the tradition has centuries sanctioned its observa Let me add before proceeding fur that the place fixed for coronation the ancient capital of Kyoto, the Up of Japan. I will describe the rite I saw and heard of it on the occasion the late Emperor's accession in Nove ber 1915. A whole night is devoted this arcanum of initiation into duties of kingship. While the rest the function consists in outward pom and splendour, this part is for Emperor alone. For the purpose his consecration, two small buildings the most primitive architecture erected in the quarter of the to farthest removed from the noise bustle of the madding crowd. Th are made of unplaned wood and thatched with bark. The materi though prepared by hand, have as li human labour as possible bestow upon them,—the idea being to m everything as near to nature as is co patible with necessity. They are together without nails, in order remind one of the times when m had not yet come into use. The tiny structures are connected by a l corridor sprinkled with purest s Everything is meticulously clean. Empress is installed at a dist of a few rods. The Imperial fam Ministers of State and other functionaries, are given accomm tion in covered galleries at distance. All these rude but digni structures are merely temporary, h improvised solely for the one g event.

Each of the two isolated buildi above referred to is furnished in actly the same way—if furnished th may be called. There is a partiti in the building. In the middle of t inner chamber are piled several m padded with cleanest straw, forming couch. At its foot are palced a pa of simplest slippers. On one side small table is provided with a comb an hairpins; on the other side stands table on which is laid a folded coverl of silk and hemp. The toilet article indicate that the Presence expected that of a feminine deity,—none othe than that of the Sun Goddess, whom legend makes the ancestor of our rulin dynasty.

When the appointed hour arrive (sometime in the early evening), th new Emperor, having prepared himsel for several days for the auspicious hour, cleansed and purified anew by re peated ablutions and clothed in robes o archaic pattern, is ushered along the cor ridor to the sacrarium, of which he then enters the inner chamber unattended All around him is silence, broken only it may be, by the cry of a night-bird or the chirping of an insect. Not fa off, thousands of his faithful subject are keeping watch, but every voice is hushed. The entire population of the town (Kyoto) and indeed of the whole country is informed beforehand of what is passing on in these hours. Having entered the chamber, the Emperor makes obeisance in front of the elevated seat to greet the Unseen Goddess; then, after a few minutes interval, begins his act of devotion, which consists in placing before her the various kinds of food piled on dishes of earthenware, carried to the entrance for him to serve. He waits upon the Invisible Presence, and partakes of the same food and drink. Every utensil employed, the furniture, the building itself takes him to the remotest antiquity, "the Age of the gods," as it is called among us. Centuries are eliminated in his sight and he can hear with his inner ear, the pristine ancestress saying to her grandson, as she sends him on a mission to the Islands of Japan;—"Go forth to bring the inhabitants of those islands under thy benevolent rule." After four hours, spent in reverent communion,

GREETINGS
from
PROMINENT MEN (4)

K. TAKAHASHI,
Minister for Finance

Never in history have the nations of the world been so closely related with each other as they are to-day. Every nation is found in the endeavour to understand other nations and to make itself understood by them. But Japan has been one of the last countries that the world has come to know, very largely due to lack of any proper introduction.

It is ever a credit to the Osaka Asahi, therefore, that Japan has been so widely introduced by that paper to the world, and that in all her aspects. The publication of "Present-Day Japan" is, in this sense, a great asset to the paper and the nation as well, and the nation's appreciation of it is unmistakable. It is also to be remarked that the nature of the services this enterprise renders to Japan will guarantee its long life.

Korekiyo Takahashi

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Emperor enters the second rarium, and there repeats the sacra-ent after midnight, retiring only with e coming of the dawn.

Is it possible for any mortal to forget experience like this? Will not the membrance of a transaction so unique low him throughout his life? Who uld not feel, under circumstances like s, as Tennyson must have felt at eak of day;—"We are Ancients of e earth and in the morinng of the nes"?

This is Ancestor Worship pure and ple,—fidelity to the Past plighted the duties of the Present and to the vices of the Future. "Once you w phoenixes," says Emerson, "they gone, the world is not therefore enchanted. The vessels in which u read sacred emblems turn out to common pottery; but the sense of pictures is sacred, and you may still d them transferred to the walls of world."

I have given a brief outline of the intessence of the Japanese corona-n. Literally the term is not correct, cause our Emperor does not wear a own; but it is the culminating act his enthronement. I have had no e to verify details, and if my memory s failed me at any point, I humbly g for your indulgence.

The apparent parallelism between Christian institutes of baptism, the ly Sacrament and the midnight il on one side, and the ablution, the red meal and the night-watch on other, is striking; but I leave it to dents of comparative religions. It rather for me to stress the fact that entrance into office on the part of Emperor of Japan has long been secrated by this mystic rite. While a written constitution he avows his litical obligation to his people, the many practices of religious mbolism and above all by entering to close fellowship with the whole e of his ancestors (the Kami), he llows his person and identifies him-lf with their honour and their wishes. all this process by whatever name u will—auto-suggestion, Couéism, rojection, idealisation, or any other, it is the highest form of education. etrospection is history teaching. I ish Rousseau had heard of it before e despaired of princely education. He imself, however, remarks that king-raft is a science better acquired by beying than by ruling and is dedica-ion to a higher cause or Being con-eivable apart from utmost obedience?

What makes kings great is their moral alibre, and while this is a truism ap-plicable to all men, it is peculiarly true of kings, since, as far as temporal gifts are concerned, they are in a position to enjoy and command them more than ordinary mortals. Nietzsche's super-men, who stalk about beyond good and evil, with no sorrow for the suffering, no pity for the weak, are not kings either in the Greek or the Chinese sense. They are despots, tyrants, superior in power only, and minding little how they use it. But we recognise none superior unless they partake of moral qualities. Our gods are objects less of fear than of respect. The religious conceptions of our race are beautifully elementary. Our native religion, Shinto, has no theology. Its cosmology is unsophisticated. Its belief is intuitive. Its ethics are naturalistic. Its commandments are embodied in cleanliness. Purity in the sense of freedom from defilement of body and soul. Purity in the sense of being true to one's own nature. And since no doctrine of original sin per-plexes our mind, the natural state of man is believed to be immaculate. *Kan-nagara* is an untranslatable term. Possibly it may be approximately rendered—"In the condition of god-head," "the divine state." Cleanse yourself of physical pollution and of spiritual adulteration, think no evil thought, harbour no ill feeling. Allow, indeed, no thought or feeling to raise a ripple on the placid surface of your mind, and you have attained the state of *Kan-nagara*. Your very being is thereby absorbed with the infinite life of the gods. You cannot err in this state,—even if you would; you cannot hate your fellow-creatures, and as to loving them, by whatever name one may call love, you cannot help having compassion and charity for them, even as the sun enlivens the earth, or the rain revives the drooping plants. He looks with a brotherly affection upon the dumb animals and insentient stones. He views matter itself as instinct with the life of the universe. The pantheon of Shinto numbers eight hundred million deities. Pan-theism — or rather Panentheism! Life in all; for everything is endowed with *elan vital*. Hence, every object that shares this universal life is a *Kami*, a god, in varying degrees of divine attributes. Who, then, attains to the highest degree of the attributes?

To think of divinity as lying within reach of the humblest! This child-like trust in the innate purity of the human heart, so akin to the doctrine of the Inner Light of the Quakers, is an inexhaustible source of moral energy. Meiji Tenno, the grand father of our present ruler, has left a definition, if I may so call it, of faith, in the following verse:

"To hold converse
With the spirit of a Being
Invisible to eyes of flesh—
That is the truth of the heart of man."

While it is the privilege of every living creature to drink at the fountain of strength, none needs this more than the Sovereign himself, since his is the heaviest burden to bear. He, that bears the burden of thousands, has attained a higher scale of divine grace than he that is loaded with less. To me, as one professing Christianity, Christ's divine mission is summed up in his promise—"Come unto me *all* ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Plato came far short of Christ in wishing a philosopher to be king, whereas in Christ's eye, "whoever would become great among you shall be your minister; and who-ever would be first among you shall be your servant." The Emperor Meiji had left behind him a large number of verses (in all some ten thousand) which he jotted down from time to time to give expression to his feelings. They all show the deep and constant solici-tude that he felt for his subjects.

I have devoted some time to re-miniscences concerning the Emperor Meiji for the simple reason that in him we see the personification of the idea symbolised in the mystic rite of the coronation. The dominant note of his character was his never flagging diligence in cultivating that royal virtue, so concisely put by a truly royal soul, Abraham Lincoln—"malice to-ward none, charity for all."

I have from my youth been an ardent admirer of Lincoln, and, in-congruous as it may seem to you, there have long been associated in my mind these two intellectual and physical giants—the Martyr President of the United States and Meiji Tenno of Japan—associated by contrast, as is naturally to be expected, between the social and political surroundings under which they were reared, but not in-frequently by the similarity in their ideas and mental make-up. And in this connection, there has often come the question, "What did that great American think as the fatal bullet struck him?" Certainly no malice, no hatred. Likely, pity that the assassin knew not what he did; likely, prayer that the murderer might repent.

In 1910, a plot unprecedented in the annals of our history was discovered; —a conspiracy, quite far advanced, directed against the person of Emperor by 24 anarchists. They were forthwith arrested and were condemned to capital punishment. Prince Katsura, the Prime Minister at the time, and the whole Cabinet, offered resignation on the ground of neglect in administration. When the death warrant of the crimin-als and the request of the ministers for resignation were laid before the Em-

GREETINGS

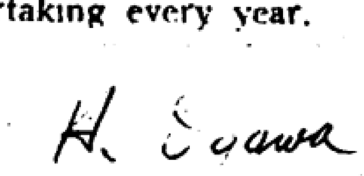
from

PROMINENT MEN (5)

H. OGAWA,

Minister for Railways

I heartily appreciate your constant efforts to promote mutual understanding between our people and the other nations of the world. That the past issue of "Present-Day Japan" contributed a great deal to introduce Japan and did much for not only commercial but many other pur-poses, with the result of making interna-tional ties closer and tighter, is an establi-shed fact. I am glad to learn that the present issue contains articles concerning the Imperial Funeral, of which people abroad are now so anxious to know. So the publication of "Present-Day Japan" adequately meets the desire of foreign nations and will surely be flooded with their appreciation and thanks, which you rightly deserve. I hereby pray for your success and hope you will continue in this undertaking every year.



peror, he refused to sign these papers, saying—"Who would take the life of the gods? If some plot against my person, it must be that I have not per-fected the divine virtues. Unless something was lacking within me none would have dared it." He then com-manded the Cabinet to remain in office and asked that clemency should be exercised to the utmost limit of the law. As Prince Katsura told me the story, I could detect tears in his voice, and a thoroughly practical man as he was he added in a tone of reverence; "Do you know His Majesty really believes in his affinity with the gods, and is endeavouring to fulfill his res-ponsibilities as one?"

When a monarch conceives of his vocation, not in political, but in moral terms; not in legal, but in spiritual, his subjects respond to him in like manner. I am not pleading for a priest king, protohistoric or mediaeval. The old doctrine of the Divine *Right* of Kings in Europe was a weapon of defence against the Pope or the people, Now it lies mouldering among anti-quarian curiosities. The discipline of the Divine *Duty* of Kings has been perhaps an older tradition and is still emulated in the East. Mencius taught, —"The people turn to a benevolent rule as water flows downwards, and as wild beasts fly to the wilderness:" and again, "There has been no instance of a great empire being acquired by one without benevolence." Throughout his writings, there rings the democratic note that of all the various elements of a state, the people constitute the weightiest and the sovereign the lightest. In one word, a king can be truly one, only when his subjects render willing homage on account of his virtues. Most truly says Carlyle; —"There is no act more moral be-tween men than that of rule and obedience. Woe to him that claims obedience when it is not due; woe to him that refuses it when it is! God's law is in that, I say, however the Parchment laws may run."

Thus are Royalty and Loyalty co-ordinate moral concepts. If this sounds like shallow sentimentality, let us remember that men are moved by sentiment and not by disquisitions on constitutional law. Give to a people a Charles XII, and the most stolid of them will follow him to the ends of the earth, braving the Russian steppes and defying the Turkish scimitars.

Constitutional limitations may reduce a monarch's power to a minimum, but where monarchy has been sustained intact for centuries and monarchs have personally been highly revered, his institutional authority need not suffer. Should his power fail to command, a wise man can still suggest, and when he cannot compel, he can guide. When he can neither suggest nor guide, he can adorn. The popularity and securi-ty of the British Crown are kept up by the principle of "dignity without power."

And may I say here, that when I speak of the moral basis of our monar-chy I am not using the term "moral" as an antonym of "constitutional." For to be unconstitutional is to be moral-less. But I have advertently chosen this term in order to bring into clearer relief those aspects of monar-chism which are not covered by legal practices or political principles.

Political science has a long way to travel before it settles definitely the limits, the merits and demerits of dif-ferent forms of government. But if there is a new light to be shed on the path of the publicists, it is likely to come from the study of sociology. Just as the recent development of psychology gives us a glimpse of powers of the human mind hitherto little revealed, though well-known, so will, I trust, the progress of sociological science bring to the light yet undis-covered functions of the human com-munity, which are as separate from the political as the psychological are from the physiological. Without pretend-ing to draw exact parallels, can we not reasonably look forward to the time, when State and Society, two forms of corporate life, shall differentiate func-tionally more and more, and when the head of the State shall assume in greater degree the leadership of Society? Do we not already notice in some quarters signs of such a tendency? The King must be the "best man" of the nation, and if he is not, he must be so regarded by fiction. He must combine in his person the totality of national interests, and if he does not, he must at least symbolise their unity. Are our people really so backward in doing reverence to their Emperor as one who has had a vision of his high calling?

That the attitude of our people to the Crown is decidedly of a moral nature has been illustrated from time to time in moments of grave crisis in our history. From the time that our first ruler occupied the throne, there has been a continuous succession of no less than one hundred and twenty-three of his descendants. Some of these were men of great power, others of vast ambition; still others were modest by nature or of moderate natural gifts. Not a few suffered at the cruel hands of ungrateful subjects or were treated as puppets. Sometimes mere infants were put on the throne. In spite of all the vicissitudes they suffered, a re-markable fact running through all their reigns is that no subject, however ambitious or arrogant, however power-ful or popular, dared usurp the royal prerogative. At times there appeared men of heroic mould, who approached the throne closely, but they always stopped short of it, pausing before it, as though it were too sacred a thing to touch. This is the more noteworthy, as there were periods in which the Imperial authority sank so low that the Court could ill afford even the necessary repair of the palace, not to speak of the maintenance of sentinels to guard it against surprise. When battles were fought, and these not infrequently occurred in the very court-yards and gardens of palaces, they were between rival factions and not against the Em-peror himself. They were for the possession of his person, to [illegible] it out of harm's way. When allowed but a niggardly pit subsistence and so had to li need, his claim as the supre the country was not for reverence was never deni

There is a long epoch in when the power of the feudal nobility was in t and the generalissimo practically assumed the vernment. For some rather illegitimate cond but even during this p no break in the theory and he alone was the Japan, and whoever the power did so in

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Then, there came in 1868 what we call the Restoration. It meant the surrender of the governmental power by the Shogun to the Emperor and the abolition of feudalism. These great tasks could not be accomplished without a civil war; but why did the war last only a few months and why was it carried on with so little of the cruelty usual in civil wars? The reason is simple. It was admitted by all who took part in the war that whichever side might win, the ultimate victor was to be the Emperor.

Times are changing fast in these latter days. Democracy, socialism, communism will no doubt encroach upon the monarch's sovereignty and prerogative, and menace the very foundation of one-man rule. Already as far back as seventy-five years ago, Macaulay feared that universal suffrage would lead to "one vast spoliation" and that, if introduced in England, "a few half-naked fishermen would divide with the owls and foxes the ruins of the greatest of European cities." He could not believe that monarchism could survive it. The experience of nearly all the countries where it is adopted, however, give the lie to the doleful prophecy. In the words of Mr. H.A.L. Fisher, "democracy has been too busy in capturing the Parliaments to think about assaulting the Crowns."

There has of late developed an implicit faith in a written constitution and a general belief prevails that no constitution is good that does not curtail the powers of the ruler in so many legal terms. Few will dispute the fact that a Rechtsstast, a Jural Constitutional State, marks an improvement over a Macht-or Fauststaat, a Might or Fist State; but, like Plato, we can dream of a still higher form of State life where Virtue should reign;—a Tugendstaat, a Heroarchy!

In spite of the ingenuity and eloquence of Macchiavelli and Spinoza, it will be impossible to free politics entirely of moral considerations. When Montesquieu speaks of the principle of monarchy as honour and that of a republic as virtue, he seems to think of dignity and sometimes of honours in the one, and of patriotism and sometimes of equality, simplicity and frugality in the other. Certainly it will not hurt any republic to esteem honour more by keeping offices (honours) out of the market; nor will it disgrace any monarchical court to practise more simplicity and frugality. If the distribution of honours is a principle pregnant of danger in monarchy, let it be remembered that Plato saw in it a temptation specially strong in democracy. Even as I write these lines, the *Wasps* of Aristophanes are buzzing about my ears!

None the less must it be admitted that wasps do not stop at buzzing. They can sting, and sting kings as they can poison the demos. It is some comfort to be assured by zoologists that wasps, unlike the bees, can only suck! They cannot pierce deep—not deep enough I hope to overturn a power upheld by moral allegiance. When our Constitution proclaims the Imperial authority as "inviolable" and "eternal as the heavens," its framers had in mind the moral basis of that authority. Such terms are not becoming a political vocabulary. They belong to a religious category. The Kin[illegible]*ot* a State. Viewed from this [illegible]round, no democratic opera[illegible] assail the throne. On the [illegible]e throne can take democracy [illegible] its wings, if by so doing it [illegible]he real needs of the nation. [illegible]rship affords ample play [illegible]. It should not chain the [illegible] dead; it bids us go forth [illegible] momentum of the past. [illegible]'heistic regime, genera[illegible] the angels in heaven, [illegible]org saw in his vision, [illegible]ally to the spring-time [illegible]o that the oldest gene[illegible] the youngest. The [illegible] grow old. He can [illegible]ous and just to every shade of new opinion. Even absolutism can fall in with the newest wishes of democracy.

The spirit of Louis XIV is reported to have expressed his opinion through a spiritualistic medium; "Universal suffrage is an excellent thing in a monarchy. It is a source of information. When it recommends a certain course of action it shows us that this is a thing which we must not do.... On the other hand, we must pay serious heed to every cry of pain, and here too universal suffrage will come to our aid." It is not for me to say how much or how little Louis XIV bore the burdens of his people during his lifetime. But his spirit, now turned a *Kami*, shows a truly god-like concern for human suffering. He seems to have realised that ancient canon of Taoism, uttered centuries before Frederick the Great, that "the King is the first subject of the state."

The Great War has accelerated the democratic movement and brought conspicuously to the fore the Republican principle of government. But the rise of the succession states is not the last word of political wisdom to be universally applied, nor did the bell that rang in the new regime in China and Germany toll the knell of Empires. Human history will continue longer in the future than it has endured in the past, and man will go on seeking for a good government and a good man to guide it. If good government means practical work, it must be an empirical device adapting itself to the varying demands of time and place, and assuming various forms accordingly.

As yet, no absolutely perfect form of government has been discovered in history nor invented in theory. A rough approximation to the ideal is as far as human intellect has thus far attained. Science has shown little progress in this field since the time of Aristotle to whom we still turn for instruction. After comparing some hundred and fifty different constitutions which he reduces to three typical forms (Monarchy, Aristocracy and Polity) he says:—"The best must be that which is administered by the best, and in which there is one man, or a whole family or many persons, excelling in virtue, and both rulers and subjects are fitted, the one to rule, the others to be ruled, in such a manner as to attain the most eligible life." (Politics, III.18.) Then follows this enigmatic saying in the same book,—"A people who are by nature capable of producing a race superior in virtue and political talent are fitted for kingly government." Was this a challenge to the arithmocracy of his age? Was it a confession of the impotence of political institutions when divorced from moral principles? A loyal and patriotic citizen of the Athenian Republic, did he throw this sentence, as it were, in the teeth of monarchism, to insinuate its fundamental impossiblity? Or was it meant as a vindication of Alexander's hegemony? Whatever the motive in writing these lines, their implication cannot be gainsaid, namely that Monarchy is the best form, if the people can foster, nurture, encourage, the occupant of the throne in paths of virtue. It would be the height of presumption to say that we are that people; but it will be less than true to deny that we have for centuries striven "to produce a race superior in virtue." May we not, then, in all diffidence, venture to proclaim to the world that the basis of the Japanese monarchy is, in its essence, moral, and, further, that monarchy can find an enduring basis only in the moral character of its ruler?

JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARDS CHINA
PAST AND PRESENT

By S. Kamio

Japan and the Chinese Revolution of 1911

When the first Revolution of 1911 broke out in China, opinion was divided in Japan as to whether the cause of the revolution, which was for the establishment of a republic, should be supported or whether the reactionary forces should be assisted in order that the revolution might be suppressed. Baron Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his speech in the Diet this year, declared that even if communism should be adopted in China, that would be China's own problem, and Japan has no right whatever to meddle with it. Such has been the change in the trend of opinion in Japan in the course of fifteen years. Prince Yamagata, the greatest of the veteran statesmen at the time, was one of those who feared that the conversion of China into a republic might affect Japan, a constitutional monarchical state, and therefore he wanted to prevent the revolution and used the great influence he enjoyed in both political and military circles to that end. The greater part of the Japanese, however, were pro-revolutionists, and they gave great moral support to the young revolutionists led by Sun Yat-sen. Why did the Japanese nation show such great sympathy towards the revolutionists? In the first place they supported them as friends and comrades. Dr. Sun Yat-sen had stayed in Japan for several years, and had many friends among the Japanese. The nucleus of the revolutionists under Dr. Sun were men who had persecuted their studies in Japan and their revolutionary movement had been stimulated by rising Japan. How could the Japanese people assume a cool attitude toward the rising of their comrades? Many of their Japanese school mates and friends took arms as volunteers and fought under the colours of the revolutionary army. In the second place, the great struggle of Japan against the Russian invasion, by which she got over her international crisis, convinced her of her own position in the Far East. The Japanese understood that Japan had had to pay such heavy sacrifices because of the decline of the neighbouring kingdom. The nation knew for the first time that the stabilization of China was a sine qua non for the maintenance of the peace of the Far East. Since then the Japanese nation has entertained a great interest in the integrity of China. It was quite natural, therefore, that some Japanese likened the Chinese revolution to the restoration movement of 1868 in Japan. Not only the Japanese but even Dr. Sun Yat-sen himself, in a speech, said that the Japanese Restoration was the beginning of the Chinese revolution, and the success of the revolution meant the perfection of the Japanese Restoration. Thus it will be seen that the Japanese Restoration and the Chinese revolution were considered by many in both nations as inseparably linked together. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's visit to Japan was four months before the close of his career as a revolutionist in Peking in March, 1925. On that occasion he explained

Chiang Kai-shek, Leader of the Southern Army
Chiang Kaï-chek, commandant en chef des sudistes, révolutionnaire chinoise

that the Japanese Restoration and the Chinese revolution were twins born of the same mother. The freedom and independence of the two nations of the East ought to be secured at any cost, since the weakening of either would endanger the other.

The Integrity of China

The Chinese revolution, however, collapsed for various reasons. And China was reduced to chaos. The Northern Military Bloc, which consisted of Yuan Shikai and his faction, fought the Nationalists led by Dr. Sun-Yat-sen. The protracted war between the two factions resulted in the undermining of the freedom and independence of China. Meanwhile the powers began a peaceful penetration into the republic. The break-up of China, which induced the powers' interference, went on to such an extent that Japan began to be pessimistic about the future fate of the neighboring republic, which would, it was feared, finally be divided up by the powers. Japan's position at that time was that of the European Powers in the Balkans, and the former was even more precarious, as it was believed that the fate of Japan depended utterly upon the prosperity of China. Japan is going to be a country of industry. Her population is increasing at a ratio not behind that of any other nation. There is no land in the world which welcomes Japanese immigrants. Under the circumstances, Japan must rely upon China for the immigration of Japanese or at least for the marketing of Japanese goods so as to maintain her economic life. Japan must protect China by all means from the fate of passing into the hands of any other power or powers. The independence of China is a matter of life and death to Japan. It must be admitted that the policy Japan took towards China in the beginning of the World War was by no means endorsed by a majority of the nation. Especially the famous twenty one demands and the Nishihara loan amounting to ¥ 200,000,000 were sheer folly. The policy was adopted,

GREETINGS
from
PROMINENT MEN (6)

S. MORITA,
Chairman for the House of Commons

The report that our esteemed paper, the Osaka Asahi, is going to publish "Present-Day Japan" for 1927, pleased me a great deal.

At the beginning of this new era of Shōwa, this undertaking will double its significance and bear better fruits than ever, for at present foreign nations are paying closer attention to new Japan. I cannot refrain from sending a few words of gratitude, that in the present issue space will be devoted to information showing how solemnly the Imperial Funeral was conducted, how sincerely the nation prayed for the recovery of the Emperor and how deep the sorrow of the nation was at the news of his death. This was the true expression of our national spirit. So I am confident that foreign nations will come nearer to knowing the real Japan through this number. I hereby express my hearty appreciation and many thanks for this good undertaking.

S. Morita,

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simply because such a policy was considered as the only preventive remedy of the difficulties into which she would fall if China was broken up, and because the opposition party could not propose any alternative policy. The World War afforded China the unique opportunity of effecting the unity of the republic without being molested by the interference of the powers, but China failed to utilise it. The Chinese nation had quite lost the spirit of regeneration. The twenty-one demands were the result of the Japanese nation's despondency over the Chinese people. For it was thought that the realisation of the demands would give Japan such a strong position in the Far East that her independence would not be undermined and the fate of China could also be controlled by Japan. Of course this thought was mistaken. Naturally Japan's demands were severely criticised by the western powers as the embodiment of Japan's Monroe doctrine for Asia, and Japan was even stigmatised as the second Germany. The policy taken by Japan at that time, blamable as it was, may be excused on the consideration that it may indirectly save China from the western powers' invasion, and thus safeguarding her integrity as well as that of Japan. Objectively considered, however, the demands were taken as proof of the Japanese ambition to control China politically and in a military way. Not only were the demands in question criticised by the western countries, but Japan brought upon herself the hatred of China. Thus the demands produced just the opposite result from that originally hoped for. It is true that some of these demands were accepted, and are still efficacious, but the greater portion were cancelled, or abandoned at the Washington Conference, and even those still remaining have been more than counter-balanced by the spiritual blow Japan received from the world, and especially by the attitude of the Chinese nation.

The Factions in China

The Nishihara loan was advanced by Japanese business men under the Government's guarantee to supply Tuan Chi-jui, then Premier, with funds for a military expedition for the subjugation of Canton. General Terauchi, Premier at that time, was one of those who criticised the preceding Government's policy toward China, which had culminated in the presentation of the twenty-one demands. Premier Terauchi, warned by his predecessor's failure, adopted a new policy toward China. He discovered that China possessed a formidable latent power which Japan had not anticipated, and through the ignoring of this power, any policy, however well intentioned, would be of no avail. Premier Terauchi, therefore, tried to have China unified by giving to a particular faction every assistance, both material and moral. This policy was also a failure, because it incurred vehement opposition from the Nationalists, a rival faction against Tuan, which poured oil on the anti-Japanese movement caused by the twenty-one demands. Why did the Government adopt a policy which betrayed the Japanese sympathy for the Chinese revolution? The reason may be that Premier Terauchi was a staunch follower of the late Prince Yamagata, who abhorred the revolution for the establishment of a republic. Or it may be that Japan, with a history of only half a century in world affairs, and little experience in diplomatic matters, was trying one policy after another according to circumstances. Certain policies, therefore, though they may have resulted in failure, at the same time added much experience, which is an asset for the future. It must be admitted that the loan policy adopted by Premier Terauchi was wiser than the policy of the twenty-one demands, seeing that by it Japan began to look upon China more correctly. It showed that Japan recognised a certain power in China, while the earlier policy relied only upon

GREETINGS
from
PROMINENT MEN (7)

K. SUZUKI,
Minister for Interior

This publication issued by the Osaka Asahi has, since it was started two years ago, been unique in content and circulation. It first satisfied Japan's need, which had long been felt, for a good self-introduction covering every feature of her activities, and no organisation or individual could have done better with it than the Asahi, which is the most representative Japanese paper. I may say with confidence that the merits of such an enterprise will some day be embodied throughout the world in a better and more sympathetic understanding of Japan. I am looking forward with pleasure to that day.

K. Suzuki

Japan's own power. Terauchi's loan policy marked the beginning of a more liberal attitude toward China. Casting aside the dictatory attitude embodied in the twenty-one demands, Japan recognised the possibility of China's revival by means of a loan.

Peculiar Relation Between China and Japan

Terauchi's policy was an utter failure, since the enormous sum of two hundred million yen was wasted, and it only earned the antipathy of the Chinese Nationalists. But out of these two failures was born the fundamental principle underlying Japan's present policy toward China; namely "Non-interference," which is now recognised by every succeeding cabinet as the golden motto. Thus these failures made important contributions in the the evolution of Japan's policy in the Far East. In spite of the fact that the policies adopted by Japan between 1915 and 1920 were utter failures, they made great historical contributions toward the progress of international politics in the Far East. From Japan's point of view, the policies in question were nothing but failures, but here arises a question: Why was the Chinese nation more severe in attacking Japan and more lenient toward the western powers, which were responsible for the even more aggressive policy of invasion in China? As became clear afterwards the reason was that while the Chinese had endured the western nations' oppression for several decades and regarded it as inevitable, they could not realise that even the Japanese nation, a sister nation, should be joining the Europeans in oppressing them. The English and Americans in China, and the Americans in their home country who attacked the Japanese policy in every way possible must have realised the ugliness of the policies of their own countries, but they saw this ugliness in the similar policy of Japan, a race different from their own. If either Great Britain or the United States had been guilty of the same conduct as Japan, the other might not have shown such bold antipathy and hatred as they both did toward Japan. The Anglo-Saxons' psychology might be likened to that of a criminal who sincerely repented of his own crimes when he saw them in the films. We should find satisfaction in the reflection that the blunder Japan made through lack of experience made a great historical contribution to international politics which buried forever the age of invasion.

The observation of Americans and Europeans cannot penetrate into the real cause of Japan's change of policy toward China. Japanese policy since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had simply consisted of almost blindly endorsing Britain's policy in the Far East. Realising that the World War had put the Anglo-Japanese Alliance on an uneasy footing, Japan resolved to maintain the stability of the Far East by her own power. Japan, therefore, made her twenty-one demands on China on the assumption that the latter's decline was beyond remedy. With the failure of this policy, Japan next adopted a loan policy which was the recognition of the fact that the salvation of China by means of a loan was not necessarily hopeless, since China herself still had some strength with which to recover her health. And finally Japan adopted a policy of non-intervention, thinking that China must work out her own salvation. This policy had already been fixed before the Washington Conference, and it was confirmed by the powers at the conference.

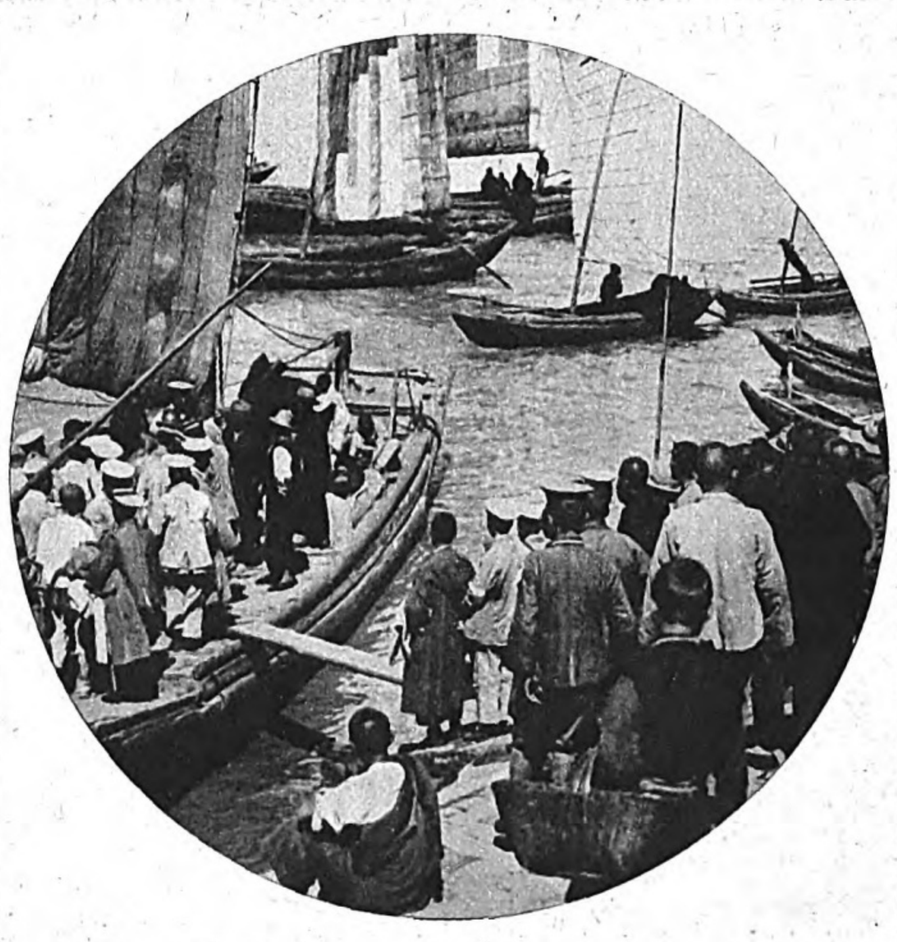
Soldiers and Colors of the Kuomingtang Army
Troupe de l'armée révolutionnaire chinoise

Now there arises a question: Is this non-intervention policy which was recognised by the powers being carried out effectively? What are the merits and demerits of the policy itself? The principal powers interested in China are the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty. These powers adopted a non-interference policy, Japan being one of them. Then what about the country which did not subscribe to the Treaty? I mean Russia. It was a great blunder to exclude Russia from the Treaty, since she has the oldest relations with China, and territory bordering China for several thousand miles. It is an undeniable fact that Russia openly interferes in the internal affairs of China, supplying arms, ammunition, and big sums of money. And, moreover, with her own past experiences, she is spiritually leading the revolution. What does Japan think of this?

The Present Condition in China and Russia's Position

Baron Shidehara was of the opinion that no country could long succeed in implanting foreign institutions in China. Thus the Foreign Minister, now out of office, made light of Russian activities in China. He denied a report that the relations between Japan and Russia were strained. He did not believe that there existed any clash of interests between the two countries, economically, politically or in a military way. In short, Baron Shidehara indirectly declared that the Russian support of the Chinese revolution could not become a casus belli between Japan and Russia. Baron Shidehara was more ready to place importance on the influence of the Chinese Nationalists than had been any preceding Foreign Minister. His sympathy with the reasonable wishes of the Chinese nation eloquently bespoke his belief that South China's revolutionary movement was spontaneous and not instigated by Russia. There are, however, a few Japanese who attribute the Chinese internal chaos to Russian instigation, and fear that China will pass ultimately into the hands of Russia. They point out that the Chinese Communists who are under the direct control of the Russian Communists are trying to cause international complications in order to expand their own influence. They infer from this that the Nanking incident was a premeditated action on the part of the Chinese Communists. They assert that the powers should unite in challenging the Communists. There are also those who go a step further than Baron Shidehara. They entertain a belief that the Russian support of the Chinese revolution is not intended for the conversion of the Chinese into communists, but that Russians simply render assistance to the revolutionists under the impression that they are engaging in a movement for liberating the oppressed nations from the yoke of the western powers. Under the circumstances they think Japan should not only refrain from opposing the Russian support, but even should welcome it, seeing that Russia is simply doing what Japan ought to do as one of the Oriental nations.

The Russian interference in China is at present a subject of discussion among Japan's publicists. The Russian support of the revolutionary movement stands on two relations. The first is the relation between the Chinese Nationalists and the Moscow Government, and the other is the relation between the Chinese Communists and the Third International. These two forces in China compete with each other to carry out a revolution single handed, and the more severe this competition becomes, the stronger becomes the Russian manipulation of China. The two factions in China have different histories and doctrines, while the Russian Government and the Third International stand on the same principles. The co-existence of [illegible] bodies, with the unity of t[illegible] Nationalists and the Mosc[illegible] ment, presupposes a Ru[illegible] ground to the anti-foreign[illegible] China, since Moscow or[illegible] that Russia helps the C[illegible] tion as an embodiment o[illegible] movement and, therefo[illegible] the so-called world revo[illegible] feared is that the Russ[illegible] have such great influ[illegible] extreme left of the [illegible] enable them to cont[illegible] Government at Ha[illegible] rights-recovery ide[illegible] nation has increased[illegible] the Russian slogar[illegible]



Defeated Northern Troops Leaving Woochang for Hankow across the River
Nordistes vaincus vont se sauver de l'Ou-chang en embarquant sur un bateau

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JAPAN, OUR NEIGHBOUR

By V. Dovgolevsky,
Ambassador of USSR to Japan

One of my Japanese friends said to me in Moscow, "From here Japan seems a faraway land, but as soon as you arrive there, you will feel how near Russia you are." A paradox, full of spirit. It was easy to understand and appreciate the concealed exactness of this statement, but it was when I first set foot on Japanese soil, that I felt all the profoundness of these words. It would be more exact to say that I first felt it in Manchuria, where I met for the first time the brave vanguard of the great army of Japan's newspapermen. Since then they have attacked me, repeatedly, stubbornly, indefatigably, and these attacks have revealed to me the three following things: first, the praiseworthy scrupulousness of Japanese newspapermen in the fulfilment of their duties, their inquiring spirit and exceptional persistence, accompanied by refined politeness; second, the interest which the Japanese press and, in consequence, the Japanese public shows in the home and foreign politics of the USSR, and third (last not least), a sympathetic comprehension of the desirability of developing friendly relations between the USSR and Japan, which are close neighbours sincerely aspiring to reach stable and neighbourly relations.

The yet not numerous meeting which I have had at Tokyo, have proved that my first impressions were true. Two years that have elapsed since the signing of the Peking Convention have not passed in vain. They have laid the foundation of fruitful economic and cultural intercourse between Japan and the USSR and secured the strengthening and deepening of friendly and neighbourly relations between the two countries in various spheres where their vital interests touch.

The great Japanese people looks untiringly for further points for the application of its work. Let us hope that it shall partly find them in mutual understanding and peaceful economic cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

* * *

The above article was written before the resignation of the Wakatsuki Ministry. The Wakatsuki Ministry went out of power on April 17 and the Seiyukai, the opposition party, formed a new Ministry with General Baron Tanaka, President of the party, as Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Seiyukai, up to that time, had been attacking the Wakatsuki Ministry's "Hands-off China" policy. The Seiyukai's insistence, which was called a "Positive Policy," seemed to favour even armed intervention. The new Ministry's policy toward China, therefore, was of the greatest interest to the public. The logical outcome of the situation would be a radical change in Japan's policy.

The portfolio of the Foreign Minister is entrusted temporarily to the Premier, and the foreign policy in general is to be decided after a new Minister for Foreign Affairs is appointed. Until then, nothing can be said for sure in regard to the final policy of the government toward China, but the attitude of the Premier so far suggests no radical change of policy from that of Baron Shidehara, former Minister for Foreign Affairs. The only difference to be detected between the two Ministers is in the Premier's statement given to newspapers, in which he said rather vaguely that Japan cannot be indifferent toward the political disturbances caused by communists, in China, because of its peculiarly close relations with China.

Northern Soldiers Leading a Russian Captive out of the Raided Russian Embassy in Peking

L'ambassade de Russie à Peking a été cherchée et violée par des agents de police chinois le 6 avril. C'est une scène où ils arrêtent un Russe, membre de l'ambassade

the oppressed nations. The more the powers check the rights-recovery movement of the Chinese, the greater will the Communist influence become, and China's antipathy toward the powers. It is quite obvious that all protest against Russian interference in Chinese affairs is futile. The only wise policy for the powers to adopt is to help the Chinese nation to realise its cherished hope, so that it may work out its own salvation.

Japan's Future Policies

We must not, however, overlook the fact that China is at present too weak to be entrusted with the important rights and privileges enjoyed by the powers. There is every possibility that the friction between China and the powers will become ever deeper, partly through the latter's reasonable hesitancy to recognise China's claims to recover all rights which are grasped by foreigners, and partly through the continuation of Russia's policy to utilise the friction between the powers and the extreme left of the Nationalists, which is under Russian control. What is Japan going to do at this juncture? The present Japanese Government declares for the non-interference policy. It is asserted in some quarters that the most statesmanlike policy would be for Japan to utilise her impartial position and convene the powers, including Russia, for discussion of the best means to satisfy China and put some obligatory check upon Russian activity. This is not, however, a generally accepted opinion. We have already explained the mereits and demerits of the non-interference policy, and what we must bear in mind is that such a policy can have no good effect so long as a particular power can do as it pleases in China, unmolested by the policy. Not only that, but China may be stirred up against the powers. It is necessary for [illegible] study the cause of unrest [illegible] establish a positive policy [illegible] exist with the non-inter- [illegible] By a positive policy I [illegible] ion of the treaties with [illegible] wers should have taken [illegible] before Russia entered [illegible] na. Although Britain [illegible] ttitude, she long hesi- [illegible] China's wishes. As [illegible] l States, she showed [illegible] China by giving up [illegible] ing the withdrawal [illegible] etc., which do not [illegible] tant interests, but [illegible] e such important [illegible] inese as the ex-

traterritoriality rights, and thus completely lost the leadership of the Chinese nation, which has passed into the hands of Russia. This is a noteworthy fact since the Washington Conference. Doubtless Japan desires above all powers to have China enjoy prosperity, but she does not like to be pressed with the solution of the Manchurian problems. She is diametrically opposed to the revision of the existing treaties regarding Manchuria. It is asserted in certain quarters that Japan should solve the Manchurian question and assume the champoinship in the liberation of China. This view, however, is held by but a few. The observance of the non-interference policy can yield to Japan, Britain, and the United States no share of the prosperity of China. In short the powers must choose one of two measures in addition to the non-interference policy: they must either ask Russia to subscribe to the Washington Treaty in order to check her interference in the affairs of China, or they must try immediately to remedy the weak points of China which are being utilized by Russia, so that the international complications arising out of the civil war may be brought to an end.

School Girls in a Demonstration Procession in China
Démonstration des étudiantes chinoises

The sufferings of the powers in China are twofold; firstly, they suffer loss through the civil war itself; secondly, they are faced with the anti-foreign movement which has taken visible shape as a recent development of the civil war. And Japan is the greatest sufferer of all. If Britain and the United States feel the necessity of Japan's co-operation, they must first understand Japan's peculiar position, otherwise they cannot hope to stop her independent action. In Japan there is a growing opinion that there exists an identity of interest between the two nations in the independence movement of China, which was already shown in the Revolution of 1911 and also during the European war, and that China's cause must be supported by Japan on an equal footing with China. Japan wishes to fulfill her position as a great power in the Far East by harmonising Russia and New China and the Anglo-Saxon influences.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT ON UNSTABLE GROUND

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN JAPANESE POLITICS

The compromise reached in the beginning of the year by the three party leaders, Mr. Wakatsuki of the Kenseikai (at that time Premier), Baron Tanaka of the Seiyukai and Mr. Tokonami of the Seiyuhonto, was but a truce. Foreseeing a decisive collision with the Seiyukai, the opposition party, in the near future, the Kenseikai sought coalition with the Seiyuhonto and a cordial understanding between the two was reached shortly before the downfall of the Wakatsuki Cabinet on April 17. The direct cause of the downfall was the Taiwan Bank question, which also became the cause of the financial panic. (The Taiwan Bank question and the financial panic are fully discussed in an article in the Economic and Financial Section.) The coalition, which secured a majority in the House of Commons, would, according to their calculation, let them retain the governmental power, Mr. Tokonami becoming the next premier. The Imperial Order to form the new cabinet, however, was given to Baron Tanaka and it was formed two days after the fall of the old.

The coalition parties, forced by the situation, took another step to fortify their position. They transformed the coalition into one united party. The scheme met with strong opposition from some members of the Seiyuhonto. Formerly, the Seiyukai and the Seiyuhonto was one and the same party, and its great enemy was the Kenseikai. Though the Seiyuhonto was formed a few years ago by rebels from the Seiyukai, and they had been quarreling on every occasion, these two parties had common traditions and ideals. Seeing that the Seiyuhonto was going to join hands with their former enemy against the Seiyukai, 22 members of the Seiyuhonto left the party and 18 of them joined the Seiyukai.

In spite of many and various oppositions and criticisms, the amalgamation scheme went on. Mr. Yuko Hamaguchi, of the Kenseikai, Home Minister in the Wakatsuki Cabinet, was selected president of the new party. The name "Rikken Minseito," or Constitutional Democratic Party, was adopted. The formal organization meeting was held on June 1.

The composition of the House of Commons has undergone a remarkable change, as shown below:

	March	May
Seiyukai	158	177
Kenseikai	166	229
Seiyuhonto	89	
Others	—	
Shinsei Club	25	24
Jitsugyo Doshikai	9	9
Independents	13	17
Vacancies	4	8
Total	464	464

The opposition commands 229 votes, 163 from the Kenseikai, 64 from the Seiyuhonto and 2 from the Independents, against 177 for the Seiyukai. Thus the opposition commands, at present, a majority of more than 50 and, besides, many of the Shinsei Club, some of the members of which are going to form another small party, may be counted with the opposition. Thus the government stands on quite unstable ground. It managed somehow to get through the extraordinary session of the Diet in May, but a violent collision in the next Diet, which begins at the end of the year, seems unavoidable and the dissolution of the Diet is likely.

(On June 2, Mr. Takahashi, Minister for Finance, suddenly resigned on the plea that his task of settling financial conditions after the crisis had been completed, and Mr. Chuzo Mitsuchi, Minister for Education, succeeded him. The portfolio of the Minister for Education was entrusted to Mr. Rentaro Midzuno; member of the House of Peers. The changes will mean no radical change in the general policy of the government.)

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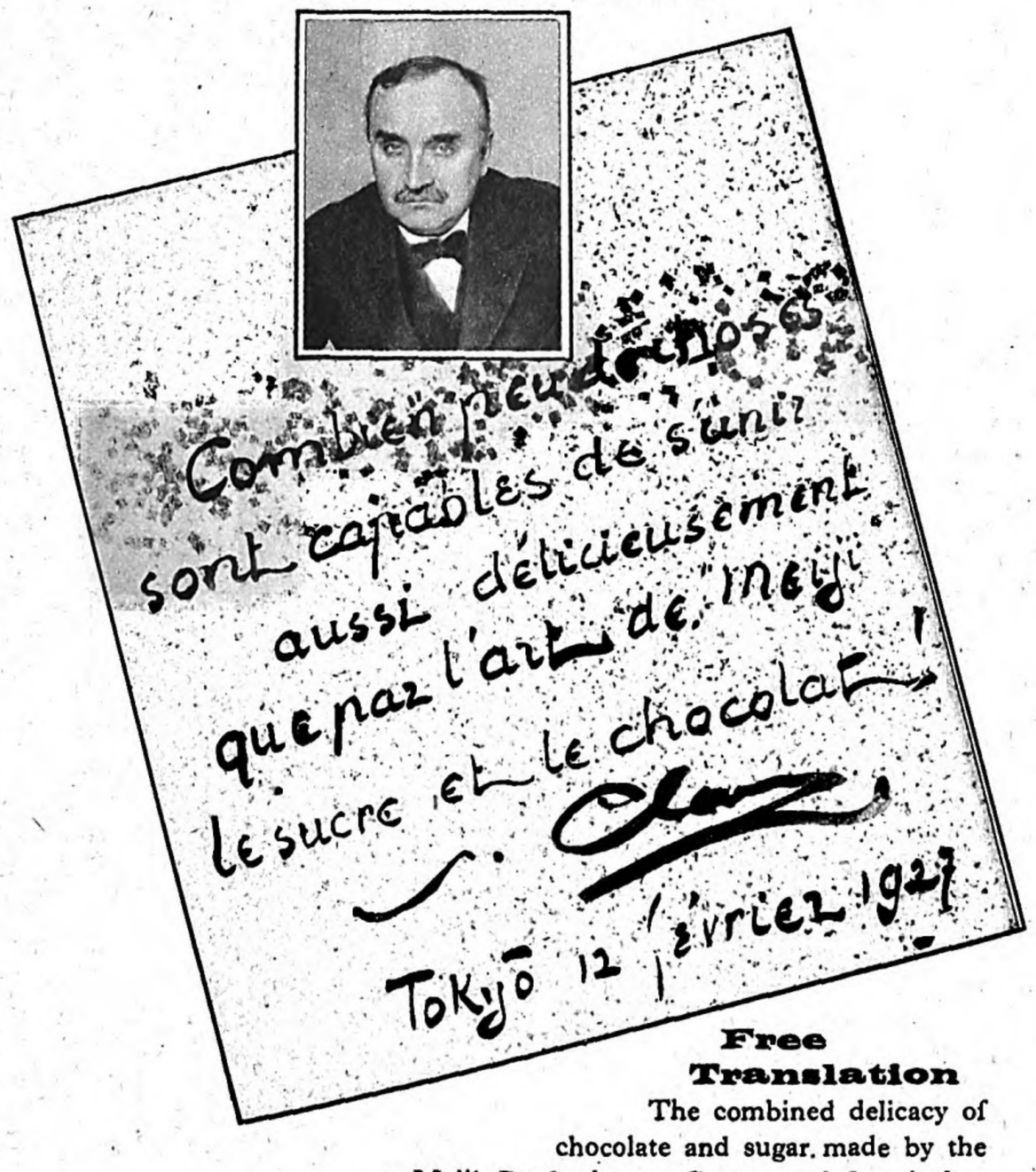

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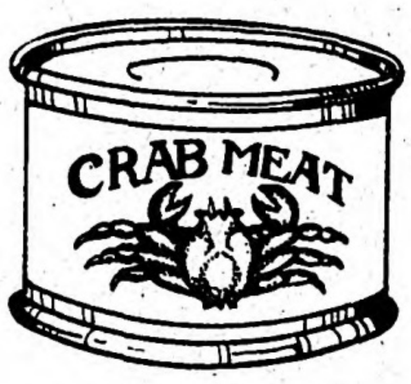
PAUL CLAUDEL
TOKYO 12 FEBRUARY, 1927

The Meiji Confectionery Co., Ltd.



Japanese Deep Sea Crab-meat

ANNUAL PRODUCTS & EXPORTS

YEAR	PRO.	EXP.
1924....	189,055	121,768 c/s
1925....	270,000	217,6
1926....	393,941	278,7

(A Case contains 48/1s or

Japanese Canned Crab Pac

and

Exporters Association

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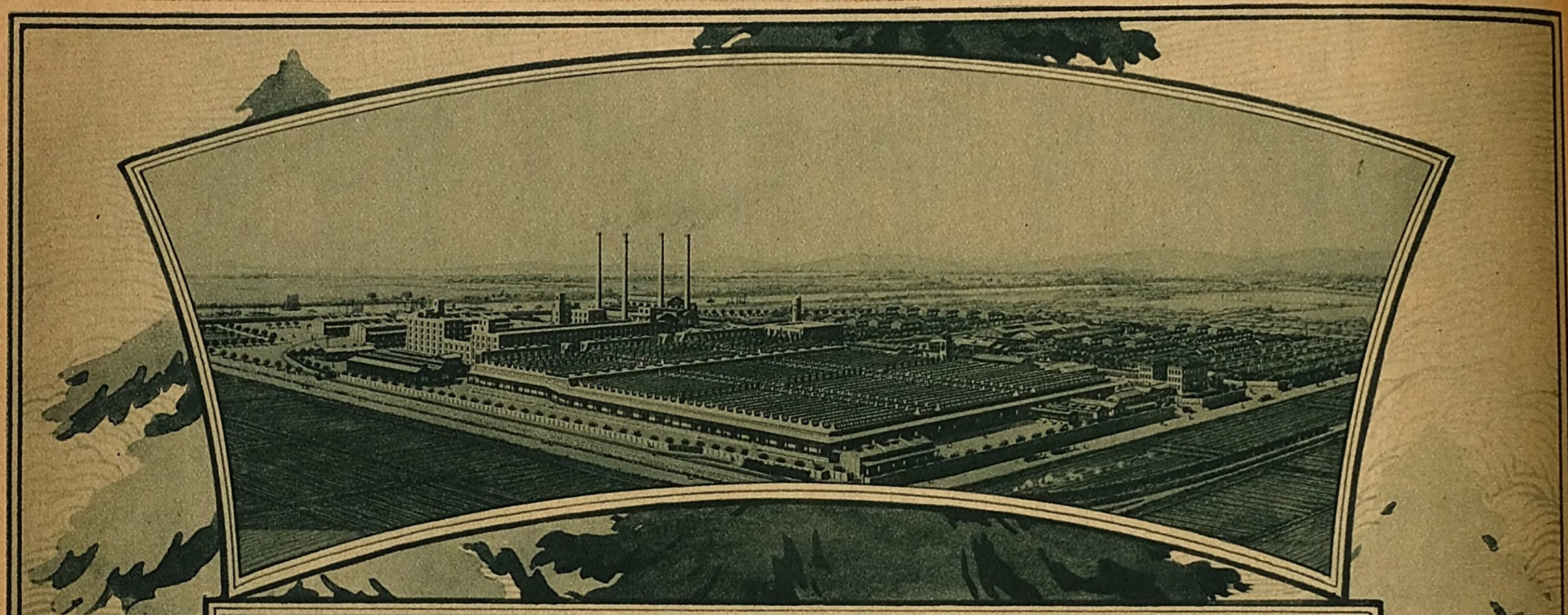


JAPAN'S RAYON INDUSTRY

RAPID INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION.

In 1918 Japan's consumption of artificial silk amounted to 177,241 lbs. Last year the figure was 8,000,000 lbs. This huge increase testifies to the growth that has taken place in this country in the use of artificial silk, equally illuminating are the figures relating to Japan's output in the same years: in 1918 her output was only 100,000 lbs. and in 1926 about 6,000,000 lbs. according to a recent report. The following table shows the steady growth in supply and demand during the last nine years:—

JAPAN'S CONSUMPTION OF ARTIFICIAL SILK

Year	Consumption	Production	World Production	Year	Consumption	Production	World Production
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1918	177,241	100,000	—	1923	1,732,409	200 000	97,000,000
1919	215,795	140,000	—	1924	2,078,118	1,500,000	141,164,000
1920	253,797	200,000	—	1925	3,831,099	3,000 000	182,600,000
1921	288,029	150,000	—	1926	8,000 000	6,000,000	210,000 000
1922	753,478	250,000	79,738,000				

The bulk of Japan's output of artificial silk has so far been produced by the Teikoku Artificial Silk Company, which has works at Hiroshima, Yonezawa and Iwakuni and by the Asahi Silk Weaving Company, with works at Zeze; but several new concerns have been promoted, most of which are now producing, and the estimated figure for this years production is 15,000,000 lbs. There is every reason to anticipate a large increase in domestic requirements and the demand from China, India and the South Seas.

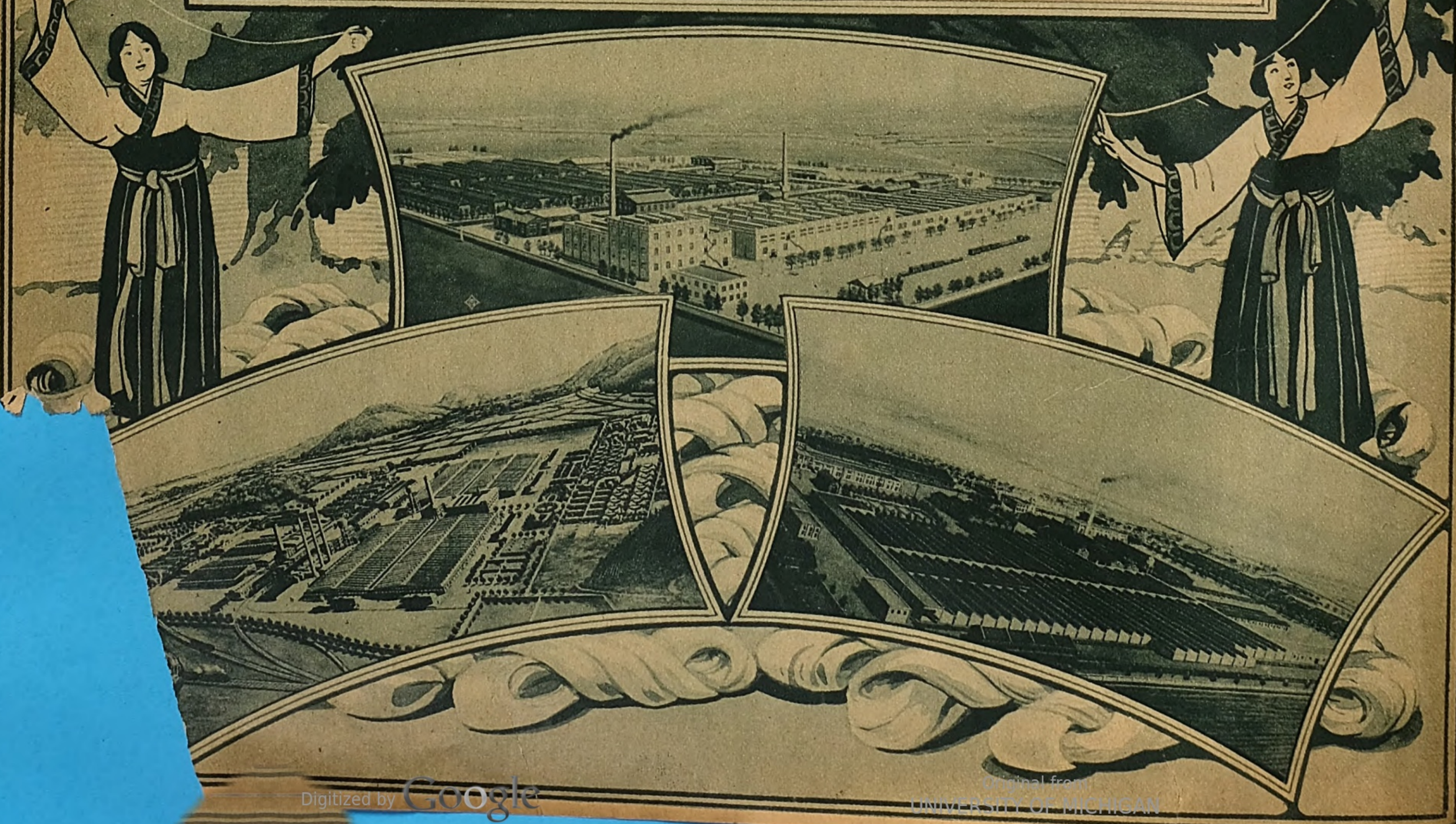
ARTIFICIAL SILK COMPANIES IN JAPAN

Companies	Output	Type of Silk	Associated with	Companies	Output	Type of Silk	Associated with
	lbs.				lbs.		
Teikoku Artificial Silk Co.	22,000 Daily	Viscose	Suzuki & Co.	Tokyo Artificial Silk Co.	200,000 A year	Viscose	—
Asahi Silk Weaving Co.	10,000 Daily	Viscose	Glanzstoff Co.	Kawagoye Artificial Silk Co.	100,000 A year	Viscose	—
Toyo Rayon Co.	6,600 Daily	Viscose	Mitsui & Co.	Miye Artificial Silk Co.	100,000 A year	Viscose	—
Nippon Rayon Co.	4,500 Daily	Viscose	Japan Cotton Spinning Co.				

The Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company is considering making acetate silk and the Kurashiki and Fuji Cotton Spinning Companies are planning to make viscose silk.

Some idea of the increase in consumption of artificial fibre is provided by the returns from two important weaving centres of this country. In Fukui the production of mixed tissues containing artificial silk rose from 22,551 yards, valued at 14,580 yen, in February, 1925, to 259,678 yards, valued at 208,190 yen, in December of that year, the total for 11 months being 865,824 yards, valued at 618,547 yen. In Kiriu the production during 1925 of ladies "Obi" (wide sashes) of cotton and artificial silk was 1,715,293 sashes, while Kimono linings were made from the same mixture of staples. Apart from the purposes indicated, artificial silk admixed with real silk or cotton is used for cords, neckties, umbrella cloth, jumpers, sleeves, scarves, hats, underclothing for men and women, shirts, charmeuse, poplin, China "douse," etc.

Photo's (Top) Teikoku Artificial Silk Co.'s New Iwakuni Plant. The capacity of the Iwakuni Plant is 12,000 lbs daily of the highest grade Viscose Silk.
(Middle) Uji Plant, Nippon Rayon Co.
(Left) Ishiyama Plant, Toyo Rayon Co.
(Right) Zeze Plant, Asahi Silk Weaving Co.



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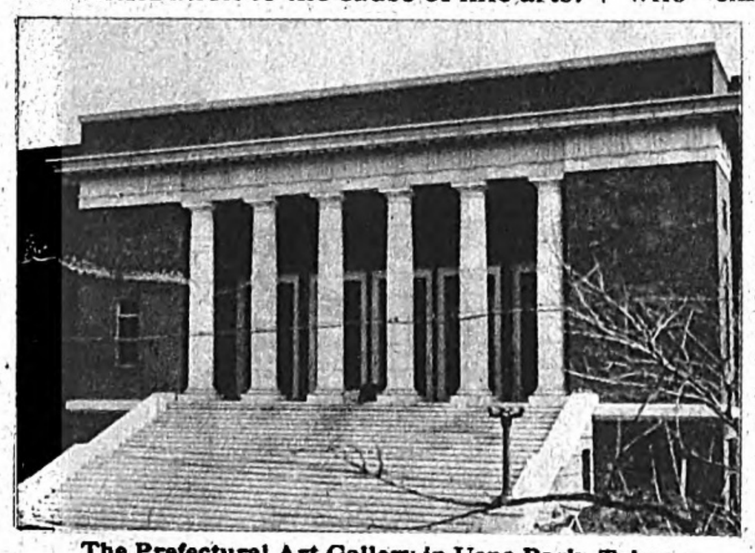
"The Vision of Kutsugen" by Kikkawa Reikwa

"Risau" (vision de Koutouguen) par M. R. Kikkawa, examinateur à l'Académie des Beaux-arts

THE YEAR IN ART

THE NEW GALLERY

The appearance of the Prefectural Gallery of Tokyo near the Imperial Museum, Uyeno Park, is one of the greatest events to be recorded in the sixty years' annals of modern Japanese fine arts. It is entirely owing to the generosity of Mr. Keitaro Sato, a millionaire of Fukuoka prefecture, who voluntarily contributed the total amount of the building fund. The work was completed in April, 1926, its construction taking two years. The gallery was opened on May 1st by way of commemorating the life of Shotoku Taishi (621-669 A.D.), one of the great founders of Japanese fine arts. Formerly fine arts exhibitions had been held in one of the old Industrial Exhibition Buildings, but since last year all such exhibitions have been held in this magnificent new building of classic style. Naturally words of thanks have been showered on Mr. Sato, who contributed the necessary money, and the Government has decorated him in token of its gratitude. A group of artists have set up a busk to immortalize his contribution to the cause of fine arts.



The Prefectural Art Gallery in Ueno Park, Tokyo
Musée de Tokio

The architecture itself, however, leaves very much to be desired. The defects in the interior cannot be overlooked from a practical point of view. Firstly, the space of the exhibiting walls is not extensive. Secondly, a considerable part of the ground floor is occupied by the buffet-room, cloak-room, smoking-room, toilet-room and [illegible] other rooms which ought to have put in the basement. Probably Shinichiro Okada, the architect who planned this gallery, did not take into consideration the striking development of Japanese fine arts during the past twenty years. All these defects might be pardonable if this building were to be used as a fine arts museum instead of an art gallery, as the name of the building implies. But this "Art Museum" is to be used as an "Art Gallery." Under these circumstances it is quite natural that a cry has already been raised for another art gallery.

The Prince Shotoku Memorial Exhibition, by which name last year's exhibition was called, took in as many schools or groups as possible. From the later years of the Meiji Period up to the earlier years of the Era of Taisho (1912-1926), an annual exhibition was held under the supervision of the Department of Education, and since 1919, this exhibition has been conducted by the Imperial Academy of Art (the Teikoku Bijutsu-In).

This officially-opened exhibition, however, has lost its significance as a super-group affair since 1914 because of the discord among artist groups. The "Memorial Exhibition" which was opened as a non-partisan movement was therefore heartily welcomed, but sad to say, the artists are still not in full accord.

Some groups did their best to produce worthy exhibits, while others took it lightly and exhibited their works only perfunctorily. Although the exhibition was not held as an artistic contest, yet visitors could not refrain from making a comparative study of the exhibits. Thus those who exhibited inferior works were placed in an awkward situation. The group which produced really valuable works was the Japan Art Society (the Nippon Bijutsu-In). In this way not only did the society raise its reputation, but it awakened many artists. This sincere attitude of the members of the Japan Art Society enabled us to presuppose the success that would smile on the next Memorial Exhibition to be held in five years.

The above remarks apply only to the schools of Japanese painting. Now let us comment on the western painting section. While in the other three sections (Japanese painting, sculpture and applied arts) the entering of exhibits was open to the general public the western painting section had only exhibits produced by members of the committee, one hundred in number, thus shutting out outsiders' works. This exclusion policy caused much comment even in the committee. An indignant group of progressive painters resigned when their motion to revise the rules was rejected. But, on the whole, the Memorial Exhibition ended with better results than at first expected, and to do it justice, was a success after all, considering the difficult task of conciliating inharmonious elements. It would be our utmost delight if the cause of such troubles could be removed once for all by the time the exhibition is held in 1931. The first test put before the artistic world of Japan thus came to a close, leaving pros and cons as to the significance of holding a super-group art show.

With this exhibition behind it, the artistic world of 1926 entered the so-called dead season until the autumnal art season came round. On September 1st, which is the opening date of the season, were simultaneously opened two exhibitions held respectively by the Japan Art Society and the Society of the Second Section, both leaders in the art world. On the whole, the achievement of the Society of the Second Section was not very attractive. There was found nothing worth special attention except the productions of a few who had remained inactive for some time. But they were not on a very high level. Visitors greatly missed the French paintings of Mr. Hanjiro Sakamoto hung in earlier exhibitions. The Japan Art Society again produced excellent work, although we missed very much pictures by such celebrated painters as the Messrs. Kwanzan Shimomura, Yukihiko Yasuda and Seison Maeda.

Following those exhibitions, the annual exhibition of the Imperial Academy of Art was held in the same Prefectural Gallery. Too lenient judgement of the exhibits in the department of Japanese painting caused some criticism, and the committee was compelled to have a part of the exhibits replaced. The question was raised once more as to the limited wall space that would soon be overcrowded with pictures. There was a time when art lovers went to art exhibitions to examine pictures at leisure, just as if they would enjoy a *kakemono* hunging on a *tokonoma* wall. Even to-day there are some such art lovers. The recognition of such a luxurious idea in any exhibition would be against the popularization of fine arts, and would be too much for an ordinary public art show which is the gate to success for artists. As a matter of fact an art exhibition ought to be held mainly for the artists' sake, and the interests of art lovers ought to be subordinated to that. In this sense, an art show should exhibit as many works as possible. In those days when the love of fine arts had not been popularized, severe selection of artistic work may have been reasonable, from the point of view of fostering culture for the masses. We have often been disappointed at seeing an art show excluding works deserving exhibition on account of limited space. The Prefectural Gallery affords no remedy for this defect, but the erection of another up-to-date gallery cannot be expected soon. We cannot but admire the policy of the Imperial Academy of Art which took as many products as possible, and in order to exhibit them all, replaced some during the course of the exhibiting period. The public blamed the Academy for the lack of a definite policy, but, in our opinion, such criticism was simply putting the cart before the horse. We do not think it right to decide the entry of exhibits according to the wall space of a gallery. In fact, the merits of art are not to be judged like examinations in mathematics. Besides, human judgement is not always correct. So it is more advisable for the jury to admit the entrance of as many works as possible in order to put them to public judgement. The way of judgement that the Imperial Academy of Art jury adopted chanced to

"Seki Doji" by Kikuchi Keigetsu
"Séki-dôji" par M. K. Kikoutchi, membre de l'Académie des Beaux-arts

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coincide with our opinion on this point. It is most desirable for the benefit of artisitic circles that this may lead to further reforms in the attitude of the jury of the Imperial Academy of Art. Most welcome is the report that the experts concerned are trying to solve the problem of wall space by separating the opening dates for western and Japanese paintings. The western painting exhibits were overcrowded at the "Memorial Exhibition" and the exhibition of the Society of the Second Section. In the case of Japanese paintings, the comparatively large dimensions of the exhibits make it impossible to hang them in two or three rows, as oils and water-colours may be hung. But size can be regulated some way or other, and its regulation is a necessary step to make more room in galleries and put a stop to foolish competition in size.

Unfortunately the Imperial Academy of Art has become a partisan group. This degeneracy was foreseen as inevitable, but few had expected that the change would come so soon. It was at first understood that the Imperial Academy of Art prizes would be awarded annually to masterpieces produced during the year. It was to be the highest honour in the artistic world. The Academy, directly supervised by the Imperial Government, should have made its authority known by bestowing the prize in an impartial way. The prize pictures in 1925 were, however, confined to those exhibited in the Academy's annual exhibition, and all others were entirely neglected. A study of the Academy's history shows that every attempt to add representatives from private bodies to the jury of the Academy has proved of no avail. All the leaders of the Japan Art Society, the Society of the Second Section and the Association of National Picture Creation (Kokuga Sosaku Kyokai) declined the invitation. The ideal of a super-group exhibition has not yet been realized, either for Japanese painting or western painting. The above-mentioned Memorial Exhibition may be regarded as a substitute for the Imperial Academy of Art exhibition for this purpose. Still, the Imperial Academy of Art must be a formidable body, since it is backed by the Government and controls the Kyoto school of Japanese painting. In Autumn it went a step further and made the circle of prize-winners even smaller. According to its new rule, even the excellent works of the jurors themselves are to be excluded from the prize. This folly is attributable to nothing but consideration of their own personal feelings. For instance if any one member of the jury won the prize, it would hurt another juryman's feelings. "Riso" (the Vision of Kutsugen, an ancient Chinese pessimist, one of the most excellent Japanese paintings exhibited in the Academy's last annual show) by Reikwa Kikkawa did not win the prize, because the painter was a member of the jury. "Skyward," a figure by Mr. Teru Ando, was awarded the prize by good luck.

So much for the present state of the Imperial Academy of Art which, instead of making itself master in the artistic world, now stoops to competition with unworthy private bodies.

"A Scene in Southern China" by Takeuchi Seiho
"Paysage du Sud de la Chine" par M. S. Takéoutchi, membre de l'Académie des Beaux-arts

"An Auspicious Bird" painted by Yokoyama Taikan to the Order of the Imperial Household
"Oiseau des auspices" par M. T. Yokoyama, membre de la Société des beaux-arts du Japon. Il l'a peint sur la commande de S. M. l'Empératrice et l'a offert à la Cour

"Indian Summer" by Kawai Gyokudo
"L'été de la Saint-Martin" par M. G. Kawai, membre de l'Académie des Beaux-arts

ARTISTS AND WORKS

1. Japanese Pictures

Now, let us take a glance at the artistic achievements in 1926, beginning with Japanese paintings. First of all should be mentioned Taikwan Yokoyama, the leader of the Japan Art Society. Immediately after his disengagement from the jury of the then officially-opened annual exhibition in 1914, he organized the Japan Art Society in co-operation with Mr. Kwanzan Shimomura, his close friend. The prestige of the Japan Art Society is due to his leadership and his distinguished brush. During fourteen years, he has striven bravely and fought ever against officialdom in artistic matters. Driven on by his indomitable spirit and real necessity, he has never failed to put his work before the public on every possible occasion. His "Lake on a Wet Day" exhibited at the Memorial Exhibition, "Genetian" and "Morning Fog" exhibited at the Japan Art Society annual exhibition and "Auspicious Bird," painted to the order of the Imperial Household (not yet exhibited) are his most recent works. The former three pictures did not attract so much attention as did his "Four Views of Rain" in 1925. But the "Lake on a Wet Day" really deserved the hearty admiration of visitors on account of its poetic mood and polished techinque.

Mr. Seiho Takeuchi is an unrivalled master of the Kyoto school, and one of the veteran members of the Imperial Academy of Art. He is absolutely free from the worldly cares which confront Mr. Yokoyama as the leader of an organization. He can direct all his time and energy to art, so that he enjoys the liberty of introducing his works when he will, and more than once he has given up the exhibition of his pictures, with which he himself could not be satisfied. In recent years, however, he has been very active in the guidance of younger painters. The "Cock-Fight" at the Memorial Exhibition and the "Landscape of Southern China" at the Imperial Academy of Art annual exhibition fluently bespeak the vigour of this aged master who is now always to the front. Especially, the "Cock-Fight" was one of the gems displayed in 1926. This picture, together with his "Landscape of Southern China," are distinguished products in the realm of colour. In fact, Seiho of Kyoto and Taikwan of Tokyo—the former encroaching upon the methods of western painting, and the latter holding to the tradition of Japanese painting—are champions in Japanese painting circles to-day. All lovers of art are now intent, with breathless interest, on the contest of the two champions who are locked in competition in the arena of Japanese painting. It was also an encouraging fact in comparison with the inactivity of other veterans, that M. Gyokudo Kawai furnished variety in displaying his "Indian Summer" at the Imperial Academy of Art annual exhibition.

Kikkawa's "Riso," or the "Vision of Kutsugen," seems to be the sole topic in the artistic world for some time last Autumn, breaking as it did a long artistic silence of over ten years. Some did not hesitate to say that "a glance at the picture moved them to bow reverently." The painting was really of such dignity and skill that their cor-

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"The Path of a Buddha's Apostle" by Kawabata Ryushi — "Passe de Bouddha" par M. R. Kawabata, examinateur à l'Académie des Beaux-arts

"Hills of Eno-ura" by Umehara Ryuzaburo
"Montagne d'Eno-oura" par M. R. Ouméhara, membre de la Société de Peinture japonaise

pliments were not unnatural. The "Rugged Beach" by Hykusui Hirafuku evoked as much censure as praise, but it was noteworthy for all that. The "Path of a Buddha's Apostle" by Ryushi Kawabata at the Japan Art Society exhibition received like criticism, but it may have been a success rather than a failure. It may be remembered that the "Spinner" by Kokei Kobayashi was also one of those involved in the whirl of criticism. The following are worthy of mention: the "Poppy" by Mr. Bakusen Tsuchida, in which something of purity was expressed by modest colouring, and the "Lotus" by Mr. Shiho Sakakibara, in which his study of light was noticeable (both hung at the Association of National Picture Creation), and "A Fairy" by Mr. Kwansetsu Hashimoto (hung at the Memorial Exhibition).

2. Occidental Pictures

Some remarks on the year's moves in western painting circles are no less important. The Association of National Picture Creation added a new western painting section. Many prominent oil-painters have taken to Japanese painting as if by common consent, and thus created the question of so-called "Re-version to Orientalism." There were three exhibitions, each of which was of significance in introducing the work of modern European masters. The first of them was the annual show of contemporary French art held by the publishers of "Franco-Japanese Art." At the second, the splendour of modern French art, brought from Paris by M. Charles Vildrac, feasted the eyes of art lovers here. The third, an unprecedented occasion, was devoted to the most recent work by German artists. It succeeded in making us acquainted with the general trend among German contemporaries. All of them greatly influenced the artistic world here.

The following may be mentioned as masterpieces among oil paintings: "Hagoromo," or "Feather Robes," by Sanzo Wada (Imperial Academy of Art Exhibition); "Plateau" by Kumaji Ao-

"The Orchid" by Fujishima Takeji
"Orchidées" par M. T. Foujishima, membre de l'Académie des Beaux-arts

"Spring" by Komuro Sui-un — "Doux Printemps" par M. S. Komouro, membre de l'Académie des Beaux-arts

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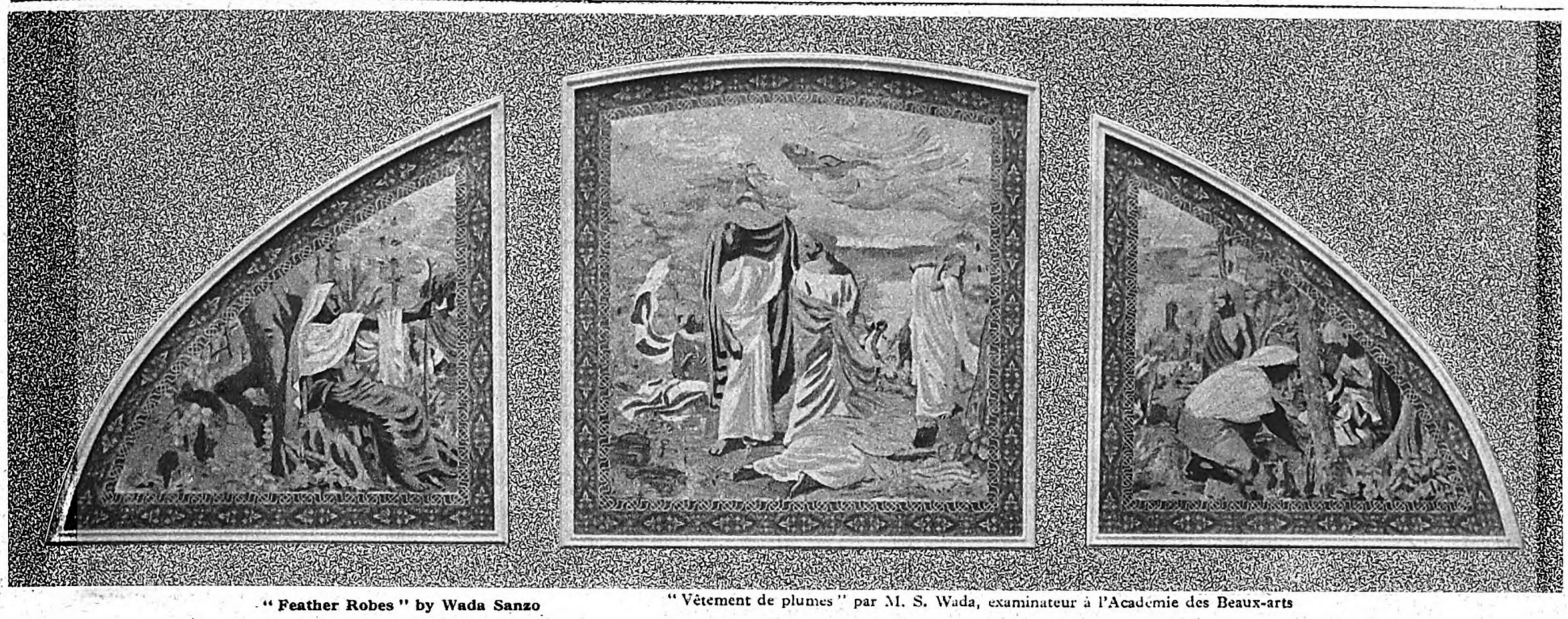


"Feather Robes" by Wada Sanzo

"Vêtement de plumes" par M. S. Wada, examinateur à l'Académie des Beaux-arts

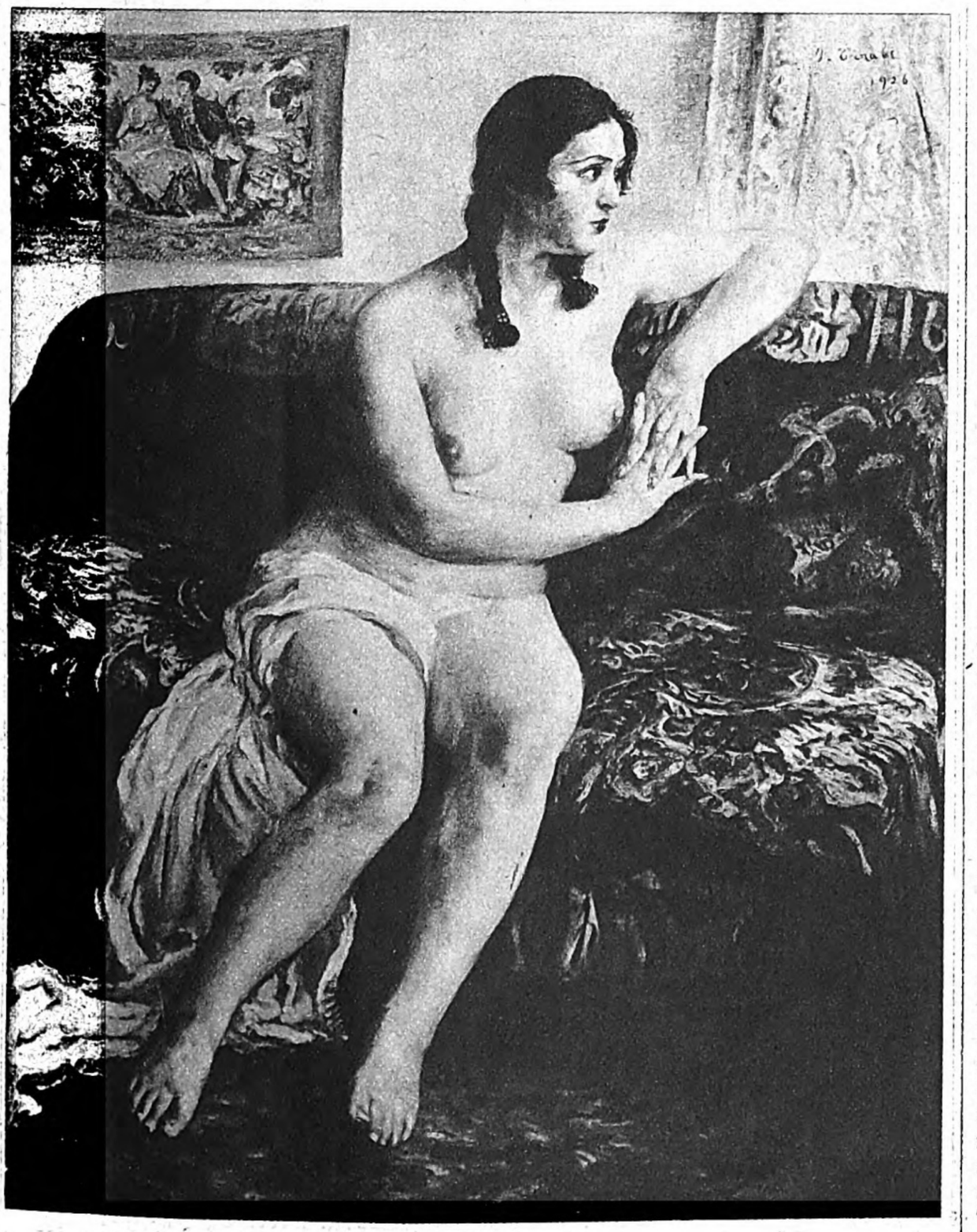
yama (the same); "Nude" by Mr. Itaru Tanabe (the same); the "Orchid" by Takeji Fujishima (Prince Shotoku Memorial Exhibition); and, "Hills of Enoura" by Ryuzaburo Umehara (Association of National Picture Creation Exhibition). Radiant gorgeousness characterizes "Hagoromo," which is also full of Southern atmosphere and rich in poetry. Mr. Wada, who has been breaking new ground in design, is quite in his element in dealing with this subject. Mr. Aoyama began renewed activity with the canvas "Plateau," which rises above the general level with severe colouring and a unique touch, together with a literary implication. In contrast with the "Plateau," Mr. Tanabe's "Nude" stood for perfect delicacy of technique. Its aristocratic dignity, quiet colour and stately composition were superb. The "Hills of Enoura" is distinguished by graciousness and serenity, with graduation in Japanese painting exquisitely applied, while profundity of picturing, reminding one of medieval Renaissance work, attracted attention to the "Orchid."

3. Sculptures

Progress in sculpture is being made much more slowly than in the above-mentioned two branches. Preliminary exercises and difficulty of expression in the art of sculpture and wood-carving are much greater than in painting. There are not so many aspirants as in painting circles, and this is natural. Moreover, students, so far, have had to be guided by masters whose culture is not systematic. The noteworthy developement of sculpture in recent years is probably mainly due to the naturalists' activities. Its cradle is the Tokyo School of Fine Arts, where naturalism reigns in the Sculpture Department. "Observe nature well, and grasp it." This is their motto, and undoubtedly the most appropriate method of guidance in the beginning. Without these fundamental teachings, none but a genius can achieve mastery. This system has gone far towards finding a way out of the impasse into which the former craftsman education was driven. Classicism and idealism themselves cannot but recognize the standards of naturalism. We hope for the growth of this school and the birth of others. We are looking forward to the successive appearance of masterpieces. It does not matter whether they represent impressionism or cubism, modernism or mannerism. As for representative works during the year, two deserve praise: "Our Buddhist Prince" by Mr. Shin Naito (Memorial Exhibition) and the "Conqueror of Waters" by Mr. Fumio Asakura. The former represented neo-classicism and left nothing to be desired as a work of wood-carving. Mr. Naito has outdone himself in carving this figure of the Prince Regent Shotoku, with tone holy and gracious, a most suitable exhibit for the occasion. The latter, Mr. Asakura's work, may be regarded as a representative of the naturalism mentioned above. Beauty of pose, such as seen in Greek sculputre, enabled this figure to outshine the others. The two figures, radically different form each other both in material and in manner, stood out preeminently in the realm of sculpture in 1926.

"Plateau" by Awoyama Kumaji

"Plateau" (peinture récompensée) par M. K. Aöyama, membre de l'Académie des Beaux-arts



"Nude" by Tanabe Itaru

"Nu de femme" par M. I. Tanabé, membré de l'Académie des Beaux-arts

"Conqueror of Waters" by Asakura Fumio

"Nageur" sculpture par M. Asakoura, membre de l'Académie des Beaux-arts

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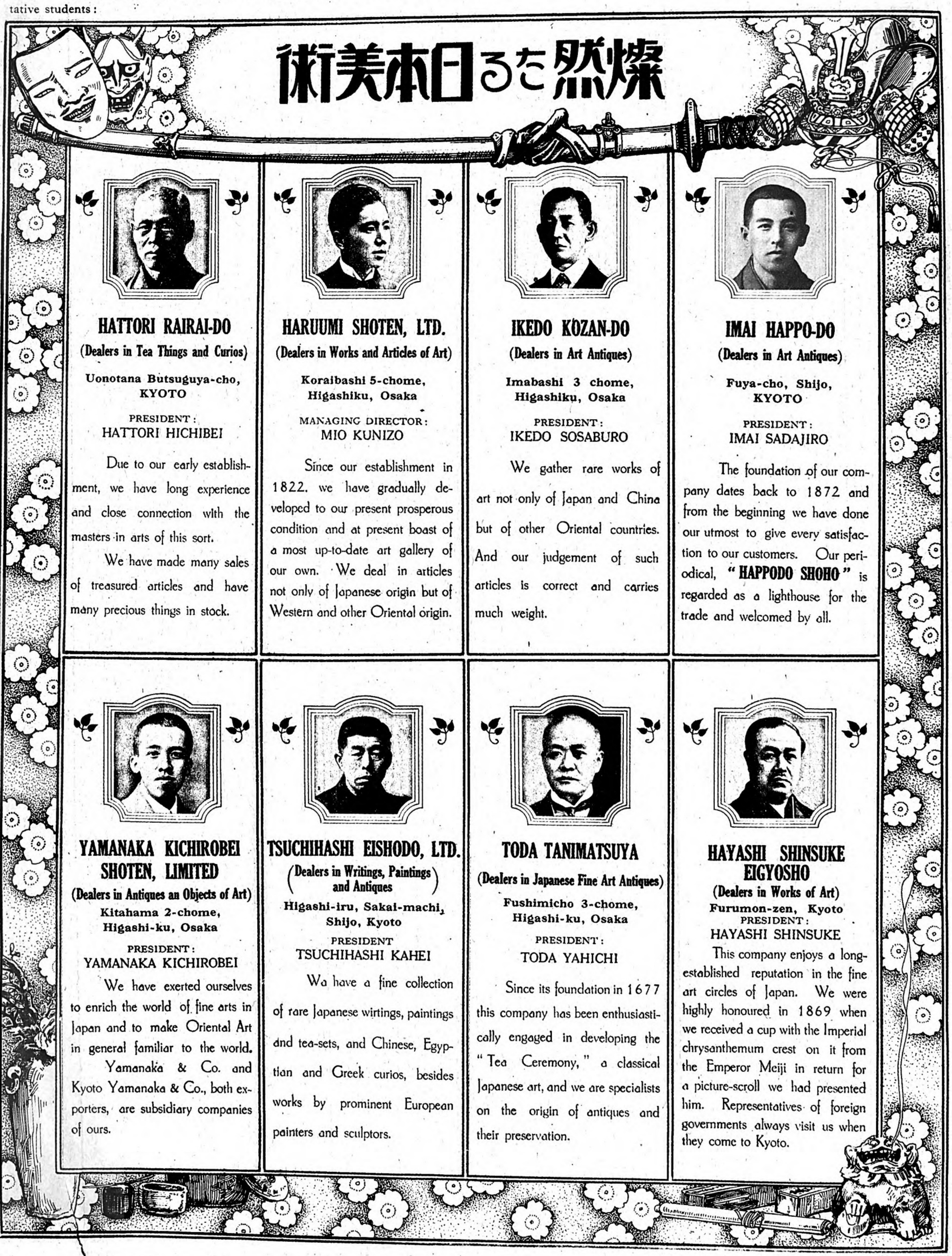

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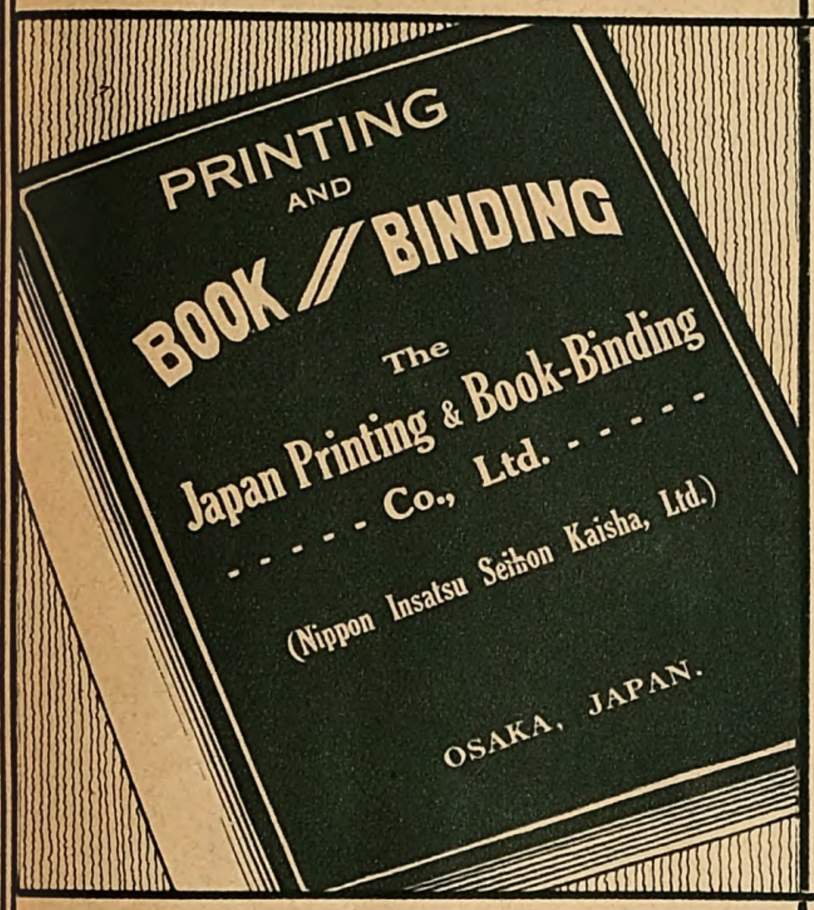

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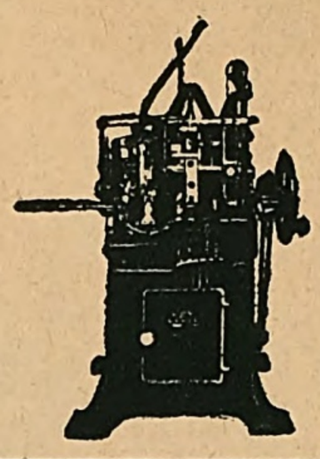

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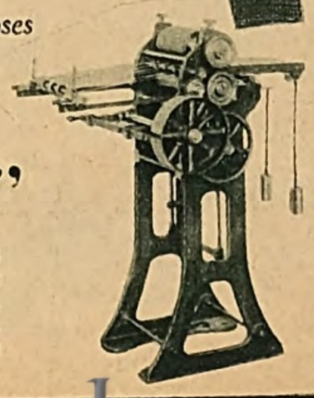

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POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

Some Remarks on the Study of Japanese Ceramics

By Seiichi Okuda

1. A Short History of Japanese Ceramics

For a beginner, who wishes to learn something about the characteristics of Japanese art pottery and porcelain with the purpose of appreciating of them, it would be convenient to have first some knowledge of their progress in the past.

Their origin can be traced in two classes of primitive earthenwares. One class is called "Jo-mon Doki" (mat marked ware) or "Ainu Doki," and the other "Yayoi Doki," with geometrical decorations on it. These primitive earthenwares underwent a great change through the influence of Korean wares, which were introduced into this country in those days, and gave birth to "Iwaibe" or Oblatory earthenwares. This was the first foreign or continental influence on Japanese ceramics. The Iwaibe earthenwares had their day for a long time, until intercourse between Japan and China was for the first time opened. With this intercourse, a great period of Chinese influence in religion and general civilization began in Japan. Ceramics was no exception. So-called "Tang polychrome wares" were brought in for the first time. At this time China was under the "Tang" dynasty. One may see some of them at the Shoso-In, in Nara. (The Shoso-In is one of the oldest buildings in Japan and is now used as a museum.) It is not quite certain how much influence these "Tang" wares had. It may be said for certain, however, that the Japanese had known, through Korean influence, a glazed earthenware before the "Tang" wares came to Japan. But it also may be said for certain that Japanese pottery making experienced a second great change and progress during these days. In 794 A. D., Emperor Kammu (737 A. D.—806 A. D.) moved the imperial palace from Nara to Kyoto. History tells us that, for the roof of the new palace, green glazed tiles were used, as is proven by the finding of several pieces of these tiles at various places near Kyoto.

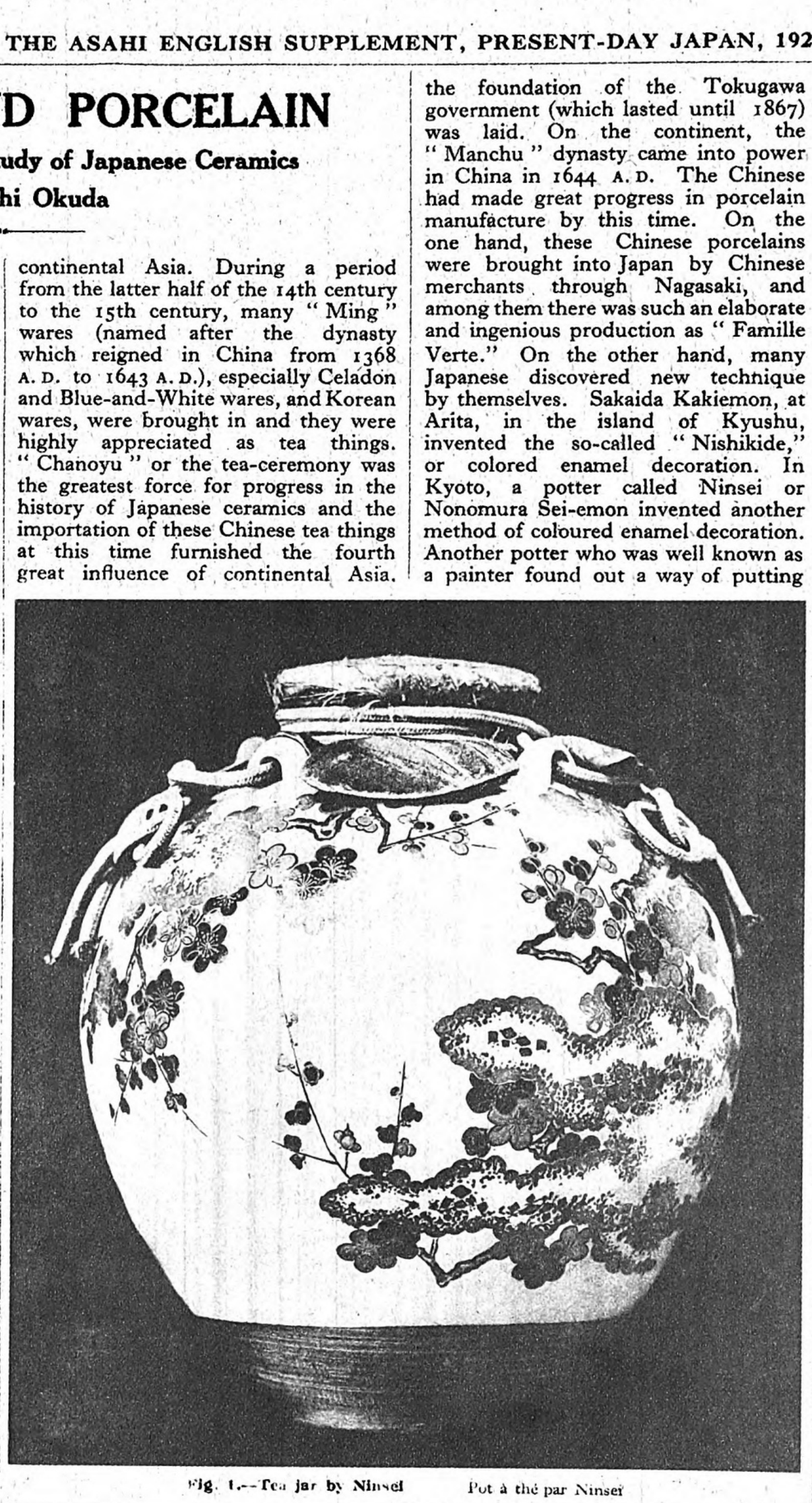

Fig. 1.—Tea jar by Ninsei Pot à thé par Ninsei

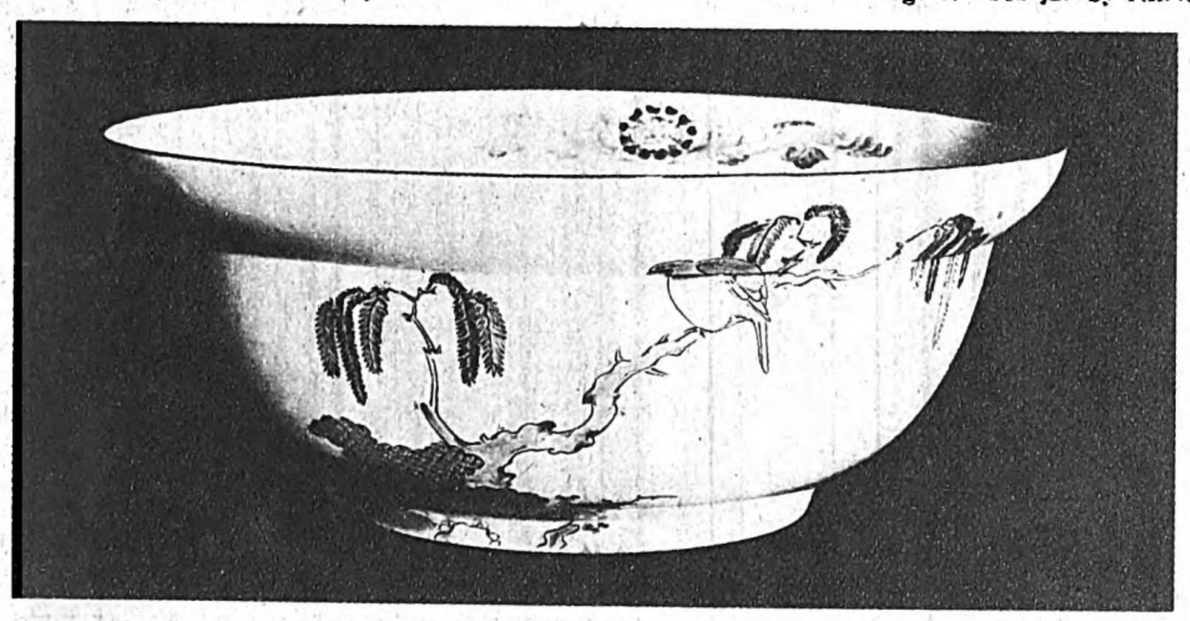

Fig. 2.—Dish by Kakiemon Bassin Kakiémon

During the "Sung" dynasty (964 A. D.—1279 A. D.) in China, other Chinese wares were brought in, but they did not leave any remarkable evidences of influence. A legend, however, says that, sometime in the 13th century, a certain Kato Shirozaemon, later called Toshiro, went to China and acquired a complete knowledge of the technique there. On his return to Japan, he made his residence at Seto, in the province of Owari, and began making pottery in the Sung style. It is not of course quite certain whether this man ever really went to China or not, but it is certain that, at Seto at that time, Sung or Koma (an imitation of Sung) wares were made. Koma was one of the feudal kingdoms in Korea, and this may be counted for the third influence of continental Asia. During a period from the latter half of the 14th century to the 15th century, many "Ming" wares (named after the dynasty which reigned in China from 1368 A. D. to 1643 A. D.), especially Celadon and Blue-and-White wares, and Korean wares, were brought in and they were highly appreciated as tea things. "Chanoyu" or the tea-ceremony was the greatest force for progress in the history of Japanese ceramics and the importation of these Chinese tea things at this time furnished the fourth great influence of continental Asia.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, Chanoyu had its golden age and came into vogue all over Japan. This was followed by a vogue of appreciation of art pottery. At the same time, on the other hand, the invasion of Korea by Toyotomi Hideyoshi brought over and introduced to the Japanese many Korean potters and porcelains. These potters made their permanent residences in Japan and rendered great service for the progress of ceramic art in Japan. These two factors brought the fifth continental influence.

Of all the great things in this period, we must note that an entirely new and peculiar technique of pottery making was invented in Japan. It was called "Raku-yaki."

In 1603 A. D., Tokugawa Ieyasu was appointed "Shogun" and the foundation of the Tokugawa government (which lasted until 1867) was laid. On the continent, the "Manchu" dynasty came into power in China in 1644 A. D. The Chinese had made great progress in porcelain manufacture by this time. On the one hand, these Chinese porcelains were brought into Japan by Chinese merchants through Nagasaki, and among them there was such an elaborate and ingenious production as "Famille Verte." On the other hand, many Japanese discovered new technique by themselves. Sakaida Kakiemon, at Arita, in the island of Kyushu, invented the so-called "Nishikide," or colored enamel decoration. In Kyoto, a potter called Ninsei or Nonomura Sei-emon invented another method of coloured enamel decoration. Another potter who was well known as a painter found out a way of putting colour decoration on "Raku-yaki."

This potter was Ogata Kenzan, of Kyoto. All these potters and amateur potters succeeded in manufacturing purely Japanese ceramics. Thus, with double forces working from two different directions, Japanese ceramic art made another great stride at the beginning of the Tokugawa government. Since then, two different methods of manufacture have prevailed in Japan, the one continental, or an imitation of Chinese ceramics, the other purely Japanese. Later some potters sought to combine the two. Except for these conscious efforts, as time passed, the distiction between the two styles became less and less. In this way, Japanese pottery and porcelain came, with the aid of continental influence, to have certain peculiar characteristics and some merits of its own.

In recent years, greater and newer influences were brought to bear by the importation of Western ceramics and a revival of the importation of old Chinese wares of the ages of Han, Tang and Sung. These influences are reflected in recent productions, both in technique and design. At present, all the efforts of Japanese potters seem to be centred on the complete mastery of foreign technique and the production of more perfect and finer pottery and porcelain.

2. Peculiar Characteristics of Japanese Ceramics and Some Preliminary Cautions

It may seem like nonsense to say that all kinds of earthenwares are made of clays, but this is the first and most important thing that one has to keep in mind. These clays go through three chief processes of manufacture; namely, tempering and moulding, glazing, and burning. With the burning, the whole course of manufacture is completed. At this point clays turn into pottery or porcelain. Appreciation of them has to find its basis in this fact that they are no more than clays, transformed and hardened by man. Appreciation of Pottery and Pocelain! This is no other than the love and attraction one may feel toward raw clays, toward Nature. Some of them feel more smooth and delicate than marble. Some have rougher and coarser surfaces, which remind one of the grandness of Nature, as experienced by a man facing the rocks in a high mountain.

According to the kinds of wares and the conditions under which they are to be used, the qualities and hues of clays must be carefully selected. In one case, soft and finer clays are preferred; in another, hard and coarser ones. As to the hues, clays have more kinds and cadences than we can possibly count or explain. Some are brown, some blue. Others are snow-white and others jet-black.

With glazing, the same principle applies. In some cases, complete evenness or spotlessness of surface is preferred to any other thing. In other cases, unevenness or raggedness is more highly prized. But, in the latter case, the unevenness or irregularity must itself have the harmony or aesthetic beauty of irregularity. The irregularity itself must melt away into a harmonious unity in such a manner as to give one a sentiment of concerted tone. All glaze is not transparent, but some has colours of its own. These colours are again to be selected according to the qualities and forms of the wares or the conditions under which they are to be used.

As to the forms of the wares, there are two different ways of appreciation, the one by visual sensation and the other by tactual or motor sensation. In the former, one sees the beauty and in the latter one feels it by hand-

Fig. 3.
Nabeshima plates Assiettes Nabeshima-yaki

Fig. 4.

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ling or touching. The elegancy and gracefulness of jars with their delicate and well-balanced curves, or the picturesque loveliness of plates with their decorations of refined design may be included in the former. See, for instance, this jar for tea-leaves by Ninsei (Fig. 1.) or this bowl of Famille Verte by Kakiemon (Fig. 2.) or this plate of Nabeshima-yaki (Fig. 3 and 4.). On the other hand, one cannot realize the unique feel of Raku-yaki or Iga-yaki without handling them. During burning, because of high heat, wares are deformed in their bodies or at the

Fig. 5.—Small water jar of Iga Ware
Cuvette porcelaine Iga-yaki

edges (Fig. 7.), chapping occurs on the surface, as the clays naturally contract in the furnace (Fig. 5.), glaze melts away into liquid and, flowing down in stripes, leaves streaks. These may at first be thought defects, but in holding them in the hands or in using them for some time, one comes to realize their peculiar beauty or fine feel. Up to that point one is not able properly to appreciate their merits. For another instance, by rotating the disc, potters mould out the shapes of wares, and according to the speed of the disc, agreeableness in handling or patting the wares differs.

A Japanese, taking up a specimen of pottery or porcelain ware, first of all sees or touches its circular foot, the part cut off the disc (Fig.6.). This is because potters give this part their finishing touch and centre their final efforts upon it. The potter's peculiar characteristics or individuality can be detected most remarkably in this part, and from it one can tell who the maker was. For instance, one can tell Kutani-yaki from Imari-yaki, even when every other part is the same and no indication of its source is given, by the shape of the ware's foot. In Raku-yaki, too, the peculiarity of every potter can be discovered at the foot.

Pottery or porcelain wares are not simply ornamental articles, but necessaries in the household life in Japan. Care must be taken, therefore, that they shall give comfort while being used every day. That is to say, in the appreciation of ceramics, practicableness must be given great weight. See this teapot by Mokubei (Fig. 8.). The greatest care has been taken in fixing the handle to the pot so that one can most easily pour out the hot water. The agreeableness one enjoys from the manner of the running out of the water is taken into consideration. The elegancies or merits of vases of Iga-yaki cannot be realized until they are put in a room as ornaments, with flowers properly arranged in them. Or, take some plates of Nabeshima-yaki, fill them with delicious foods, and as these are taken out piece by piece, see how the beautiful decoration at the bottom of the plates appears little and little and the deliciousness and delight of your dinner is doubled. More than this, the merits of pottery wares can be displayed by using them wisely and they are said to reflect the personality or taste of the one who uses them. If this be true, may not one say that they are a part of one's self, as is a face? I see, not infrequently, some Western people who are pleased to hang plates or other Japanese wares on the wall as if they are masterpieces of painting. In the light of the above consideration, I must say that this is not the proper manner in which to appreciate the Japanese

Fig. 6.—Raku-yaki showing circular foot
Raku-yaki montrant le pied circulaire qui décide la valeur de la porcelaine

potter and his wares and should be strictly avoided by those who really understand their spirit.

3. Curiosity Shown by Foreign People Toward Japanese Wares and Results of Their Studies

Most Japanese pottery and porcelain in collections in museums and private homes in Europe and America cannot be ranked, I think, among the best. Heretofore, foreigners have usually had no guiding or definite principles by which their collections could be made but gathered whatever came in their way, according to their precarious curiosity or casual chance. The above result was natural. It is not an exaggeration to say that almost all pieces in the collections of Western peoples which are said to be the work of Koetsu, Ninsei or Kenzan, are mere forgeries. Think of the rarity of genuine specimens in Japan. Porcelains by Kakiemon and specimens of Nabeshima-yaki have been highly esteemed by foreigners since comparatively early days, and many of them have been taken away into Europe and America. Of even these, most of the best pieces are still left in Japan, and the collections of Western people are not very abundant in them. If a foreign investigator

Fig. 9.—Vase of Kutani Ware
Vase à fleurs Kutani-yaki

confines his studies within the limits of these collections, he will never be able to learn the really peculiar characteristics and unique beauty of Japanese wares.

In recent years, many old Chinese wares have been imported into Western countries, and there seem to be many students interested in them. I have seen several reports and books on the subject, published by such people. Most of them give many valuable suggestions and much instruction. At the same time, we can usually find serious misunderstandings and mistakes in them. These misunderstandings and mistakes come, I dare say, from lack of knowledge of Japanese wares. As mentioned above, Japanese ceramic arts made their progress through Chinese and Korean influences. All the characteristics of continental wares are condensed in Japanese wares. If Westerners would become well acquainted with Japanese wares, not only would they be saved from this sort of misunderstandings and mistakes, but they would have opened for them a door to the mysteries and secrets of Chinese potteries.

In the appreciation and study of

Fig. 8.—Teapot by Mokubei
Theière Mokubei

Japanese wares, there are many, many difficulties to be met. In this matter, there is no difference whether a man be a foreigner or a Japanese. In Japan, there is yet no museum or institution specially built for the purpose. There is no collection made according to a consistent plan. There is no published report of a scientific study on the subject. There is no place where everything is arranged for reference by men interested. Owners of precious and rare pieces will not show them to men who want to study them. A Japanese himself has all these difficulties to face. For foreigners, living at a distance, the difficulties must be far greater.

Responsibility for these difficulties and obstacles is, of course, to be put on the shoulders of us Japanese. It is our duty to clear the way for study. Thanks to the good influence of Western people, some persons are awakening to this fact. Difficulties and obstacles seem to be disappearing one by one, and there is hope that they will not block the way for long.

I expect, and sincerely hope, a time will come before long when we shall co-operate with Western people to open the door of the mysteries of Chinese pottery and porcelain, after securing the key to it; namely, a thorough knowledge of Japanese ceramics.

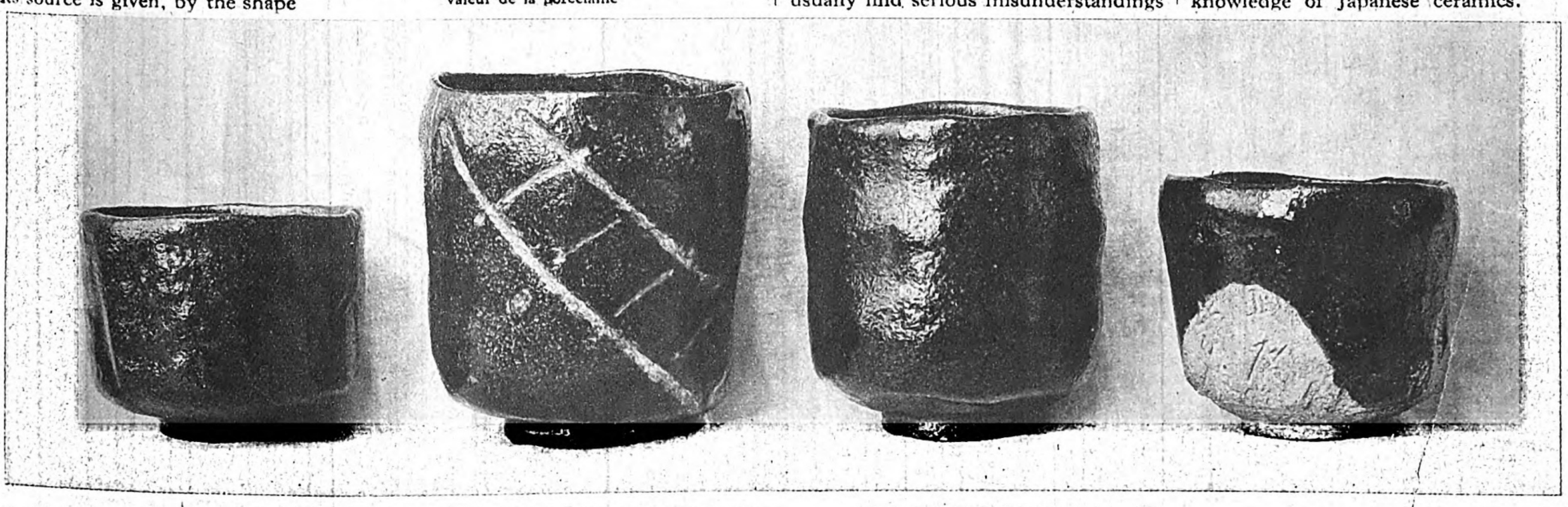

Fig. 7.—Raku-yaki Tea Bowls **Bols à thé Raku-yaki**

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International Meetings

THE THIRD PAN-PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS

1. Introductory Remarks

On the occasion of the Second Pan-Pacific Science Congress held in Sydney and Melbourne in 1923, under the auspices of the National Research Council of Australia, a wish was conveyed to the Congress in the name of the Japanese Government and the said National Research Council of Australia that the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress should be held in Japan in 1926. The suggestion was unanimously and heartily accepted by the Congress. The Congress was still sitting when a great calamity overtook our country and Tokyo and the surrounding districts were devastated by the Great Earthquake of September 1, 1923, and the Conflagration that followed the Earthquake and reduced the greater part of the Capital and Yokohama to ashes. It was feared at one time that the realization of our wish might be impossible. The reconstruction of the Capital, however, progressed more rapidly than expected, and we had the good fortune to see the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress held in Tokyo for two weeks from October 27th to November 9th, 1926, as prearranged, and concluded with great success.

2. Composition and Plan of the Congress

Our desire to hold the Third Congress in Japan being adopted by the Second Congress, the National Research Council of Japan set about the preparations. A preparation committee was appointed, and a plan for the Third Congress was formed by the committee after deliberate consideration. A formal invitation was issued to the constituent countries through diplomatic channels, and at the same time schools, laboratories, scientific associations, and other institutions of like nature in the country were requested to co-operate and assist. The following scheme was then adopted and worked out:

1. **Place**:—Tokyo.
2. **Date**:—October 27th-November 9th, 1926.
3. **Officers**:—
   President, H.I.H. Prince Kan-in.
   Honorary Chairman, the Premier.
   Honorary Vice-Chairmen: Ambassadors of the constituent countries, Chairmen of the First and Second Pan-Pacific Science Congress, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Education, the Speakers of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers, the President of the Imperial Academy, and others.
   Chairman, Dr. Joji Sakurai, President of the National Research Council of Japan.
   Vice-Chairman, Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, Vice-President of the National Research Council of Japan.

The actual work of preparation was carried out by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and the following technical experts, who are members of the National Research Council of Japan:

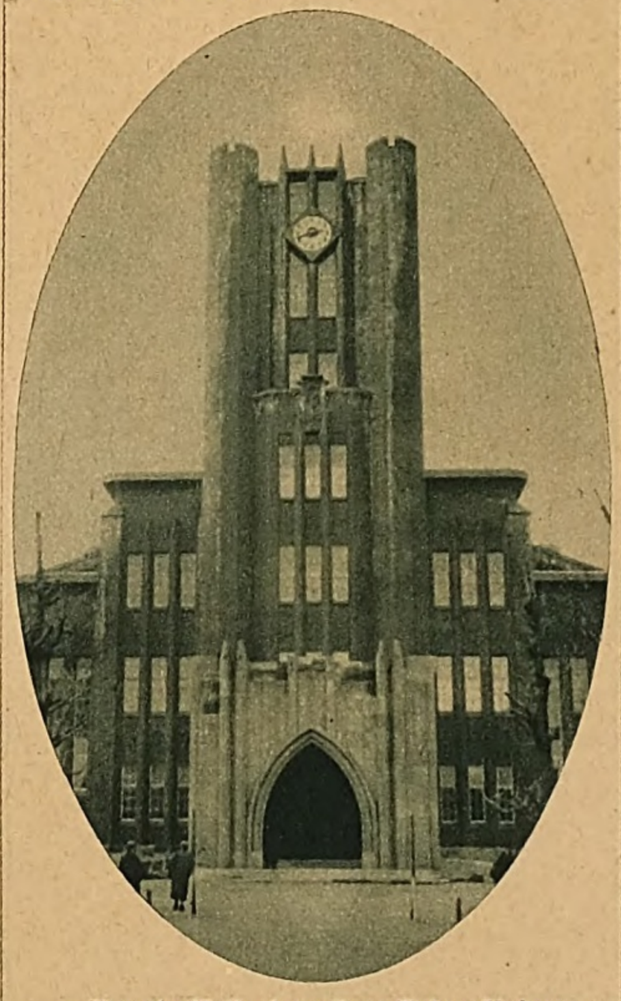
Dr. Naokata Yamazaki.
Dr. Koichi Matsubara.
Dr. Akitsune Imamura.
Dr. Takeo Kato.
Dr. Kinnosuke Miura.
Dr. Keita Shibata.
Dr. Baron Chuzaburo Shiba.
Dr. Kamakichi Kishigami.
Dr. Shinzo Shinjo.
Dr. Josei Iki.
Dr. Kotaro Ando.

For the business of the Third Congress the following programme was made: A.—The reading of treaties on scientific subjects relating to the Pacific or countries bordering on the Pacific, debating on the treaties, and holding public lecture-meetings occasionally. B.—During and before and after the Sessions, the making of several journeys of inspection to different places in Japan.

For the purpose of studying the same subjects from different angles, and to facilitate their solution, the preparatory committee adopted the scheme of previously selecting some subjects of importance to be studied, and of collecting the results of investigations on the subjects and making public the results of the consequent research. The committee was of opinion that the forming of small technical divisional committees, as was done formerly, was harmful to the spirit of joint work. For the Third Congress, therefore, the Preparatory Committee planned two big sectional meetings, by combining several interrelated scientific divisions. The divisional meetings were planned for the purpose of debating and making public such treaties as had no relation to the subjects previously selected by the preparatory committee or as were not introduced to sectional meetings on account of lack of time. The body of the Congress, however, consisted of the General Meeting and Divisional Meetings.

3. Countries which were Represented at the Congress, and Number of Delegates

With hearty support from many countries, our plans were successfully carried out. As many as nineteen countries were represented at the Congress, and the delegates from these countries were no fewer than 150, besides some 400 Japanese attendants. Altogether over 500 members made up the Congress, and over 400 treaties were published.



Yasuda Hall, the gift to Tokyo University of the millionaire Yasuda Zenjiro, where the general sessions were held

Salle Yasudu de l'université impérial de Tokio, destinée à la Conférence

Below are the names of the countries represented and the number of the delegates:

Country	Number of delegates
Australia	22
Canada	5
Chile	1
China	19
Dutch East Indies	9
France	6
Great Britain	3
Hongkong	1
Hawaii	8
Holland	3
New Zealand	5
Papua	1
Peru	1
Philippines	10
Portugal	1
Strait Settlements	3
Sweden	1
United States	44
U.S.S.R.	8
Total	151

Scientific classification of members present:

Technical science	Foreign delegates	Japanese members
Agriculture	6	5
Agriculture & Forestry	–	38
Astronomy, Geodesy & Geophysics	13	19
Botany	20	32
Chemistry	2	25
Engineering	–	26
Entomology	1	8
Ethnology, Ethnography & Anthropology	10	7
Fisheries	–	7
Genetics	–	5
Geography	5	6
Geology	30	54
Mathematics	–	7
Hygiene & Medicine	9	63
Meteorology	–	8
Mineralogy	–	5
Oceanography	5	5
Physics	–	23
Seismology & Volcanology	7	6
Veterinary Science	1	12
Zoology	13	23
Miscellaneous	29	30
Total	151	414

Of all the divisions Botany and Geology were represented by the most numerous delegations. This may have been due to the themes of investigation to be made. Ethnography, Ethnology and Anthropology were also well represented.

4. Opening Ceremony

The 30th of October of the year 1926 was a fine day. The opening ceremony of the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress was held in the newly-built Yasuda Memorial Hall of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Prince Kan-in honored the meeting with his presence in the capacity of honorary president of the Congress. There were also present Premier Wakatsuki, the honorary chairman, and the Ambassadors of participating countries, who were honorary vice-chairmen. Dr. Sakurai, the chairman, and the other officers, as well as honorary officers, all took their seat on the platform. About 150 foreign delegates, with their wives and daughters, and about 400 Japanese members filled the seats on the floor. The seats in the gallery were filled by guests. Altogether about 3,000 men and women, from all parts of the world, including the most learned scholars of the world, met in one room.

The session opened at half past two in the afternoon with words of welcome by Prince Kan-in. Premier Wakatsuki delivered an address as honorary chairman, followed by chairman Dr. Sakurai in English. Foregin delegates who spoke on the occasion were Dr. Victor C. Vaugh (America), Colonel Sir Gerald P. Lenox-Conyngham (England), Dr. Arthur Rase-Innes (Chile), Prof. Fen Chin (China), Prof. A. Lacroix (France), Prof. F.A.F. C. Went (Holland), His Excellency Don Manuel Elias Bonnemaison (Peru), Dr. Fernandes Costa (Macao), and Prof. V. L. Komarov (Soviet Russia). Dr. Sakurai's speech was the only English speech made by a Japanese

General Committee of experts who had charge of arrangements for Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress
Front row, from left to right: Dr. T. Iki, Dr. N. Yamazaki, Dr. K. Matsubara, Dr. J. Sakurai, Dr. A. Tanakadate, Dr. K. Kishigami and Dr. H. Ando
Back row, from left to right: Dr. H. Kikuzawa, Dr. K. Miura, Dr. A. Imamura, Dr. K. Shibata, Dr. T. Kato, Dr. S. Shinjo, and Dr. M. Oshima
Délégués japonais: devant, de gauche à droite; Dr. T. Iki, Dr. N. Yamazaki, Dr. K. Matoubara, Dr. J. Sakurai, Dr. A. Tanaka, Dr. K. Kishigami, Dr. H. Ando. Derrière, de gauche à droite; Dr. H. Kikouzawa, Dr. K. Mioura, Dr. A. Imamoura, Dr. K. Shibata, Dr. T. Kato, Dr. S. Shinjo, Dr. M. Oshima

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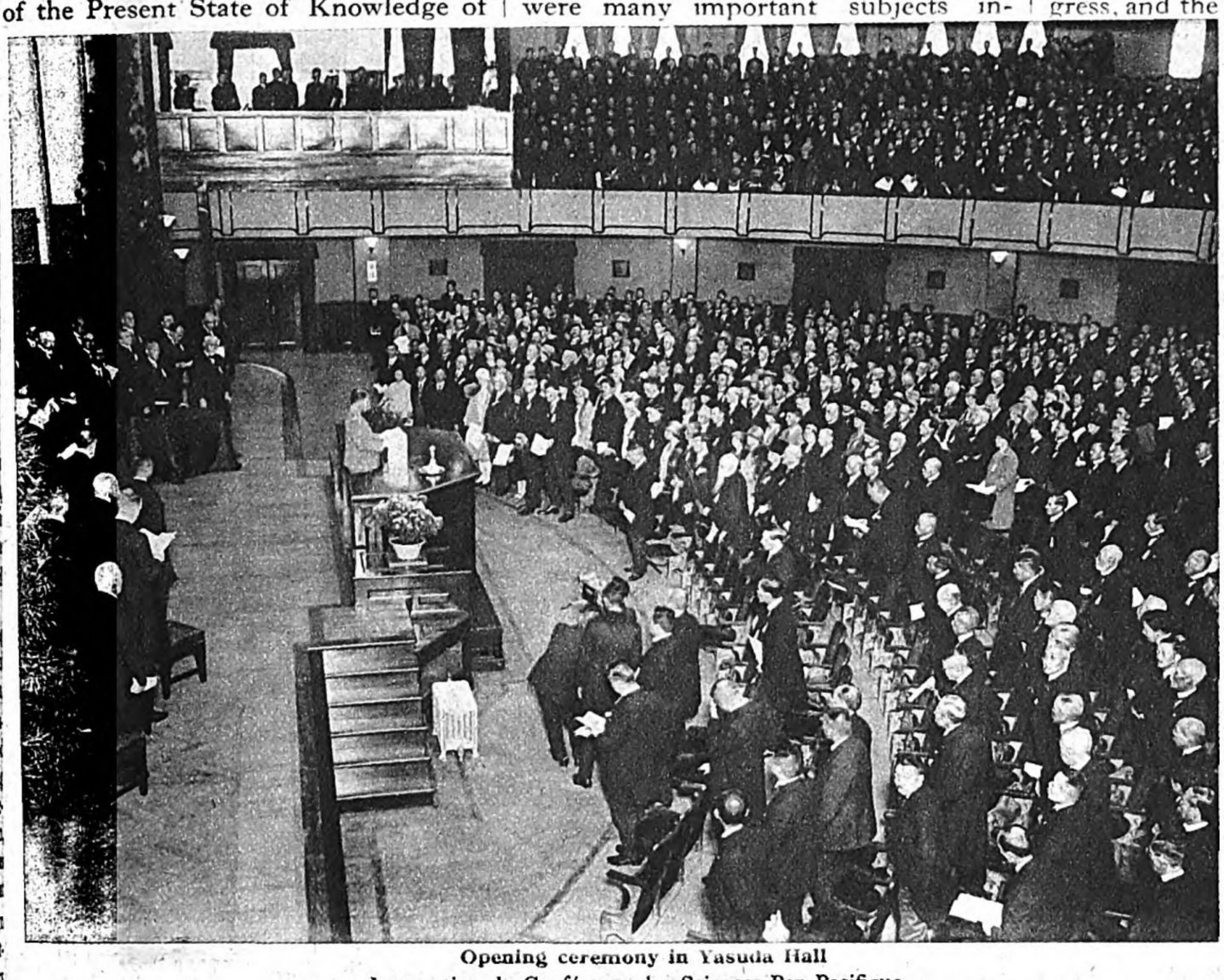
It lasted over half-an-hour. He spoke on the general trend of the scientific world after the Great War, and explained the special mission of the Pan-Pacific Congress as distinct from all other scientific bodies.

5. The Meetings

The meetings were held from the 1st of November to the 11th. Two days were spent in a journey for study, wherefore it was nine days that the members met for conference. The hall of the Imperial Parliament was used for the purpose. "A Review of the Present State of Knowledge of the Physical and Biological Oceanography of the Pacific," which was introduced to the joint meeting of the divisions on the 1st of November, and "A Symposium on Certain Definite Plans for International Co-operation in the Study of the More Important Scientific Problems of the Pacific," also introduced on the 4th, were the two most important subjects of the meeting; they comprised the important aims of the Congress. Other important subjects debated and studied at the meeting were as follows:



Opening ceremony in Yasuda Hall
Inauguration de Conférence des Sciences Pan-Pacifique

In the Division of Physical Science

A. Crustal movements and geotectonics in the Pacific regions: earthquakes, crust tides, variation of mean sea level, etc.

B. Metallogenetic epochs of the Pacific regions, and their bearing upon its structural unity.

C. Form of the geoid in the Pacific regions as deduced from geodetic observations, measurements of gravity or plumb-line deviation.

D. Suitable map projections for maps on different scales for the countries bordering on the Pacific.

E. Study of volcanoes in the Pacific regions in their various aspects.

F. Problems on the igneous rocks of the Pacific regions.

G. Thermal springs in the Pacific regions.

H. Distribution of rare elements in the Pacific regions.

I. Meteorological and time service by radio transmission in the Pacific regions.

In the Division of Biological Science

A. Interrelationship of floras of the Pacific regions as indicated by the distribution of certain groups of land and marine plants.

B. Flora and fauna of the islands of the Pacific, with special reference to the problems of endemism and migration.

C. Rational methods for the protection of useful aquatic animals and plants of the Pacific.

D. Distribution and life-history of fresh water eels in the Pacific regions.

E. International co-operation in the investigation of pelagic eggs and larvae.

F. Preservation of natural monuments in the Pacific regions.

G. Scientific bases for plant quarantine in the countries of the Pacific.

H. Genetics in relation to the improvement of important crops, more particularly rice, and live-stock.

I. Rational methods of scoring cereals.

In sectional meetings also, there were many important subjects introduced for debate. The most noticeable of them were "Study on the Construction of Structures which are Proof against Earthquake in Japan where Earthquakes are Frequent," and various anthropological studies on the Ainu, which had been left for further consideration at the previous congress. These subjects aroused great interest in many quarters.

Besides the regular business, general public lecture meetings were held in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka for the education of the public, and the diffusion of scientific ideas. At the same time care was taken to generalise the proceedings of the Congress. Taking advantage of the opportunity, the Osaka Asahi invited the scholars of the Congress to its new hall in Osaka and held a lecture meeting on the 12th of November. The subjects of the lectures were as follows:

"On the Eruption of Volcanoes in Hawaii" by Dr. J. A. Jagger, Chief of Hawaii Volcano Research Office.
"Illustrated Lecture on Geography" by Dr. A. Lacroix, Life-Secretary of the French Academy.
"On the Nature and Habit of Fur-Seals" by Dr. G. H. Parker, Professor of Harvard University.
"Icebergs" by Mr. B. Marshal, Honorary Secretary of the National Research Council of New Zealand.

This most notable Congress of world scientists was closed on the 11th of November at the hall of the Imperial Parliament, with the annoucement of the results of many important researches and passing of resolutions to be mentioned hereafter.

6. Important Resolutions Passed

Many resolutions were passed during the session, but the most important of them was that to make the Congress a permanent organ. Hitherto the Pan-Pacific Science Congress has existed during its sessions only, but by the resolution newly adopted it was made a permanent organ. The gist of the resolution was as follows:

Name.—Pacific Science Congress.

Object.—a. To initiate and promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific regions, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples.

b. To strengthen the bonds of peace among Pacific peoples by promoting a feeling of brotherhood among the scientists of all Pacific countries.

Constituent Countries and their Representatives.—Countries, dominions, colonies, territories or dependencies on the Pacific shall belong to the Congress, and the representatives of national scientific research councils and other scientific bodies of each country shall constitute the Congress.

Administration.—The work of administration shall be directed by a council consisting of not less than ten, nor more than fifteen members, this council to be called, "The Pacific Science Council."

The countries admitted to membership were the United States of America, Australia, Canada, France, Great Britain, Hawaii, Japan, Holland, the Dutch East Indies, New Zealand, and the Philippine Islands. The admission of China and Soviet Russia was reserved till next session. For the next session, there were two offers; one from Canada and the other from the Dutch East Indies. After a consultation between the two countries, it was finally decided that the fourth session of the Congress shall be held at Batavia in the Dutch East Indies.

There were more than twenty resolutions adopted by the Divisional or Sectional meetings and subsequently passed at the general meeting. Below are the most important of these resolutions:

a. New Committee on Oceanography.
b. Preservation of Natural Monuments in the Pacific Regions.
c. Project for Co-operation in Volcanology and Local Seismology.
d. Meteorological Charting.
e. Configuration of the Ocean Floor.
f. Preservation of Flora and Fauna of the Juan Fernandez Island.
g. Investigation of Coral Reefs.
h. Biological Study of the Pacific.
i. Fauna and Flora of the Pacific Islands.

7. Journeys and Dinners

Taking advantage of the opportunity, the host committee decided to show the learned scholars of the world the real condition of and actual life in Japan. For this purpose, several parties were formed before and after and on two days during the sessions.

The principal parties were:

a. Inspection of cretaceous and tertiary deposits and Ainu villages in Hokkaido, 18th-25th October.

b. Sightseeing at Nikko and Hakone, 26th-29th October (2 parties).

c. Short trips on the 6th and 7th November to Ashio Copper Mine, Hitachi Copper Mine, Radio Station at Hara-machi, lakes at the foot of Mt. Fuji, Kamakura, Enoshima, the fossil localities at Kioroshi, the Shell Heaps at Kasori, Chichibu districts, the Hundred Caves at Yoshimi, and the Marine Biological Station at Misaki.

d. Visit to Kyoto, Osaka and Nara, 11th-15th November.

e. Visit to Miyajima, Beppu Hot Springs, Mt. Unzen, Besshi Copper Mine, the Eight Isles, the Steel Foundry at Yawata and Miike Coal Mines.

Some parties visited Chosen and South Manchuria.

A dinner was given to the members of the Congress by the Prince Regent (the Present Emperor), another by Prince Kan-in, and a third by Dr. Sakurai, as the chairman of the Congress. The Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Fujita families invited the delegates to a dinner. They were guests of the Imperial University and various scientific bodies, who vied with each other in making their stay here as pleasant as possible.

8. Conclusion

The session was rather too short, but the results were by no means trifling.

The announcement of the results of various researches and the debates that followed were of no little benefit. The Pan-Pacific Congress was placed on a permanent basis, which was one of the most important results of the session. It furthered co-operation in scientific investigations relating to the Pacific, and strengthened the bonds of peace of the world.

The Oriental Red Cross Congress

The Second Congress of the Oriental Red Cross was held at the headquarters of the Japan Red Cross Society in Tokyo from the 15th to 23rd of November, 1926. The First Congress was held at Bangkok, Siam, in the year 1922.

The countries that participated in it were the Philippine Islands, Australia, China, India, Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, the United States of America, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Norway, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Riga, Luxemburg, Pa-

(Continued on Page 52, Column 2, bottom)

Dr. J. A. Jagger, well-known volcanologist of Hawaii, speaking in the Asahi Kaikan, Osaka
Dr. J. A. Jagger prononçant un discours à l'Asahi-Kaikan

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ROTARY CLUB

The Rotary Club is a voluntary association of men meeting once every week for luncheon or dinner for the purpose of making acquainted men who ought to know each other and of establishing genuine wholesome good fellowship and developing true and helpful friends, as well as stimulating the desire to be of service to one's fellowmen and society in general.

Every Rotarian is expected to live up to the ideals of Rotary embodied in its objects, which are stated as follows:

To encourage and foster:

1. The ideal of SERVICE as the basis of all worthy enterprise.
2. High ethical standards in business and professions.
3. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
4. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
5. The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.
6. The advancement of understanding, good-will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service.

This club was started on the 23rd of February, 1905, in Chicago, by a lawyer, Mr. Paul P. Harris, who found himself a stranger in a large city. Mr. Harris decided to organize a club, wherein the members might free themselves from being mere mammon worshippers, and devise some means of making themselves proficient in service toward their fellowmen, and at the same time more useful to the community in general.

Into this club Mr. Harris decided to invite no other lawyers, but on the contrary surrounded himself with men engaging in all occupations. This is the beginning of the unique plan of the Rotary in having one man from each line of business or profession in the community.

The members of the club first organized by Mr. Harris did not at first meet at luncheon, but in ROTATION at the offices of the various members. This is why the name "Rotary Club" was given the organization. Today "Rotary Club" is a phrase that stands for better business practice and loftier ideals in business and professional intercourse, and for the development of international understanding and peace.

Three years after the first Rotary Club was organized in Chicago, the second Rotary Club came into existence in San Francisco; then clubs were formed in New York and Boston and other cities in the United States.

In 1910 the first sixteen clubs united themselves into an association, which is now the headquarters of all the Rotary Clubs in the world, and called the Rotary International.

The work of extension has gone on until now there are 2,480 clubs located in 38 countries, with a total membership of 126,000, conducting their meetings in various languages, but all alike in their ideals and principles and in working for the advancement of understanding, good-will and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service.

In 1919, when Mr. Umekichi Yoneyama went to the United States with the late Baron Megata on a labour commission, appointed by the Government, he first heard of the Rotary Club, and finding that the principles of Rotary coincided with his ideals, decided to organize a club in Japan.

The Tokyo Rotary Club thus came into existence on the 20th of October, 1920, with 24 charter members, including such names as Toyoji Wada, Toyotaro Isomura, Yonejiro Ito, Eijiro Ono, Eigo Fukai, Uheiji Nagano, Zenjuro Horikoshi, Masao Kurachi, Teikichi Shimizu and other well-known businessmen of Tokyo.

The club number was 855, which means that there were then only 854 clubs throughout the world, in only 12 countries, and Tokyo got the 855th.

The first president of the club was Mr. Umekichi Yoneyama; the second Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka; the third Mr. Reitaro Ichinomiya; the fourth Mr. Eigo Fukai; the fifth Mr. Takashi Isaka; and the sixth Mr. Zenjuro Horikoshi, who is serving for the current year.

In November, 1922, a Rotary Club was organized in Osaka, and it now has over 60 members, with Mr. Hachisaburo Hirao as President.

In December, 1924, the Nagoya Rotary Club was organized with Mr. Jirozaemen Ito as President, and it now has nearly 50 members.

Next came the Kobe Rotary Club, which was born in August, 1925, with Mr. Kojiro Matsukata as President, and it has over 30 members.

In October, 1925, the Kyoto Rotary Club was formed, and it now has over 40 members, with Mr. Tsunekichi Inagaki as President.

In 1924 Mr. Umekichi Yoneyama was made Special Commissioner of the Rotary International for Japan, and in 1926 he was elected a director of the Rotary International in Chicago; and Mr. Takashi Isaka was appointed Special Commissioner to succeed Mr. Yoneyama. He now has a plan prepared for organizing Rotary clubs in Yokohama, Seoul, Dairen, Kumamoto, etc.

The small band of less than 300 members in Japan is working with 126,000 brother Rotarians in 38 countries under the banner of the Rotary International for the establishment of eternal peace on earth and good-will toward men.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

THE THIRD PAN-PACIFIC CONGRESS

raguay, and Venezuela. As many as 70 representatives from those countries took part in the Congress. Questions relating to the propaganda of the Red Cross Society, co-operation, relief in calamities, health, nursing, Boys' Red Cross and other subjects were discussed and studied at the meeting. During the session many valuable results of researches were announced and debated.

The Pan-Asiatic Race Congress

Under the auspices of the Pan-Asiatic Association of Japan and the Asiatic Race Alliance, a congress was held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall at Nagasaki from the 1st to 3rd of August. Fifty one delegates participated in it, representing Japan, Chosen, China, India, the Philippine Islands and Ceylon. The principal subjects discussed at the meeting were "The Realisation of the Permanent Peace of the World on the Basis of Equality and Righteousness" and "The Removal of Religious, Racial, and Class Discrimination." The principal resolutions adopted at the meeting were:

a. Organization of the communications of Asia.
b. Establishment of an Asiatic Hall.
c. Establishment of an Asiatic University.
d. Adoption of a language for communication among Asiatic races.
e. Making efforts for carrying through the League of Nations the principle of racial equality.
f. Adoption of a flag or mark distinguishing the Asiatic race.

We regret, however, that on the whole the Congress failed in the full carrying out of its objects. It was resolved that the next Congress shall be held in Peking this year.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONALISM IN JAPAN

By S. Awoki,

Correspondence Office of League of Nations in Tokyo

Japan had long been a stranger to the ideals of world peace and international co-operation. The causes were many, but among them we may count as the principal, the nationalistic conception inspired by Buddhism, the frequent recurrence of civil wars and feuds conducive of a militarism complex (though Japan's comparative immunity from foreign wars hid from her the hideous horrors of slaughter on the largest scale), and her geographical position, together with the necessity for stronger defences occasioned by her exposed condition after she opened her doors to foreign countries.

What opened her eyes to the new ideal in the life of a nation? It was undoubtedly the influence of Christian thought. Instances are not far to seek. During the Russo-Japanese conflict (1903-1904), a prominent Christian publicist, Mr. K. Uchimura, led a vigorous anti-war campaign. Forty years ago the Women's Christian Temperance Union with its headquarters in Tokyo adopted world peace as one of its slogans and has fought tooth and nail for its attainment ever since. Of course, there is no denying the collaboration in this internationalizing movement of socialism, which was about to spread throughout the land like wildfire. A labour organisation, for instance, under the fearless leadership of Prof. Isoo Abe, (also a Christian), defied solid public opinion toward China, then seething with the Boxer Trouble, by denouncing the imperialistic policy of Japan and other Powers. The pacifist movement of the socialists went on until an abortive attempt on the Emperor's life by a few extremists brought forth the determined repressive measures of the government authorities.

In 1920 the world peace movement in the country took up a more concrete form. The Paris Peace Conference in 1919 drew to the French metropolis a large number of Japanese statesmen, diplomats, scholars, and journalists. From them came the first move to organise an institution after the pattern of the League of Nations Associations in England and France to help the international tribunal which was then about to see the light of day. With such a background, the League of Nations Association in Japan was established in April, 1920, with Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, Viscount Shibusawa, well-known financial magnate, Baron Sakatani, ex-cabinet minister, and other leading men as officers. Thus a systematic world peace movement was started. It must be noted, however, that the newly-born association was not alone at the forefront of an army of peace-lovers. The Japan Peace Society, the Women's Peace Society, the International Peace Society, the Women's Christian Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through Churches, etc. were already operating with international peace as the whole or a part of their programmes. A little later came similar organisations, such as the Association for the Reduction of Armaments, the Association for International Education and some others, which, with the League of Nations Association, have combined to form a still larger body called the National Peace Council of Japan.

While a general mobilisation for permanent peace of the world was in progress, the earthquake and conflagration of 1923 swooped down on Japan like a black angel of destruction. It mowed down most of the peace organisations. Others were reduced to impotent, empty existences. The aforementioned National Peace Council of Japan was nipped in the bud. The League of Nations Association alone survived the sweeping collapse of its sister organisations, has steadily increased its activities, and now boasts of a membership of five thousand with 12 local and 28 student associations throughout the country. Moreover, it runs three journals, of which two are vernacular, while one is in English. Last year an appropriation bill was passed by the Imperial Diet empowering the Government to give the Association a substantial subsidy. Whether it will ever grow so powerful as to dictate the Government's policies or shape public opinion is yet to be seen.

Concerning the Government's foreign policies, in recent years we have had a few important discussions in the Imperial Deit, including those on our relations with Soviet Russia and the problems of disarmament. Various political parties aired their views on these matters, but their utterances were not based on any fundamental party principles. Another evidence of their apathy toward international issues is afforded by the fact that this year a debate on the League of Nations was held for the first time in the Imperial Diet.

The gloom of despair that settled down over Japan after the great earthquake has not been without bright spots here and there. For instance, the activities of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva and the Bolshevik revolution in Russia went far in awakening the proletariat. The awakening of the masses, the decay of the existing political parties, and the introduction of manhood suffrage have jointly brought forth a few political groupings of the proletariat pregnant with possibilities. As may be easily seen from the shibboleth of disarmament common to them all, internationalism appears to form their basic principle. It is equally certain that in the future all diplomatic issues cropping up in the Imperial Diet will be fought out with vehemence with conservatism represented by the senior parties and liberal internationalism championed by the new-born proletarian wing.

Not so apathetic to international problems as the senile parties is the Japanese press, especially the most liberally inclined newspaper, the Asahi Shimbun. But even in the press, coherent, distinctive lines of argument are not much in evidence. On the re-painting of the political map, the newspaper world will also display consistent angles in threshing out the problems of foreign relations.

To sum up, no one can gainsay the rapid progress Japan has made in fuller comprehension of international ideas and movements. And this will in the long run assure Japan's internal harmony, peace, and prosperity.

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DOLL MESSENGERS OF FRIENDSHIP FROM AMERICA

Apropos of the " doll messengers of friendship " which were sent to the school children of Japan by the school children of the United States this year, it might not be out of place to explain the manner in which our " Hina Matsuri " or " Hina-no-Sekku " (the Doll Festival) is actually celebrated here in this country.

It is the greatest time of the year for the girls of Japan, and in preparation for the festival, every home which boasts of a small girl in the household sets up the best doll platform it can afford about a week ahead of the day. The doll stand, covered with crimson cloth, is arranged in four or five tiers with a prince and princess of the old Imperial Family on the top tier, with red and white robed court ladies and court musicians below, and with the lower shelves decorated with miscellaneous dolls, miniature furniture, and special delicacies for the dolls.

Every year when the third of March approaches, all the little girls begin to long for that day of days with great impatience, and when it comes at last, the eldest daughter in each house becomes a dignified hostess. Dressing herself in her " Sunday best " she entertains her little friends, shows off her silken-garbed dolls and lacquered and gilded fittings and serves appropriate refreshments.

over, the collection is carefully packed away. So, as time goes on, it becomes a rather impressive display.

This year the Doll Festival was of especial importance in Japan, as it was the occasion for the reception of the " doll messengers of friendship " which had been sent by the American school children to their unseen little friends on this shore to participate in the Doll Festival.

Indeed, among the most interesting events of recent years were the grand and elaborate receptions officially given to the doll guests which had arrived from America as messengers of good will and friendship. On March 3 were held two grand receptions, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, and many prominent persons, as well as hundreds of thousands of school children of both big cities, attended the ceremonies. Of course, the guests of the elaborate functions were the representatives of the doll messengers, as it was not possible to have them all participate in the ceremonies, and also for the reason that all the scheduled shipments of dolls had not arrived from America in time.

The project of sending such doll messengers to this country was actuated by the idea that good understanding and friendship should be cultivated in the hearts of the younger generation in

America and Japan shaking hands at the reception for the American doll ambassadors at Kyoto
Une Japonaise et une Américaine se serrent la main à la réunion de Bienvenue des Poupées à la salle publique de Kioto

In the evening, the Doll Festival is at its best. The long-stemmed paper lanterns are lighted, and they throw their soft romantic light on the beautifully dressed dolls and equally charmingly dressed children. Father, mother, brothers and friends are invited to attend the ceremony, which is, as it were, an early lesson for little girls in formally entertaining guests. It is customary to start such a doll collection, after the arrival of the first daughter in each family, and from year to year some additional dolls are added, many of them representing historical characters or scenes from famous old plays. These are supplemented with tiny accessories, such as tea sets, toy animals and what-not. When the annual festival that usually lasts three days is

both countries, and through the efforts of Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of the Good Relations Committee and other similar organizations in America, it was carried out quite successfully. Thousands upon thousands of dolls have found permanent homes in Japanese primary schools and kindergartens, there to bring into numerous families some talk of the love and friendship of the little American children.

It was on January 17, when H.I.H. Prince Chichibu returned home from England on account of the death of the late Emperor Taisho, that the first consignment of the doll messengers arrived in Japan, and others soon followed. Some of them arrived at Yokohama, as did the first lot, and some at Kobe, where all of the dolls were warmly greeted by the little school children in the districts. Things were, however, rather unfortunate for the first party of dolls, for just at the time of their arrival, the whole country was in national mourning, and we all had to refrain from doing anything lively. But all the Japanese vernacular newspapers, considering the doll messengers' mission as significant, gave much prominence to stories about them. Some of the leading department stores in Tokyo and Osaka, with the special permission and help of the Department of Education, held doll exhibitions in their honour. Prior to the arrival of the dolls from America, the Osaka Asahi, one of the leading and biggest newspapers in the Orient, offered prizes for the best " welcome song," and a Korean girl won the first prize with a clever and charming song which was

The Doll Festival as celebrated with an American Doll Guest in one of Osaka kindergartens
Enfants d'asile d'Osaka fêtant une poupée d'Amérique à la Fête des Poupées (le 3 mars)

Young Japan went to welcome American dolls contingent in Kobe
Bienvenue des poupées américaines débarquées à Kôbé

set to a pleasing tune by a noted Japanese musician. This song was sung by school children at a reception given for the American dolls in the auditorium of the Osaka Asahi.

Each of these doll messengers carried a little passport, just like a real American passport, signed by Mr. Saito, our Consul-General in New York, and a tiny ticket to Japan, and also a message of from 150 to 200 words, signed by all the American children who had shared in the enterprise.

A special committee organized in the Department of Education under the direction of the vice-minister, Mr. C. Matsuura, had met and consulted with those concerned several times in connection with the plan of welcoming the doll messengers, and had set apart a large room in the government office building, where on their arrival, the dolls were immediately unpacked and arranged on tables.

At the public reception at the Japan Y.M.C.A. Building in Tokyo, on March 3, which was attended by high government officials and diplomats, and to which two thousand school children representing the pupils of the primary schools of Tokyo and Yokohama were invited, about forty Japanese school children, and an equal number of American school children, each with a doll in her arms, appeared on the platform in behalf of the children, and the ceremony of receiving the dolls from the American children was thus conducted in a touching and appropriate manner. Before that, an opening address was delivered by Mr. C. Matsuura, Vice-Minister of Education, in which he expressed his appreciation of the American undertaking. In the presentation of the dolls, Mr. Charles MacVeagh, American Ambassador, said that " in the same spirit in which Santa Claus always brings joy and happiness and love into the homes of our people on Christmas Day, I want to bring to you girls here, on this happy occasion of your Doll Festival, a message from the little girls across the Pacific—a message of real and abiding friendship, and of earnest and heartfelt wishes for your joy and happiness." This speech was responded to by Viscount Shibusawa, who at 88, was one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the event.

Practically everything that occurred in connection with the doll messengers was taken in motion pictures, which are to be sent to America for exhibition. " Miss America " will be shown to Princess Shigeko Teru, the daughter of T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress and then will be preserved in the Tokyo Museum of the Department of Education. Moreover, on the Doll Festival, March 3, with the purpose of making the public thoroughly acquainted with this expression of American friendship, Mr. S. Kikuchi, head of the Section of Primary Schools of the Department of Education, gave a radio talk over J O A K during the children's hour and explained all about the project, transmitting the spirit of the givers to the receivers.

All the schools and kindergartens in various sections of this country which received the dolls held their own welcome meetings.

The total number of the doll messengers to come is still uncertain, but the educational authorities believe that it will be something like 10,000.

In the meantime, a plan to reciprocate the kindness of the American children is now under way, and it seems sure that in the very near future a similar charming expression of good will and friendship will be sent back to the children of the United States by our children of Japan under the guidance of the authorities concerned.

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Tei Kyoku Cho, the little Korean girl who wrote the welcome song that won the Asahi prize, receiving a doll from the grand-daughter of President Murayama at the Asahi reception

On a donné une poupée d'Amérique à une petite coréenne, s'appelle Tei-kyokou-tcho, à l'Asahi Kaikan. A l'arrivée des poupées d'Amérique au Japon, ont été recueillies, à l'Asahi d'Osaka, des chansons enfantines pour les consoler. A cette occasion Tei-kyokou-tcho a écrit elle aussi une amiable chanson pour laquelle elle reçut le premier prix

RECEPTION AT OSAKA

On February 21 the doll envoys were welcomed by the children of Osaka who, waving the stars and stripes and the rising sun, lined the streets to get a first peep at the newcomers. But what must have given most delight to the blue-eyed dolls was the sight of 30 Japanese girl dolls dressed up in their best, who had come all the way from Osaka to Kobe to greet them, and who stood shyfully smiling at their little foreign guests. Since the dolls of both countries shook hands and bowed to each other on the pier, they soon became familiar and friendly, thereby making the tie of peace closer and tighter.

While the blue-eyed dolls were on exhibition in the six large department stores of Osaka, the boys and girls of the city were filled with delight, and crowded daily to exchange friendly compliments with them.

The Osaka Asahi opened a prize contest for a welcome song and was surprized at the result. More than 3,000 songs were turned in within a week, thus revealing the gentle and sincere hearts of the children in this country. The first prize was given to a Chosenese girl, Tei Kyoku Cho by name, living in a far-away corner of Korea. Three other fine contributions were set to music and made into very sweet songs. They all have become popular throughout the country through gramophone records and broadcasting and are at present heard, wherever one goes.

On March 3, Japan's doll-festival day, the official ceremony of receiving the dolls was held in the Osaka public hall, where boys and girls representing all the primary schools of the city assembled in large numbers.

On March 6, the birthday of the New Emperor, a big reception was given in the dolls' honor by the " Kodomo Asahi " (the Children's Asahi) in the newly-built Asahi hall, where the stage was covered with scarlet rugs and the ceiling hung with beautiful artificial cherry flowers to please the eyes of the little foreign envoys. Children of both countries sang and danced for the promotion of friendship. Tei Kyoku Cho, the first place winner in the Asahi contest, and another Chosenese girl who had made the long journey from Chosen especially to attend this meeting were each presented with a doll by Miss Michiko Murayama, granddaughter of the president of the Osaka Asahi. The children who attended the meeting numbered 3,000, and each of them had a doll of her own to show her cordial feeling toward the guests from abroad.

Our Guests the Dolls

By Tei Kyoku Cho

From the land of the stars,
Rocking and rolling,
In golden ships,
In silver ships,
Come the dolls our guests.
Step right this way,
Our little friends,
Under the flowering cherry trees,
Let's spread red blankets
On the ground and play.

Let's have a great big feast
Of snowy rice boiled soft,
Let's play blind-man's-buff,
On the hillside over there,
Let's play hide-and-seek—
Jan-ken-poi !
Aiko-de-hoi !
Oh, lovely dolls,
Our little friends !
Oh, lovely dolls,
Our little friends !

(An English version of the song which won the first prize offered by the Osaka Asahi.)

Films were made of the blue-eyed dolls landing at Kobe and entering Osaka, on exhibition and at the welcome reception given in their honor, and of the dances by the childern singing folk songs for them. And these films are being shown by the Asahi in schools and theatres all over the country to commemorate this peace-promoting undertaking.

In this way every child in Japan is becoming a good friend of the blue-eyed dolls and of the children of the country across the Pacific from which they come.

Little girls dancing before the American dolls at their reception at the Asahi Kaikan
Réunion de Bienvenue des Poupées américaines à l'Asahi Kaikan

JAPAN'S FUTURE BRIGHT

By Dr. William Elliot Griffis

Author of " Mikado's Empire," " A Maker of Orient," etc.

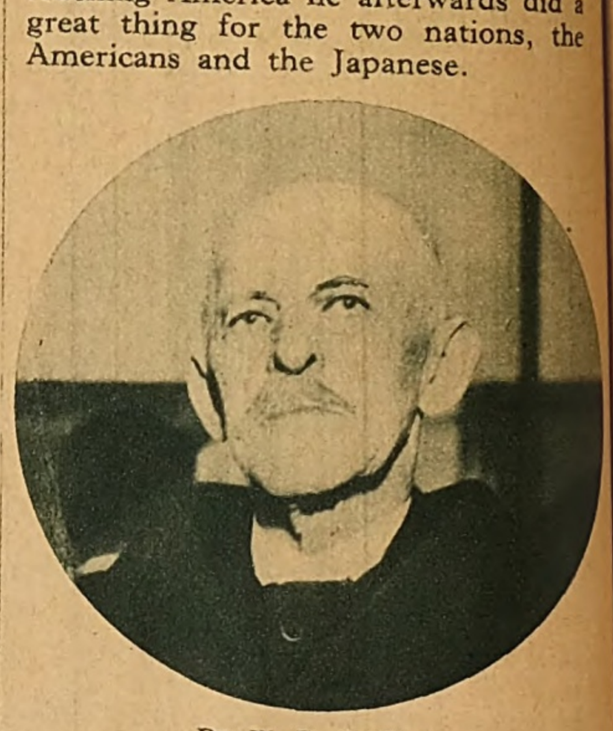
I remember that in the biography of Lord Ii Kamon-no-kami, written by a certain prominent Japanese author, there was a phrase " Heaven dominates man." " Heaven's Ordination baffles the human." Whatever be one's religious faith, there must be in this Universe a great force, namely, Heaven, and its ordination over us.

I was born in 1843, eighty-three years ago. It was the age of telegraphic inventions. At that time there were two potent influences. One was on the Pacific Ocean. The current of the world's civilization was running along the coasts of the Pacific Ocean began to wash the shores of Japan. Strange to record, the pilot of this civilization was the whale. To-day we have electricity, and before that we had gas, and before that we had kerosene oil. In America there was a time when we had only whale oil, without which we should have had no light. So that the whales furnished light to Americans, and the same whale did a great work for Japan. Hundreds of American whalers sailed around the Cape Horn and came up to the coast of Japan. Beginning almost from the North pole, they came down southwards through, to the Atlantic Ocean. They came back to the United States with a load of whale oil and the crew of these ships told about wonders of Japan. Thus this work of hunting whales was a tie of interest between Japan and the United States.

The other element of influence was the Kuro Shiwo (the black current), which running along the coast of Japan, brought to America many shipwrecked Japanese to America. This process went on, through many hundreds of years, bringing many Japanese, dead or alive, on the foundered ships to America. One of my friends, who studied about it, told me that among the American Indian languages, there are at least 30 pure Japanese words. This shows that hundreds of Japanese were shipwrecked on the west coast of America. Those who were found alive were picked up by Americans and many Japanese remained on the west coast of the United States.

When I first came to Fukui, I brought a photograph of American Indians and showed it to the Japanese boys whom I was to teach. Then these boys thought they recognized some of Indians in the photograph and said so. One boy says " I know that man," and another boy says " I know that man."

On the other hand, many American whalers came near the coast of Japan. In many cases boats full of men came to Japan. Among these sailors there were very good and some very bad ones. The latter often behaved like pirates. All these waifs were sent to Nagasaki by order of the Japanese Government, and thence were sent on Dutch ships to Batavia. One of the good men was Nakahama Manjiro. This Nakahama was taken to New London, in Connecticut, where he went to school and studied English well. He was brought back by an American whaler to off the Hokkaido coast, where he was put down in a folding boat which he had in ready on board and landed alone in the Hokkaido. He was seized by the government and was put in custody at Nagahama, where Japanese young men came to him and he taught them English. Afterwards he was sent on a Dutch ship, to Batavia and thence, reaching America he afterwards did a great thing for the two nations, the Americans and the Japanese.



Dr. W. E. Griffis

There was in the ship called Morrison, after whom is named the great high mountain in Taiwan, an American, who taught at Canton five Japanese sailors who had been shipwrecked. He wanted to send them back to Japan, and he came to Uraga where the Tokugawa Bakufu (the Japanese Government at that time) fired on his ship. On the same ship there was also an American called Williams who told me this story. That is the way that Japan treated all foreigners at that time. He wrote a long account of wonderful Japan which with other American writings influenced the Government of the United States of America to send Perry to Japan. It was seventy-seven years ago. The United States had a big navy at that time. It was the golden age of wooden shipbuilding which preceded the age of iron shipbuilding. President Millard Fillmore as his superior officer with power, was even greater benefactor of Japan than Commodore Perry in opening up of the latter country, and for this account even a greater monument ought to be erected on Japanese soil. Indeed it was President Fillmore who believed that, Japan had a bright future if it could be opened in a right and peaceful way and he sent Commodore Perry for that purpose and with that end in view.

Perry was one of five sons. His mother was a very strong and good woman who prized peace above all things. She always warned her sons to keep out of a fight, but any one of them provoked a fight, and got beaten, she would give him a whipping when he got home. She taught her sons that, in doing things, they must never do them in a hurry, and always well prepared. Her first son was Oliver Hazard Perry, one of those officers who achieved brilliant exploits in the United States; but Commodore M. C. Perry obtained even a greater success.

(Continued on Page 58)

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GROWTH OF AVIATION IN JAPAN

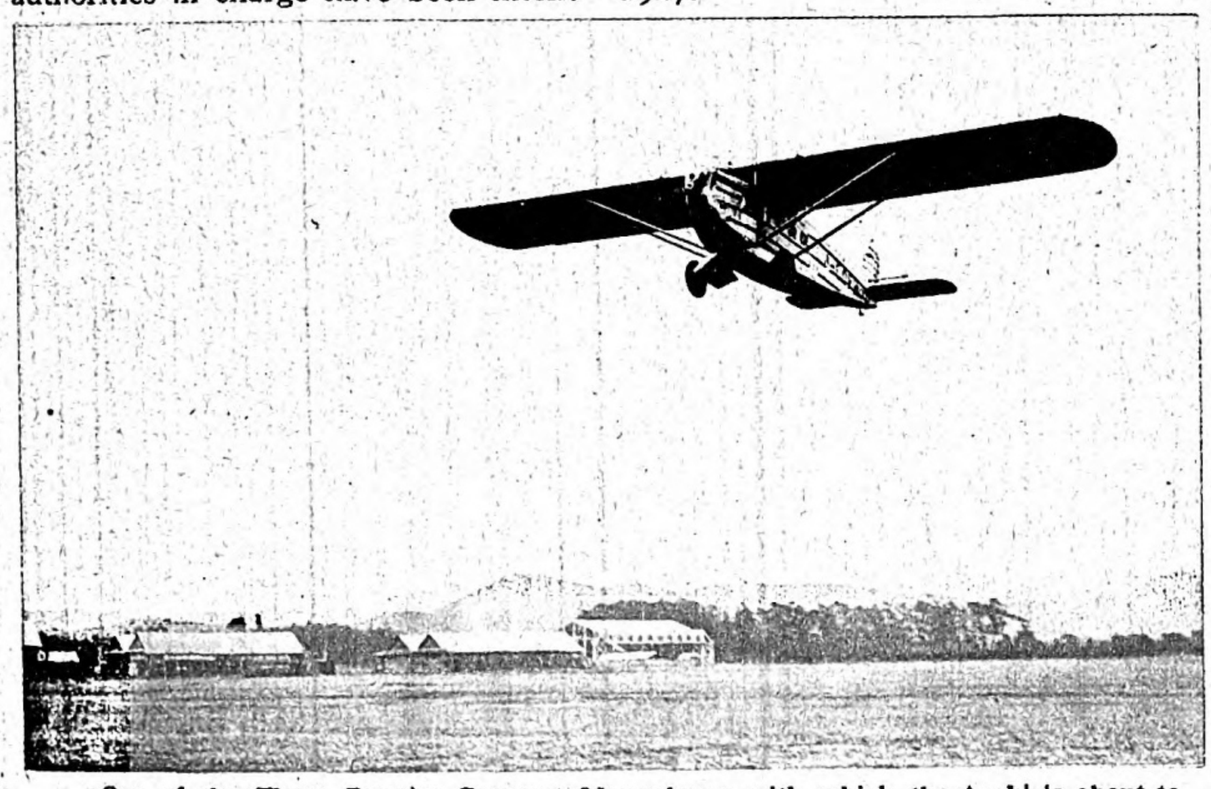
The government and people of Japan joined hands for the improvement of her aerial navigation and held the 10th International Aviation Conference at Paris in May 1926, inviting the representatives of the great powers to the Japanese Embassy to discuss various phases of aviation. On the part of the people, the Osaka Asahi in 1925 successfully carried out its epochmaking Tokyo-Rome flight and stimulated Japanese civil aviation. The year 1926 also saw great strides made in this sphere of Japan's activities.

Army

The army already has eight flying regiments, each of which consists of fighting, scout and bombarding units. Nieuport Model 24, Rhone 120 horsepower (in Japanese, Koshiki No. 3) planes, which were in use for a long time as fighting chasers, are now almost out of use and have been replaced by Nieuport Model 29, Hispano-Suiza 300 horsepower (Koshiki No. 4) planes, which are at present regarded as the mainstay of each battle flying corps. Salmson 230 horsepower planes, which rendered great service in the past as scout machines, are now facing complete overhaul or abandonment. The authorities in charge have been intent made the successful flight to the North Pole. It invited Major-General H. Nobile and other engineers to assemble the "N 3" at Kasumigaura in April, 1927 and direct its maiden flight after its completion. This is the first semi-rigid airship Japan has ever possessed. Type No. 13 attacking aeroplanes for the bombing of warships have been much improved in structure with added destructive power. The aeroplane depot-ship Akagi possesses all the latest equipment and will be placed in service with the Kaga and Hosho as one of the prides of the Imperial Navy. Commencing April, 1927, the aerial headquarters of the navy will become independent and have general charge of naval aviation.

Civilian Aviation

Civilian aviation has become astonishingly active, especially since the flight of the Asahi's planes to Europe and international air-ways have ceased to be a mere dream. Preparations are already under way to organize a powerful air transport corporation with the financial backing of the government. An air mail service operated between Osaka and Tokyo by the Asahi was extended eastward to Sendai in April, 1927.



One of the Three Dornier-Commet Monoplanes with which the Asahi is about to Inaugurate a Passenger Service between Osaka and Tokyo

Asahi va faire voler trois aéroplanes pour voyageurs entre Tokio et Osaka. Voici un de ces trois monoplanes "dornier-commet," qui a 400 forces en chevaux et a d'excellentes chambres

on building superior planes of home design since the end of last year, and have seen the appearance of some new types. Some of them have already passed air trials. Aviators, on the other hand, are subjected to more and more rigorous tests in flight shooting. Since 1926, the army has engaged French officers as instructors in the college of aeronautics at Akenoga-hara.

Dr. Terashi and other doctors of the War Aviation Department are absorbed in researches in medical science as connected with aviation. A Junker B.M.W. 185 horsepower plane has been converted into an ambulance machine and put into service at Tokorozawa.

Navy

The Navy Department carried out flying tests to Shanghai with two F 5 flying boats in May, 1926 and on their return trips both planes made non-stop flights between Shanghai and Saseho. Although hops have been made across the China Sea on various occasions by American, British, Argentine and Italian aviators in flying boats, these F 5 flying boats were the first Japanese planes to cross the China Sea. This experiment was valuable not only from the military point of view but also from the point of view of future commercial possibilities between the two countries. The Navy Department has purchased from Italy the airship "N 3," a sister ship of the famous "Norge" which

Besides this air mail service, there is the Nippon Air Navigation Company's Osaka-Fukuoka line and the Nippon Air Transport Investigating Institute's Osaka-Oita line. Air mail, for which no special charge is collected, is delivered at each terminus three times a week.

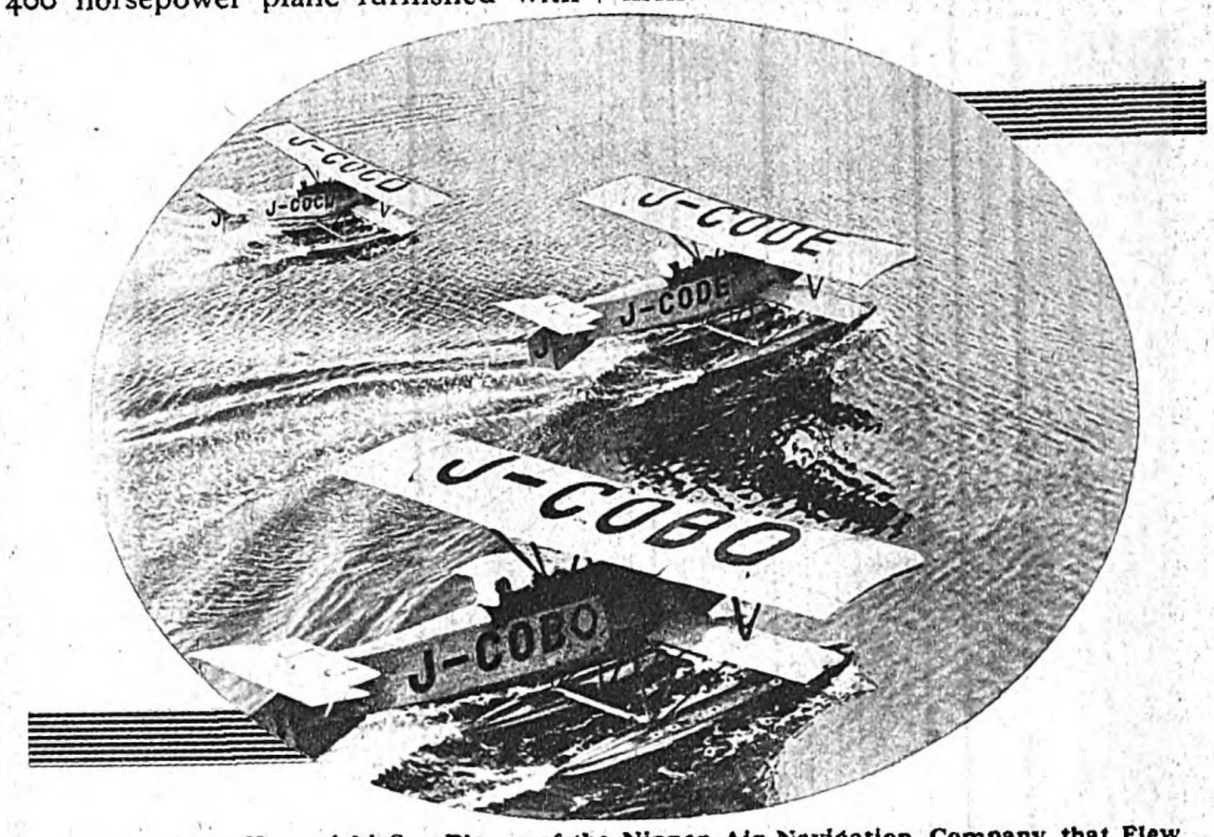
Among the outstanding events in civil aviation in Japan was the opening up of a Japan-China air-way by a Japanese concern, the Nippon Air Navigation Company, in the autumn of 1926, which undertook a Osaka-Dairen flight with Kawanishi Model 10 aeroplanes. Later with three Kawanishi Model 7 planes, they again ventured to fly to Shanghai, touching at Moppo on the way and succeeded well for the first attempt, although one of them was obliged to land in Kyushu. The most noteworthy thing about all these flights was that they were accomplished by planes which, with the exception of their motors, were home-made.

Adventurous night flights from Tokyo to Osaka with pictures taken on the occasions of the return of the deceased Emperor to Tokyo in December 1926, and the Imperial Funeral in February, 1927, were successfully carried out by Messrs. Kawachi and Shinno, pilot and engineer respectively in the Asahi's Tokyo-Rome flight of the Bréguet Model 19 Lorraine Dietrich 400 horsepower "Kochkaze," which they again used on these occasions

Various Groups in Civilian Aviation

The Imperial Aviation Society has held an air pageant in Tokyo and done much to diffuse aerial knowledge in the eastern parts of Japan, but to make this propaganda nation-wide, they have formed a new plan and are exerting themselves to awaken the people in the other districts, having already held great air displays in Nagoya, Hiroshima and Osaka. At the same time they have paid due attention to the protective encouragement of aviators and engineers.

In 1926 the Coast-Defence Association made a present to the Imperial Navy of a Lorraine Dietrich 400 horsepower plane furnished with



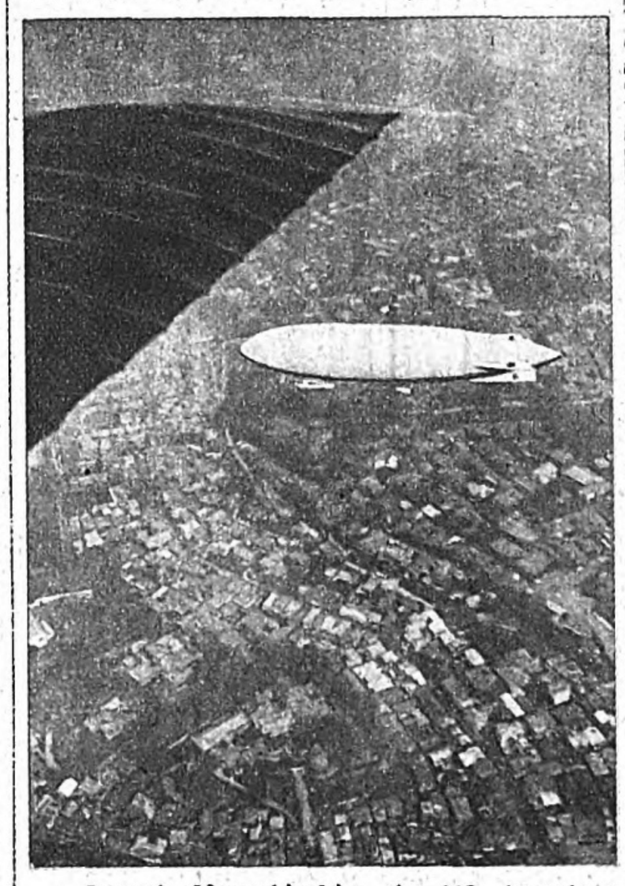
The Three Kawanishi Sea-Planes of the Nippon Air Navigation Company that Flew to Shanghai in 1926

Trois hydravions du Japon ont volé à Shanghaï en automne, l'année dernière. C'est leur scène de départ d'Osaka

a motor of Japanese design and made entirely of duralmin. The society also placed an order for two monohydroplanes, Maibach 260 horsepower with the Kawanishi Machine Works of Kobe in 1927, with which they made a flight around Japan in April and May, 1927, on their return trips holding lecture meetings to disseminate aviation knowledge at various landing places.

Newly Invented Planes

In recent years Japan has rapidly increased the number of her modernly equipped planes, with the gradual expansion of aerial routes and increasing frequency of flights. The two Bréguet Model 19 Lorraine Dietrich 400 horsepower planes which successfully accomplished the flight to Europe are now used by the Osaka Asahi in the mail service between Tokyo and Osaka. Furthermore this paper has a plan under way to start an aerial passenger service in the spring of 1927 with three Dornier-Commet monoplanes with



Japan's New Airship, the N3, identical with the Norge in which the Amundsen Party Flew Over the North Pole, on its First Trial Flight Over Rebuilt Tokyo

Le dirigeable, N3, bâti au Japon faisant une première ascenssion sur la ville de Tokio. C'est le même type que celui de M. Amundsen qui a traversé le pôle. (prise d'aéroplane)

Lorraine-Dietrich 400 horsepower engines. These planes are furnished with four cane-chairs each for passengers. They are beautifully decorated inside and equipped with lavatory, dark room, parcel room, etc., to meet the desire which is increasing year by year for a complete passenger air service.

The Nippon Aerial Navigation Company will open an air line to Shanghai in the near future and is now hurrying preparations, having purchased a Dornier-Wal.

Education for Aviation

To train pilots in Japan the army gives fundamental education in shooting, reconnaissance and flight management in three aviation schools at Tokorozawa, Akeno and Shimoshizu. Navy pilots are trained by the Kasumigaura flying corps. Civil aviators are trained at thirteen aviation schools scattered throughout the country. The Aviation Bureau of the Communications Department sends yearly from seven to fifteen students to both the army and navy schools to learn flying, and the graduates thus educated, already amounting to sixty, are becoming the central figures in Japan's civil aviation.

Construction of Planes

Strenuous efforts are being made by both Japan's army and navy to build better planes every year, while private firms have made remarkable progress, having obtained valuable foreign patents. The Mitsubishi Internal Combution Engine Construction Company is now building a most powerful "Tiger" and "Sky Lark" planes in addition to Hispano-Suiza motors. At the same time the Kawasaki Shipyard which has long enjoyed a reputation for the construction of Salmson planes and motors, has begun to build both land and sea Dornier planes and B.M.W. motors.

The Nakashima Aeroplane Construction Company which has two plants, one at Otacho in Gumma prefecture and the other at Higashikubo in Tokyo, possesses patents on Bréguet, Nieuport, Avro and Hansa planes and has been building Lorraine Dietrich 450 horsepower motors since 1926.

At the Ishikawajima Plane Construction Plant in Tokyo, they are building Nieuport No. 13 type and training planes equipped with Benz 130 horsepower motors.

The Kawanishi Machine Works at Kobe has devised the Kawanishi No. 10 planes, adding improvements each year to the planes hitherto constructed.

The Tokyo Gas and Electric Company is producing 120 horsepower motors of Rhone type, the Nippon Musical Instrument Company at Hamamatsu manufactures propellers and the Sumitomo Copper Mill produces duralmin to overcome the defects of the alloy hitherto used. Besides these there are many large and small factories producing necessaries and accesories for planes.

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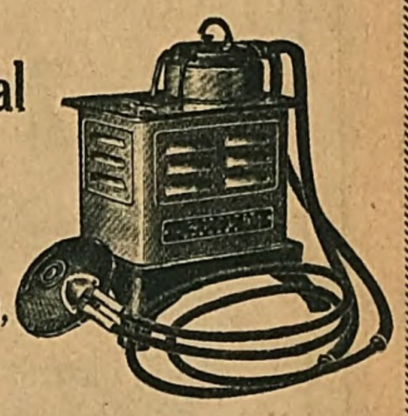

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WOMEN UP-TO-DATE IN JAPAN

The spirit of the new age has wrought such a change in Japanese women that during the last five or six years they have quite stripped off their old clothes internally as well as externally. Just look at the young women in the street; most of them are accompanied by "boys," a thing rarely seen a decade ago. The Japanese orthodox morality taught them that it was sinful to chat with the other sex. The only pairs seen in the street then were old couples, who wanted each other's assistance in venturing in the busy traffic, or brothers and sisters who were accompanied by their parents. At that time the Japanese boys and girls felt a kind of envy and even jealousy at the sight of Western couples who were seen walking in the streets arm in arm, and chatting in the most affectionate manner as if not molested in the least by any Oriental morality. Now the Japanese have been set free of the fetters of Chinese morals, which forbade them to even walk with the opposite sex. Primary school boys go to and return from school with feminine classmates without causing criticism. Young women are natural and cheerful with young men in the street. Just about the only girls who walk singly are those who are too busy to bother with sweethearts.

* * *

Look at the attire of the women of the new age. You cannot fail to perceive something "saucy" about it. Their gait sets them off distinctly from the softer sex of old Japan. Their feet with felt *zori* on, gently touch the ground from the tiptoe, and their waists swing free. Their arrogant way of walking is a deliberate condemnation of the humble and modest manner of the older women. Their ears seem to catch the beautiful music in the atmosphere which was quite inaudible to the women of an earlier age, for they walk quite rhythmically as if their steps are in harmony with the music in the air. Their hair is bobbed; they are eager to display their dark beauty. Their faces are painted in shade and light after the manner of actresses. Their short legs, which are counted among their drawbacks, are skilfully camouflaged by Japanese clothes, or they are attired in smart western garments, with opera bags in hand, and their high-heeled shoes click on the hard pavement with a sound quite different from that of *geta*.

In another decade the greater portion of the Japanese women will be dressed in European style and living in European houses, because by that time the primary school girls of today who are being trained to the Western mode of living will have become housewives.

In the eyes of the new women there is an expression which seems to say they are ever ready to be friendly with the other sex. They smile lightly at the boys, but as a matter of fact, they are not easily to be enticed out with even their lovers. Their eyes see things economically. Their eyes betray feelings of the fretfulness and fatigue of the age. They seem to tell how they are expecting the occurrence of some excitement or impatiently waiting for the appearance of some lover who will never appear. They are always expecting either to passionately love or be passionately loved.

* * *

It was about 1910 that the new women's emancipation movement began. It was at that time that business girls began to appear, but their number was quite insignificant. In 1923 the great earthquake wrought disastrous havoc in and near the city of Tokyo. The women, having survived the unprecedented calamity, assumed a positive attitude toward life. They were converted to epicureanism, and from that has evolved their present mood. In short, through the medium of the earthquake, their ideas for the liberation of women took visible shape. They jumped out of their dark houses into the open air and began to move their hitherto tied-up feet and hands. The women of the new age think of nothing but moving in the light. Their thought has yet assumed no definite shape. They are simply jumping about like birds set free from their cages. They have, however, fresh strength, and from it will spring something really strong.

The two types of the Japanese modern girl striding along in front of the Osaka City Hall
Jeunes filles de nos jours, photographiées devant la mairie d'Osaka

(Continued from Page 54.)

JAPAN'S FUTURE BRIGHT

He well remembered what his mother had told him and was determined not to fail. President Fillmore thought that in opening Japan he would have nothing to do with the Dutch at Deshima, nor should he rely upon Dutch people through whom at that time trade was carried with Japan. He thought that he must directly go to Yedo (now Tokyo) and consult with the government. He did not know any difference between Mikado and Shogun, and he thought the latter was the only authority in power. By the order of President Fillmore, Commodore Perry first came to Kurihama, in command of four warships. The other eight ships loaded with presents were left at Canton. Perry landed at Kurihama where he delivered the letter of President Fillmore which asked only to give shelter and aid to ships. It was Townsend Harris who later followed up Perry's work and established commercial reletions between the two countries. Perry left the letter and immediately returned to China, saying that he would come again the next year for the answer.

In six months he came back, to Yokohama then a fishing village, with his whole fleet. Hayashi Daigaku-no-kami, plenipotentiary of the Shogun, came to Commodore Perry and the negotiations were opened. The Americans were surprised that the English used by the Japanese was so good. This was because the documents were written by Nakahama Manjiro, of whom I spoke above. He was not present at the table of negotiation but he was always in the rear room and took every precaution to promote the negotiation with good mutual understanding. Yet above all, the Almighty with the Kuro Shiwo and the whale and good men working together, opened the way for the friendship of the two great countries, Japan and the United States.

Even before he came to Japan, Commodore Perry had studied Japan and knew it well. He found that the Japanese people were interested in Western inventions. So that with his visit, he brought with him samples of the modern civilization, such as railways, telegraphs, etc. Among them he brought a locomotive engine, with rails of two miles and two small cars. He built the railway along the coast of Yokohama and let the train run many miles around on the rail. He also brought a telegraphic wire covering the distance of four miles. He taught Japanese how to send messages by wire.

These stories I did not learn from histories, but was told long years ago by the persons who were directly engaged in the work. They all showed how eager Perry was in opening up Japan.

Years afterward in Buffalo city, Mr. Fillmore met the Imperial Japanese Embassy.

To-day we Americans call England our mother country. We pay good respect to Englishmen and I myself do not want to speak badly of England, but, have heard British folk laugh when they were merry over the fact that "Commodore Perry opened Japan to American missionaries and to English commercialism." I think this shows that America rendered great service to Japan in educating its people and introducing the new civilization to them. For instance, I lived Schenectady in New York, near the General Electric Company. I know, after the Russo-Japanese war, this company received an order from the Japanese Government for 5,000,000 dollars, by which, I believe, Japan was made brighter.

America sent her best sons to Japan. The United States had at that time to open Japan in a peaceful way, and she never sent a hostile ship or soldier. One of these best friends of Japan was an American missionary called Verbeck who lived in Nagasaki eight years. He trained up several Japanese boys who afterwards became high Japanese statesmen. Among them may be mentioned Iwakura, Sanjo, Okubo and Okuma. Verbeck advised to the Meiji Government which succeeded the Tokugawa Bakufu, that young men should be sent to America and Europe to be educated and that the Meiji Government should despatch Prince Iwakura and party to America. Three fourths of boys who came to America at that time were trained up by Verbeck.

After the civil war in the beginning of Meiji era, Verbeck advised the Government that a number of educated foreigners should be brought to Japan as "Oyatoi" (hired, or salaried foreigners). The Government accepted Verbeck's advice and between 1870 and 1900 there were in all no fewer than five thousand foreigners employed in the service of Japan. I was the first brought out to Japan under his Imperial Majesty's oath.

Before I came to Japan, that is in 1867, two nephews of Yokoi Heishiro (Shonan), a well-known reformer at that time, came to New York after a long ocean journey of two-hundred and two days. Asked by Americans as to why they came to America, the boys answered that they wanted to learn how to make big cannon, so their country would not be conquered by Russia. At that time the Russians had come across Siberia to the Far East and Japan had a great danger of losing Tsushima Island which is in a way between Japan and Chosen (Korea). The boys told that they wanted to arm Japan well and send back the invaders defeated to Europe.

Before they came to America most of Americans thought that Japanese was a half-barbarous people who knew nothing about civilized customs, but these boys behaved very well. Americans were taught by them that the Japanese are very peaceful and polite and that their country had a great promise for the future. After the civil war, the Meiji Government was established. In the third year of Meiji I came to Yokohama, spent a few weeks in seeing Yokohama, Tokyo, Kyoto and other cities and then resided at Fukui, in the central part of Japan.

I read a few days ago in an American newspaper an account of one of my young countrymen regarding Japan. He observed that everything was bad in Japan. Politics were corrupt. Bad and dangerous thoughts were growing. Social conditions were miserably out of order. Yet his pessimism is the result of his inspection of Japan for only two years! I have spent almost my whole life in the study of Japan, and my conclusion is that Japan has a bright future.

I believe that it was God's will that I was sent to Japan! It was God's will that Japan was saved from disaster. The tie between Japan and the United States should be cemented. The only path Japan ought to take is the very same path which was followed by Yokoi Shonan and other prominent personages in the beginning of Meiji. I believe in liberty and publicity. I believe that the co-operation between Japan and the United States will create a new type of civilization which will lead the world to follow the same path of peace and progress. (*A speech delivered at the Asahi Kaikan, Osaka, on January 24th, 1927.*)

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YASUGI BUSHI

THE HEART OF A PEOPLE IN SONG

By Glenn W. Shaw

Yasugi is the name of a place, and *bushi* (*fushi* when written alone) a tune. There are many different *fushi* in Japan, not a few bearing the names of the places of their origin, such as Naniwa Bushi, Iso Bushi, Kiso Bushi, and so on. But doubtless the most popular of them all is Yasugi Bushi. Some seven or eight years ago, it took all Japan by storm. Nowadays it is what the Japanese call "a fire under control," but nevertheless, if you will come with me down to Osaka's Shinsekai or Sennichimae and step with me into any vaudeville house, you will hear it, and in one place I know of, you will hear nothing else. The last time I dropped into a story tellers' hall, I saw a man imitating a doll doing the dance that goes with Yasugi Bushi, a dance that I must describe for you when we get deeper into this story. As you walk along the street, you may see such dolls dancing on threads before shops to draw trade. If you attend a banquet on the mats where geisha are called in to entertain, you are very likely to see it done most attractively. And if you go to any gathering of students or educated men around western tables, where "hidden accomplishments" are called for after food, you are practically certain to hear several verses of the song from the lips of some native son of Izumo.

Matsue girls dancing the Loach Scooping dance to the music of Yasugi Bushi

Danse et chanson vulgaire Yasougui-Boushi

Izumo is the birthplace of Yasugi Bushi. It is a province on the Japan Sea in the district known as "The Shady Side of the Mountains." Its largest city is Matsue, a beautiful place on the midshore of a great bay, shaped like a squared horseshoe, called Nakaumi. The arm of the horseshoe extending out into the sea at the west is called Miho-no-Seki, and the arm extending out at the east Yomi-ga-Hama. Beyond them in the distance towers Taisen, the highest mountain of the western provinces, which stands in the province of Hoki, but is called Izumo Fuji because from Matsue it looks like a smaller replica of the great Sacred Mountain of the East.

In the horseshoe formed by the shore of Nakaumi lies the little village of Yasugi with a mountain called Tokami, the "Mountain of Ten Gods," jutting out into the sea like a breakwater. The name Yasugi, which means "Easy Coming," is said to have originated in a satisfied little exclamation breathed by the uncontrollable god Susanoo-no-Mikoto as he landed there safe back in Izumo after a little filibustering expedition against the Koreans. This country of Izumo is the scene of most of the oldest Japanese stories, and I should go on talking about it to the end of the space allowed me but that it is my purpose here to treat of Yasugi Bushi.

It is not easy to learn just when Yasugi Bushi was first sung. It may have been at about the time Lafcadio Hearn was losing his heart to Old Japan over there in the early nineties, or it may have been earlier or later. At any rate, since one of its early protagonists, a certain sweet-voiced Oito San (Miss Thread), is said to be still warbling it over in Izumo, it cannot have been too impolitely long ago. The story goes, then, that not too long, long ago, a certain geisha named Sanko, or Miss Three, of the Wadami gay quarters in Matsue, found that she had something in her voice which worked wonders with her admirers and took to developing it along lines suggested by her own taste and ingenuity, and before long the whole district was relieving the monotony of life in the rain by madly singing the verses of a new song, called in honor of its bewitching composer, Sanko Bushi. Then, in the good old way, this Sanko Bushi had its day and ran its course and, like all things temporal, became "a fire under control." But it was not doomed to die altogether unsung. Some twelve miles down around the bay in the quiet little village of Yasugi was a man named Watanabe Sengoro who lived, as to flesh, by running an eating house and, as to spirit, by singing the fragments of song called Hauta, and who later changed his name to Sahei. He was smart, full-voiced and skillful on the samisen, so naturally he, too, early became an enthusiastic warbler of this new Sanko Bushi. And as it staled on the lips of other men, he was going on and perfecting it into something of his own, something new again, a thrilling set of energetic trills and slides soon called after his hamlet Yasugi Bushi. In two or three years his second daughter, Oito (the sweet-voiced one who is still singing in Izumo) set herself to master the parental art and went out into the world on every possible occasion as publicity agent and demonstrator of a new joy bringer for jaded men. She sang at meetings of all sorts and at banquets, and Yasugi Bushi began its speedy climb to nation-wide popularity. To-day it may occasionally be called Oito Bushi, for Oito is a personality, and a little more often Izumo Bushi, for all Izumo is proud of it and sings,

As for Izumo souvenirs,
You needn't pack them home, you see,
You simply come and fill your ears
With Yasugi Bushi.

Its verses, running into the hundreds, cover just about everything of note, of beauty and of levity in Izumo, and not a little outside Izumo. Many of them treat of the bridge called Ohashi, or the Great Bridge, that spans the river in the center of the city of Matsue which divides the more prosaic section from the gay quarters of Wadami. One example, and it is just about the earliest verse of the song known, will be enough,

The Great Bridge of Matsue
Away, for all I care, may float;
To make my trips to Wadami
I can use a boat.

Now Izumo, as I have said, is on the shady side of the mountains, and here is a verse that shows how it feels to live there, at the same time figuratively showing how it feels to live in this world of heartaches at all:

Mountains, mountains, smile for me!
When I go out and look around
For mountains that of clouds are free,
Not one is to be found.

I ought to say something about the tune. Yasugi Bushi is always sung to the accompaniment of the samisen, and the samisen is one of these instruments which, when played that way, thump one into a lively mood in no time. When the Yasugi Bushi accompaniment begins, I always want to beat time with my feet and swing my head from side to side, and I have noticed that every time a singer finishes a verse in the shows where Yasugi Bushi is sung, the whole audience finishes up with her (or him, for both sexes are at it) and breaks into applause as if for relief. At the beginning of the song, the voice jumps into a sort of high-pitched long-drawn-out wail with a quaver or two in it, then falls off like one of these waterfalls of many stages one sometimes sees in tropic isles where much of the water is lost in spray before it finishes its series of drops. Then the second line begins with a lesser swell and a lesser serial drop. The third wavers along on a more nearly middle course with a leap into the air toward the end, and the last winds up in a business-like little set of jerks as if to say, "There you are! I've done it." And there is usually enough of a nub in the words of the last line, too, to make the ending complete and effective.

And here I might as well set down a description of the Yasugi Bushi dance and get it out of the way. It is called Dojō Sukui, Loach Scooping. Some two miles north of Matsue lies the village of Hamasada. The verse about that village runs,

I was born in Hamasada,
In Izumo by the sea,
From the time I wake, it's loaches,
Always loaches, pity me!

Now that a sleepy village industry of scooping eel-like little fish from ditches and fields should give rise to a dance of nation-wide popularity may seem strange. But there is a touch of rural poetry in it that makes for charm. The dancers fasten their blue-patterned kimono sleeves up to their shoulders with bright red cords, tuck high the skirts of their kimono to expose fiery red underskirts, throw twist-dyed towels over their heads and carry little round trays to represent basket scoops. Sometimes you see them with gauntlets and leggings on and with real scoops in their hands and little fish bas fastened at their waists. In the sh houses further realism is added in form of low comedy relief furnis by a man made up grotesqu to represent a mud-wading peas of the most laughable Hok type. While the bevy of beau swoops gracefully about and scoops imaginary loaches, the real wader to work in earnest and follows in cultured wise his rustic trade. in his own way, he too, steps and be in time with the lively music samisen, drum and voice that co from the musicians seated on t heels on a high platform at the bac the stage.

Many of the verses are of cou love verses. The great Oyashiro Kidzuki and the Yaegaki Shrine in hills near Matsue are meccas of Jap lovers. In both places dwell musubi-no-Kami, gods who tie knots of love. The railway bu runs trains direct to the Oyashiro, these are eagerly patronized by ho moon travelers. And all the e young lovers of the land go to pra Yaegaki Shrine, where reside boisterous and lucky old lover Susa no-Mikoto and the gentle Inada Hi whom he rescued from the maid devouring snake in the far-off when gods were men. Its grou have become a public park, and in park lies Mirror Pond, where lovers their fortunes by floating tiny coin pieces of paper, which as they quickly or slowly, show how long beseecher will have to wait for prayed-for consummation. Near i a camellia with two trunks grown gether and an ancient cryptomeria forks into two. Lovers carry a the bark of the cryptomeria as cha Beside the big contribution box by shrine are a book, an ink-stone a brush where lovers write their na and sometimes the names of those love, and the priests read these prayers before the gods each morn But neither is this an essay on Izu the land of love, and here is introduc enough to the one little love ver have been leading up to:

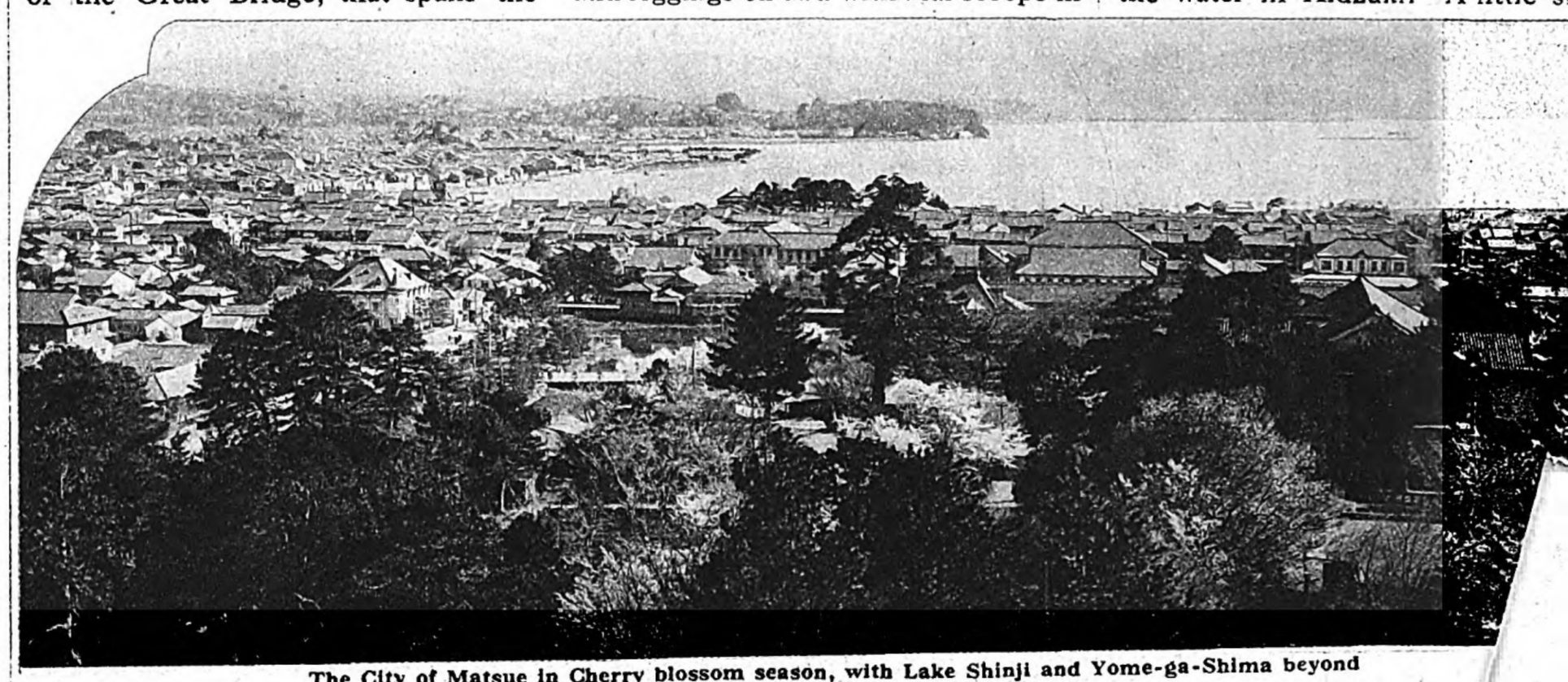
It all began at Yaegaki
At that Mirror Pondlet place,
Where we met in sweet reflectio
Face to loving face.

Of the many verses about Taisen Fuji of Izumo, here are two:

In the wind from off Great Moun
White the sails all homeward
That with two bars in a circle
Is my lover's ship.

The mountain is so very high
That I can't see his home;
I love that house till I could die
And I detest that dome.

The left arm of the square horse formed by the shore of Nakaumi is all cliffs and pretty harbor. Her Miho-ga-Seki, opposite the other Yomi-ga-Hama, across the bay towering Taisen beyond, stands M Shrine, the holy place of Kotoyo Nushi-no-Mikoto, son of Okuninu no-Mikoto, the god of Oyashiro a the water in Kidzuki. A little s



The City of Matsue in Cherry blossom season, with Lake Shinji and Yome-ga-Shima beyond

Vue pittoresque de Matsoué, la source de la chanson vulgaire Yasougui-Boushi

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nch carries pilgrims from Matsue the shrine daily and many artists the cliffs to paint. It is this place at has given the world another song led " Seki no Gohon Matsu," The ve Pines of Seki, of which five e may be cut down leaving four, but e others must be left, for they are rried couples. But for some verses Yasugi Bushi that treat of Seki :

When Seki lies in shadow,
Kidzuki lies in light,
In Matsue that lies between,
The plovers cry in flight.

Is it the winds that draw them there?
Or is it sirens singing ?
Into the bay of Seki fair,
All the ships are winging.

The women over Seki way
Than doctors wise are worse :
They can take the pulse at play
Of any striped purse.

Women of this type, found quartered all the towns around the bay, receive little attention in the verses of Yagi Bushi. Many such verses have do with the Great Bridge of Matsue entioned above. Some of them are ere sentiments of devotion to the donistic life or punning comic rses, but many are constructed with ch artistic refinement of sentiment at their erotic content might not at st be recognized :

Better than the globe flower bright
That blooms a hundred long days through,
Is the morning-glory slight
That passes with the dew.

I, a falling cherry flower,
Fall without the least regret,
But the butterflies I'm leaving,
I cannot forget.

Looking up the river west from the reat Bridge, one gazes out over the eautiful lake of Shinji to a little island alled Yome-ga-Shima, Bride Island, one end of which stands a little ump of pines. Many verses of Yagi Bushi pun on Bride Island and ne pine, emblem of faithfulness, in apanese called *matsu*, also meaning, to wait." But here is one that seems be a scrap of pure joy in natural eauty :

When the setting sun's red lines
Fall by the shore of Shinji's Bride,
Through the branches of the pines,
The sampans idly glide.

Then we get back to the longing of ve again in this bit from the lake :

Look at yonder water bird,
Seemingly without a care,
But his feet are ne'er at rest,
Nor yet is my despair.

An interesting thing about the Great ridge is that now there are two of hem, old Great Bridge and new Great ridge, and old Great Bridge itself is ew, for it was formerly built along vestern lines which so jarred on the erves of the nature lovers of Matsue hat they rose in wrath against it a few ears ago and had it replaced with a urely Japanese bridge in the knobosted Kyōto style.

Oriental are the surroundings now. Go there of a summer night. Under he bridge float oyster boats with paper vindows alight. On the bank through drooping willow branches gleam the colored lanterns of restaurants and nns. And over the bridge surge rivers of humanity, while near it a boatman poles along with his back to the moon warbling Yasugi Bushi.

But let us go back to Yasugi for a moment and have done. Before, however, leaving the vicinity of Matsue's gay quarter, we had best explain here that though the usual Yasugi Bushi verse consists of four lines, three of seven syllables each and one of five, varying a syllable or two, as do ranslations, but different from n that none of them rhyme, there any verses that run to greater some with extra little songs older tunes thrown in in the A typical verse of this sort, lso typical of the Great Bridge ood, is :

Written on our lantern is, "The Inn of the Plum."
" Already," says the song, " the early plum's in flower
" And again we hear the birds asinging in the bower."
Then, ye guests, be warblers and light here when you come.

This may well be followed with a verse, just as typical of the neighborhood, but employing instead of the poetic conceit the comic :

He who through a crimson sleeve
Has never lost his way
Is a god of wood, a god of bronze,
A stone god, I say:
E'en the train that speeds along
A thousand miles an hour,
When it sees a scarlet flag,
Loses all its power.

Now, with all that plain, let us go back down around the curving bay to the little village of Yasugi, where the good restaurant man Sahei and his daughter Oito got this Yasugi Bushi started. The most famous verse of them all is one of the long ones describing the village, beginning, "'Yasugi sengen na no deta tokoro :"

Yasugi of a thousand roofs
Famous is afar
For Shanichi cherry flowers
And Togami mountain ;
From Togami mountain,
Looking out across the bar,
Though you can't tell where they're from,
You see them as they go,

The ships with their sails up-hoisted
Pulley snug to spar,
Loaded full of iron
For the City, yasaho !

And here is another, this time of the land :

When the seventh hour is told,
The horses seek Yasugi's roofs,
And with their bells from out the wold,
Resound their thudding hoofs.

And another, this time of the sea ;

Shall we go by train tonight ?
Or shall we go across by boat ?
How's Togami ? How's the light?
Is the moon afloat ?

Out in the center of Nakaumi, Nakaumi where all this richness of mountain and sail is reflected, floats the little island called Daikon-jima, the Isle of the Big White Radish. Despite its name, its fame rests not on radishes, but on its gorgeous tree peonies. And here we find the lover again :

You'd like to know how it began—
We went to Daikon Isle remote,
Where peonies to riot ran,
And came back home by boat.

But the petals of peonies fade and are scattered, so the lover sings :

My heart is like a peony
In ink upon a wall,
Its colors ne'er will faded be
Its petals ne'er will fall.

Now we have done all we can with Yasugi Bushi here. I have given samples enough to show you that it ranges in theme from the most refined beauty to the lowest comedy, and I have told you that it is extremely popular and yet began, not like popular songs in America, say, where a professional song maker works them out for an enterprising publisher of sheet music, but with the people of a whole district, who sing in it of the things that appeal to them. Of the examples I have given, some were undoubtedly made by Sanko the geisha, some by Sahei the restaurant keeper, some by Oito his sweet-voiced daughter, at least one, to my knowledge, by a contestant in a rainy-coast newspaper competition, and the rest, most likely, by a few of the scores of samisen twangers who have also made up the hundreds I have omitted. And their universal source has been the sensitive, sentimental Japanese heart. That is why I called this sketch, " Yasugi Bushi, the Heart of a People in Song."

NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN

An Englishman, editor and proprietor of a local paper, once said with a look of mistification that in Japan almost everybody reads newspapers. Were the Island Empire not peopled with tireless readers of the dailies, how could there be so many of them in her realm ? Still more astounding is the fact that the two greatest, the Asahi and the Mainichi, have each a daily circulation well over a million and a half. People more or less sophisticated may at first wave this aside as a " bluff," but closer study will open their eyes to the stupendous influence these important journals wield and give rise to thoughts of what their power for good or evil may be tomorrow. Unlike most of the American papers, for instance, the subscribers to the Asahi are not confined to the large cities of Osaka and Tokyo, where it is printed simultaneously, but are scattered throughout the empire and beyond. On the authority of Hon. Ryuhei Murayama, founder of the Asahi Publishing Company, we are told that aggressive salesmanship from Hokkaïdo in the north down to the South Sea archipelagoes in the south is to be largely credited with the founding of the huge circulation of his paper. If one gets up early enough, the first sounds that herald the dawn of a new day are the twittering of the sparrows and the jingling of the newsboys' bells. Twice every day, rain or shine, Sundays and weekdays ,the boys deliver the morning and evening papers to the door of the subscriber with the regularity of mail-carriers, and the monthly subscription is only one yen. An evening paper of four pages and a morning issue of from fourteen to sixteen pages make up each day's complete edition.

So much for the business end of Japanese journalism. From the editorial point of view the program for 1926-1927 was particularly full. To begin with, China positively refused to come out of the chaos of civil wars. The situation got worse with the collapse of the Customs Conference at Peking in July, 1926. Then the spotlight shifted its focus from Peking to Shanghai. By 1927, anti-foreign agitations were rife in Canton and neighbouring towns. The Powers having interests in China got alarmed as they saw unmistakable signs of the recrudescence of riots in Shanghai. In the meantime the Kuomintang clique nursed the wounds they had received in their unsuccessful clashes with the Fengtien troops in 1925 and waxed stronger as their appeal to the whole nation to tear off the shackles wrought by the imperialists both at home and abroad roused national consciousness in the hearts of all patriotic Chinese. We learn as this supplement goes to press that Shanghai has fallen into their hands. The Japanese press, the Asahi in particular, has persistently insisted that the national aspirations of our next-door neighbour should receive our sympathetic consideration. A few of our industrialists with cotton motes in their eyes and a political party out of power were in favour of intervention. The Tokyo Government, however, with the solid backing of the press, did not walk into the trap, but stood firmly by the principle of justice. Public opinion in Japan has long ceased to be led by the nose by a small group of militarists and financiers. The Asahi has fought for years to repel reactionary influences which would now and then try to distort the clear, liberal, impartial perspective of international or domestic issues presented in its columns. The coming election in 1928 is to be fought out on the lines of Manhood Suffrage, which puts a new weapon in the hands of 14,150,000 voters instead of only 3,340,000. This new departure in home politics means at once the vastly increased influence and obligation of the press. The public will come to it for interpretative guidance for it will not find it an easy task to read the new political map of Japan with the old political groupings overhauled and several new-born labour parties casting about for proletarian supremacy.

Public service has never been overlooked by the Asahi. On March 7, 1927, Japan was rocked by a third great earthquake, which is fully covered by another article in this number.

Upon receipt of the first news of the calamity, the Asahi mobilized its entire organization for rushing relief to the sufferers and distributing the details of the tragedy in scores of extras. Doctors, nurses, and medical supplies sent by our head office in Osaka were the first to arrive in the affected areas. The public response to the Asahi's appeal for help was most liberal. Money, clothes, food, and school books for the children poured into the office. The fund we have raised so far exceeds three hundred thousand yen (about $ 150,000). To-day one sees miles of trucks, motor-cars, and wagons distributing these aricles to the sufferers housed in camps erected by the Asahi.

Year after year, all sorts of outdoor sports become more and more popular among boys and girls. The newspapers of Japan have rendered great services in this sphere.

Especially widespread is the baseball craze. At Koshien stadium near Osaka more than eight thousand people watch breathless the Inter-Middle-School Baseball Series games, which equal even the American World Series in the intensity of the nation-wide enthusiasm. The Series is held yearly under the auspices of the Asahi.

The Mainichi has done a great deal for the poor in establishing a chain of free consultation offices for the sick and in providing their children with scholarship funds.

In the field of aviation, the Asahi has accomplished much. The tri-weekly air-mail service between Osaka and Tokyo has been steadily built up under the capable management of the Asahi.

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE "TOKYO ASAHI"

A SPECIMEN OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE

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(Continued on Page 64)

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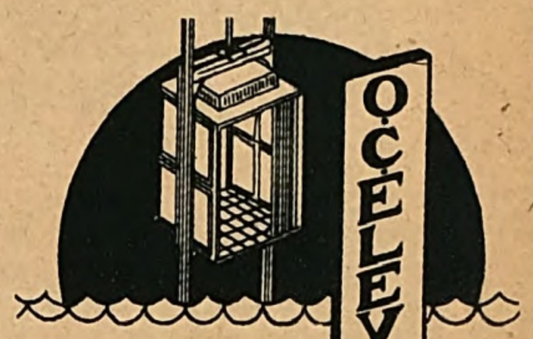

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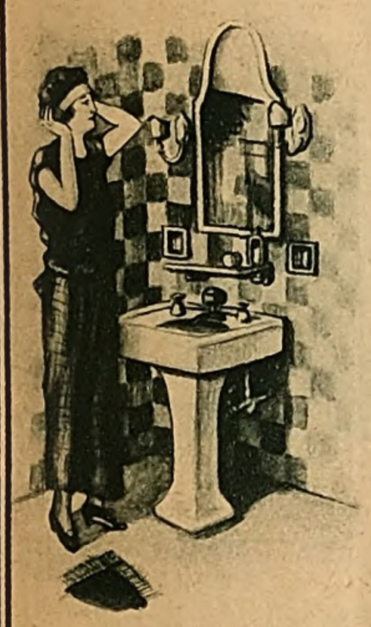

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JAPAN'S THREE GREAT CITIES

TOKYO - OSAKA - KYOTO

EAST AND WEST MEET IN TOKYO

In the city of Tokyo, with its history of several hundred years of purely Eastern culture, priests in flaming-red garb go driving about in motor cars; students in school uniforms parade the streets in high *geta* on bare feet; geisha girls, with all their peculiarly Japanese culture and taste, gladly wear diamond rings and carry opera-bags in their hands.

These things may be thought evidences of a half-civilized Tokyo. On the contrary, they show that Japan is ever drawing nearer to the West. A Buddhist monk in a motor car shows that East and West are meeting. As light-heartedness often goes with deep thinking, Eastern custom goes with Western civilization.

1. People

The people of Tokyo are essentially things of the past, because they are refined and staid; they are also necessarily things of the present, because they are crude and fresh. Take a man or a woman out of the myriads that

Asakusa, Tokyo's famous movie and theatre district
Rue des cinémas d'Asakusa, Tokyo

throng in the crisscross, weaving out the throbbing, roaring and breathless pattern of Tokyo.

The man walks with a pair of *geta* on his feet, with that peculiar gait on the concrete pavement; he wears a black silk *kimono* and striped skirt *hakama* that rustles and swishes and a bowler hat on his head! He carries something done up in a white cloth. It is some choice delicacy of Japanese food, arranged picturesquely in a double wooden box. He is going home from a wedding dinner. Yet, it is he who geos out every day in an immaculate (?) European suit, a stylish Trilby hat and a well-fitting pair of "brogue" shoes; he reads foreign papers, he attends the Opera (yes, there are now and again opera performances in Tokyo) and he enjoys the gramophone records of Heifetz or Caruso.

You see, he is a child of Modern Japan; yet, in his blood, a three-thousand-year-old tradition and morality run.

Now take the woman, who dresses becomingly in an afternoon dress; her silk stockings are beyond criticism; her bobbed hair and "Piccadilly fringe," although somewhat emphasizing the broadness of her face, are as charming as any in Park Lane or Fifth Avenue. Her hand-bag is expensive; her fur invaluable. And she goes shopping in her "Austin-Seven"!

Yet, it is she who, on arriving home, finds comfort by sitting on a cushion on the matted floor of a Japanese room. Yet, was not her marriage "contracted" by a "go-between"? Was she not dressed, on that memorable occasion, in the costume that her great-grandmother used to wear? Yes. She is a daughter of Modern Japan; yet, she is still governed by the age-old codes of old Japan.

Oxford trousers and "bobbed" (not shingled) heads are not uncommon sights in Tokyo; men carry foreign books, women knit their jumpers in the train; Shakespearian plays are discussed along with those of G. B. Shaw and Sean O'Cassey. Admirers of "Kabuki" dramas study Marxism and psycho-analysis. What contrasts and what a pot-pourri! But, wait, there is more coming.

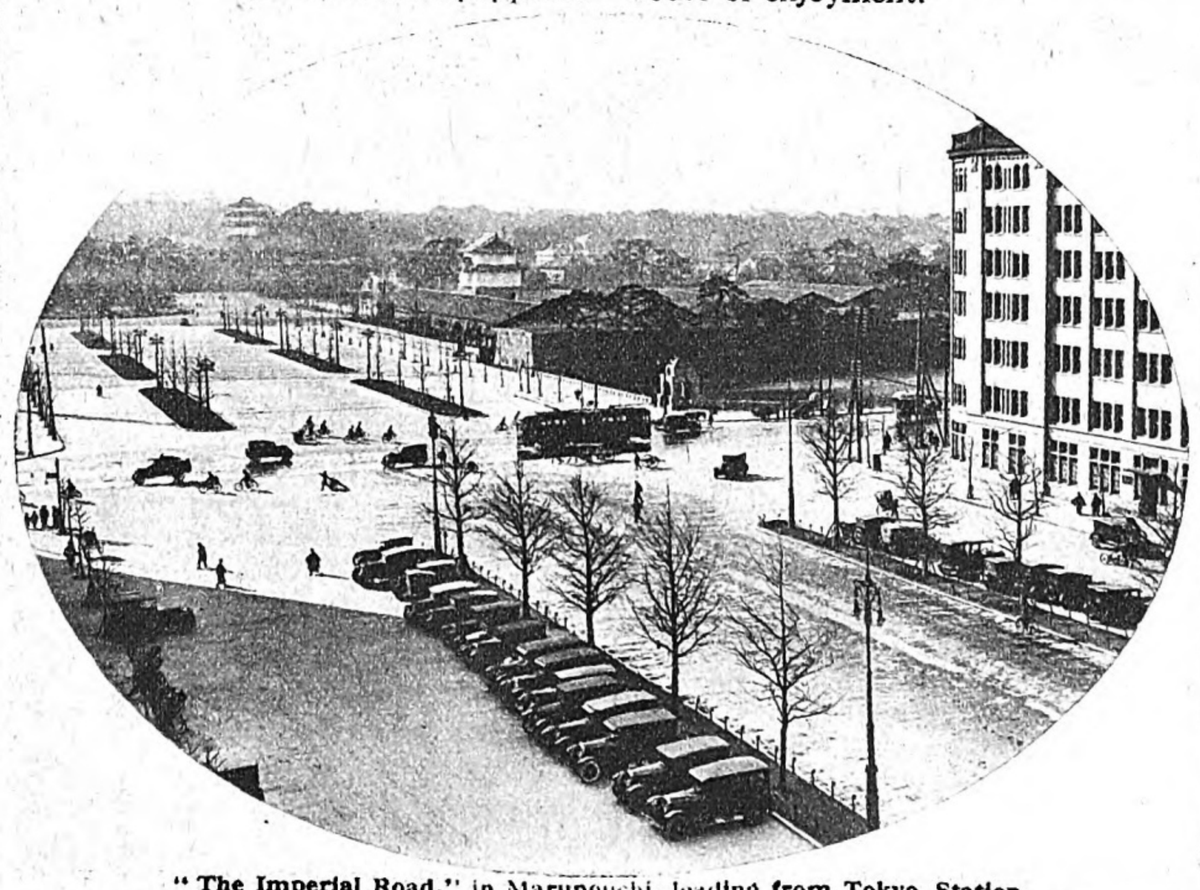
2. Pleasure Resorts

Most of the pleasure resorts in Japan are located in the neighbourhood of shrines, temples or hot-springs. A spiritual and geological demonstration of Japan! For example, Tokyo's foremost pleasure-resort, Asakusa, is in the precincts of the Temple of "Kannon," the Goddess of Mercy. Unless the Japanese combine their enjoyment with something that reeks of incense and mysticism, they are not to be satisfied. In the great earthquake disaster of 1923, all the houses and buildings in this neighbourhood were reduced to ashes by the conflagration, yet, the temple alone stood without any apparent damage. Hence there is renewed zeal for worshipping on the part of citizens.

Going through the great gate where two giant statues of Deva kings glare at you through wire-netting, you find them peppered all over with spitballs which show that some of the worshippers have tried to tell their fortunes by this means. You reach the great structure. A few steps up, you enter an altogether unknown world; in the semi-darkness and in the music of mixed sounds that the darkness alone can harmonize, in the suffocating air that is filled with incense smoke, priests are seen moving about stealthily; huge brass lanterns hung from the ceiling swing slowly as if enchanted.

One of the motor busses
that ply through Tokyo's main streets
Une vue de la rue de Tokio

Chanted prayers, clattering foot-steps, metallic sounds caused by the offering of money, drums and gongs and the clapping of hands, all present the most fantastic and awe-inspiring scene—a glimpse into the past. Their prayers finished, a weight is taken from these people's shoulders, now they are going to see Doug Fairbanks or Charlie Chaplin! A few yards away from the sacred place stand many theatres and cinema houses and a great "white city." Gaily coloured paintings representing the climaxes of pictures and plays, are exhibited side by side, and great banners inscribed with the titles of plays and the names of players are seen flapping in great numbers. Here, more than a dozen houses are devoted to the popular form of visual entertainment, and a number of houses, to palatable enjoyment. At exactly eight o'clock in the evening, every picture-house strikes a bell, announcing that the programme has gone through the first half and the remainder can be seen at half the price of admittance. "Come along, come along, see the best!" the bawlers shout. And the theatres are again packed to "tinned sardines" by the waiting crowds. The poor man's paradise is decidedly found at Asakusa; one yen will buy him a bowl of *tendon* (fried fish on rice) or a plate of *sushi* (raw fish on moulded rice), and a few hours of enjoyment.



"The Imperial Road," in Marunouchi, leading from Tokyo Station
to the Imperial Palace, the walls and roofs of which are seen at the end of the street
Marou-no-outchi, Tokio. Dans le fond on peut voir le palais impérial

3. Marunouchi

The heart of Tokyo, geographically, is Marunouchi, the district lying between Tokyo Station and the Imperial Palace. Save for the people and their modes and manners, Occidental visitors must be surprised to find that they are here actually in the capital of Shinto land, the home of the *samurai*. For the most up-to-date office buildings, mostly between three and eight stories high, are standing in rows in this locality. Every modern equipment is installed in these buildings.

The reconstruction of Tokyo streets is centred in the Imperial Road which connects the Palace and Tokyo Station, and from which streets run straight or in a circle.

You stand facing the Palace on this road. Here Modern Japan and Ancient Japan blend with curious tranquillity and visible vitality. At the end of this asphalt road, through the tall buildings, the ground rises perceptibly, and the long stretching banks, crowned with twisted and twirled pine trees, throw greenish shadows into the mirror-like surface of the Imperial Moat. Among the foliage, far away in the sacred precincts of the Palace, white walls, capped with emerald roofs, with that delightful curve that hints at solemnity and calmness can be viewed—a wonderful sight and one which illustrates most adequately the spirit of Modern Japan.

4. Restaurants

So many remarks have been made about tea-houses, chop-sticks, geisha girls and so on that their repetition would simply be a "sleeping draught" for the reader. The writer proposes, therefore, to view the café—a modern institution in Japan. The cafés of Tokyo outstrip all other eating houses in popularity and moderate charges. In Japanese restaurants, you have to take your shoes off and it is no easy job for the wearer of European clothes to sit on the floor à la japonaise, whereas, in a café, one can enjoy a cup of coffee or a meal without all this trouble. As nine people out of ten in Tokyo wear European clothes, it is not surprising that the café is more patronized than the old-fashioned restaurant. The dishes served at cafés are mostly

A demure waitress in a Tokyo café
Au café

Ameriacn or French, and pretty young waitresses serve them. At certain seasons, the interiors of cafés are converted into big stages, decorated with seasonable flowers and ornaments. For instance, at the cherry blossom season, they are filled with the burning brightness of pink blossoms, and all the waitresses, dressed in *kimono* of like design and similar coiffures, fit effectively into the scene and serve merrily in the expectation of tips of fifty sen or so.

Small bands are provided at most of the first class cafés, wines and spirits are served, and Tokyo epicures enjoy themselves up till midnight, when all unreasonable noise must cease. By the way, drunken people are not an uncommon sight in Tokyo, and they are received mostly in the spirit of gaiety.

5. Traffic

As far as city traffic is concerned, Tokyo is still in an infantile stage. The main system is mostly tramways, coupled with motor-busses. The *rikisha* is gradually going out of date, and the taxi is taking its place. Taxi fares are counted by the hour or by mileage.

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Some have a fixed rate such as, " Three Miles, One Yen," or " One Yen Anywhere in the City." Owing to the narrowness and inferiority, hence congestion of the streets, motor-car driving is a decidedly risky business in Tokyo. " Don't bite your tongue off ! " is the watch-word for bus-riders, because the busses jolt in no gentle manner.

By messengers, the bicycle is employed. It is a sight at any street crossing to see an army of bicylce riders, some with big bundles on their backs, some with tray on which dishes and bowls are piled and some with long brass rods on their shoulders, riding as swiftly as monoplanes, as competitively as Derby jockeys and as perilously as acrobats.

THE SPIRIT OF OSAKA

Commerce and Joruri

The name Osaka suggests us Japanese two things, commercialism and *joruri*, the latter a kind of singing or reciting of ballad-drama. It is a noteworthy fact that the people of Osaka have brought to perfection these two branches of human social life, which are quite inharmonious and apparently incompatible in nature. From olden times Osaka has been the centre of commerce in Japan, and naturally the inhabitants of Osaka, who have been trained as merchants for many centuries, are stigmatised as the most shrewd and even cunning people. As a matter of fact, their genius for commerce makes them formidable rivals of Tokyo merchants. It is, then, a strange phenomenon that these Osaka people, whose aim in this world seems to be nothing but making money, should have produced such a wonderful sort of music as *joruri*. *Joruri* treats of love, mostly tragic, or the bushido of samurai who sacrifice their lives for their masters or lords. Thus the most successful commercial people in Japan are the most passionate hedonists, and at the same time great admirers of stoicism, two things quite inconsistent, not only with each other, but with commercialism in general. The Osaka people are, however, equipped with two apparently inconsistent natures and it is impossible to understand them without knowing these qualities which make up the *Zeiroku*, the people of Osaka, as known in slang.

The French Dramatist Charles Vildrac and Madame Vildrac with two of the puppets at the Bunraku-za

M. Charles Vildrac et sa femme vont aux marionettes au Théâtre Bounrakou, les voilà contemplant une marionette

Joruri

Commercialism and *joruri* are by no means inconsistent with each other in substance, because those who would make ideal commercial people would also make ideal *joruri* reciters. *Joruri* is recited to the music of the shamisen, the Japanese three-stringed instrument, but the one used for *joruri* is bigger than the ordinary and produces deeper and thicker sounds. By nature men are better fitted for the recitation of *joruri* than women, but women are also trained, thus producing what might be called female bass-singers. People who are fond of *joruri* have their wives study the shamisen, so that they may be their accompanists when they recite *joruri*. To succeed in the learning of *joruri* one must have, a great deal of energy, tenacity, adhesiveness, and above all, the utmost patience. It is on account of these qualities that the Zeiroku succeed both in commerce and *joruri*. In Osaka today at least two hundred thousand people are learning *joruri*, many of them have been going to *joruri* schools for more than twenty years. A certain merchant's son recently asked his father when he was expected to graduate from his *joruri* school. The father's laconic answer was, " When I die ! "

The Bunraku-Za

The Bunraku-Za is the centre of *joruri*. It is a theatre where puppets play, but is closely connected with *joruri*. *Joruri* was originally composed for puppet-shows, and the recitation of *joruri* and the puppet show ought to go hand in hand. If one wishes to appreciate real *joruri*, one should visit the Bunraku-Za, and see the puppet show, because all *joruri* ought to be so recited, as to enable an audience to see in imagination the characters on the stage. The reciters and *shamisen* players in this theatre are first class teachers of *joruri*, and they have a number of students. It takes a man from thirty to forty years to become reciters at the Bunraku-Za. The theatre was burnt down last December, and at present the puppet shows are given at the Benten Theatre, situated in the southern part of the city.

The Western Dance in Japan, Spinning the Night Away to Jazz in One of Osaka's Dozen Dance Halls

A la salle de danse

Semba

If Osaka is the commercial centre of Japan, Semba is the commercial centre of Osaka. Semba is the most wealthy business quarter : almost all the big merchants are found there. It is situated in the very centre of the city, with the Kitahama Stock Exchange and many big banks in its northern quarter.

The White-Jacketed Bar Boy and the Kimonoed Girls in One of Osaka's Cafés

Au café (à Osaka)

It is the Wall Street, or the Lombard Street, of Osaka. Semba is also the fashionable centre, since the place is inhabited by the most wealthy people. The merchant class, to which the Osaka people in general belong, work hard during the day troubling their heads over the making of profits, but as soon as the shades of evening pervade their shops and offices, many of them become ardent students of *joruri*. They go to their respective teachers and practise the recitation of dramas that teach how to sacrifice money and even life for the cause of love or a master. Thus these typical merchants of Japan do not seem to conform to the first principles of commerce !

Dotombori and Sennichimae

While Semba is the commerial centre during the day, Dotombori and Sennichimae make together the recreation centre at night. Dotombori is a street running from east to west and Sennichimae a street running from north to south, and the latter meets the former in the centre, forming a T. Both of these streets are full of places of pleasure, but the first class theatres are clustered in Dotombori, while kinemas and other shows are chiefly found in Sennichimae. Recently ball rooms have appeared here and there and social dancing is speedily converting the young *Zeirokn* into 'nuts.' To-day even old people, who are votaries of *joruri*, sometimes frequent these ball rooms. As soon as darkness falls, the people of Osaka, young and old, dandies and flappers, are attracted to this quarter, a whirring procession of taxis, busses, and tram-cars bringing the pleasure-seekers to the nightless Piccadilly of Osaka. The spectacle of the centre of night-time Osaka is presented in all its grandeur and excitement from eight in the evening till one the next morning. During these hours Dotombori and adjacent streets become the Paradise of Hedonists. Across the river lies the famous Soemoncho, the first-class geisha quarter. It may be likened to Shimbashi in Tokyo, or Gion in Kyoto. Now-a-days geisha seem not to be able to stick to the old traditions peculiar to them. They cannot escape the Westernising influences all about them, and not a few of them are now expert dancers and good partners of patrons of the ball.

In the Glare of the Lights at Dotombori Osaka's Bebannered Theatre Street

Vue de nuit à Dootombori, Osaka

Cafés

While the old people of the merchant class are frequenters of the geisha quarters, the younger generation and especially students, and salarymen are patrons of cafés, which have appeared like mushrooms after rain. These people go to cafés for the double purpose of drinking and chatting with waitresses. The best cafés are found in the southern part of the city, especially near Dotombori, the best known being the Kuroneko (Black Cat), the Nagahoribashi Café, the Café Suzuran, the Lion, the Café Jun, the Café Paulista, the Café Stero, the Union, etc. The well-known ball rooms are : the Union, the Paulista, the Parisien, the Horie, the Kawai Dancing Hall, etc. All these ball rooms keep dancing girls, and only a few of the frequenters bring their own partners. In these rooms only soft drinks are served, and the police regulation prohibiting the sale of spirits or liquors in any form. Some establishments do, however, serve beer in glasses with straws, pretending that the glasses contain soda water !

Canals

The appellation of " Water City " is a well-chosen name for describing Osaka, for canals run through the city like the lines on a chessboard. The greater part of the names of places in the city contain the word *hori*, or "canal." Dotombori means "Doton's Canal " ; that is to say, the canal dug by a citizen named Yasui Doton. The canals, reflecting lanterns of various colours hung from the eaves of tea houses or restaurants, are something wonderful at night. Of course these canals are intended for the transportation of merchandise, but the Osaka people do not neglect to utilise them for other more epicurean purposes. *Kakibune*, or floating boat restaurants where oysters are cooked and served, are anchored near the banks of many canals.

Parks

The only great park Osaka has is Nakanoshima Park. Nakanoshima means " Middle Island." It is so called because the site is made of earth piled up by the current of the River Yodo and has a river running on either side of it. It has almost the same level with the river and is most fit for a park of the Water City. The Osaka people are generally too busy to enjoy the park, and beautiful as it is, it sometimes looks like a hot-bed of loafers and the unemployed. Band concerts do not attract so many people as they do at Hibiya Park in Tokyo, while the recitals of amateur *joruri* singers are almost always packed.

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Westernisation

The City of Osaka is gradually being westernised, or rather, Americanised, and now-a-days you can find many things in the city typical of America.

Dotombori is often likened to Piccadilly, but it lacks street walkers, who might have turned it into a sordid place. But instead of these there are several prostitute quarters in the centre of the city. At present a Japanese woman's movement is in full swing for the passage of a law prohibiting the immoral system of which better classes in the nation are much ashamed. One of the chief obstacles to the abolition of these quarters is that many *joruri* dramas treat of episodes which took place in them and they afford object lessons to students of *joruri*.

Osaka is after all a city of most thrifty merchants, and at the same time of the epicures. These two inconsistent phenomena have been brought forth during many centuries by the simple fact that the merchants of Osaka are given to the practice of *joruri*. You cannot understand the *Zeiroku* without realising that they are ardent devotees of *joruri*, both as reciters and listeners.

GLIMPSE OF KYOTO

One boards a train at Kobe, say, at three o'clock on a balmy April afternoon. It is bound for Kyoto, of course, and is astonishingly neat and clean from stem to stern. Even the most critical-minded globe-trotter would admit that. As the train leaves in its wake the Port of Kobe with its half-European business section besieged by the ramshackle, unkempt tenement quarters, and runs past the Manchester of the Far East, Osaka, one perceives a gradual change in the landscape. Here and there typical farmhouses with thatched roofs leap into view, the only foreign-style buildings being the primary schools of the villages. In two hours the train draws into a large station of re-enforced-concrete type standing just in front of an imposing Buddhist temple. So this is Kyoto.

An army of rikishamen and taxi-drivers are busy bowing and asking up people to ride about and see the sights. If one picks one of them up and is adequately posted in the language, the rikishaman will overwhelm one with a deluge of historical data and other details about palaces, pagodas, monasteries and what-not until one's memory declines to record any more dates of the deaths of the saints, of memorable battles, of big fires, or of the founding of religious sects. In Kyoto, a man, no matter how clean his bills of health and morals may be, is not allowed to pull a rikisha unless he is in possession of historical information enough about the places worth visiting to satisfy even the most inquisitive client. But with all their equipment, their eyes seem to see in the not distant future a vision of large, screaming sight-seeing busses surmounted by howlers with megaphones, and of themselves dropping into the lists of the unemployed. How long Kyoto can hold out against the encroachment of modernization no one knows. So far, this ancient city has resisted with a measure of success the tendencies which will disfigure its artistic atmosphere. For a freak who has a disparaging opinion of "efficiency" and "modern comforts," a Japanese "ryokwan" (hotel) is an ideal refuge from hustle and, what is worse, the bellhops with itching palms, for he may search in vain for a bell and has got to clap his hands a dozen times before he can raise the response of a maid, which sounds something like a faint echo away back in the rear of the house. There is no use snapping out, either aloud or to himself, "In my country, it's done in a second." Nor will it produce any effect on the bowing servant to accompany his remark with a tip. People in Kyoto are not expected to measure time by seconds; and to appreciate the old capital is to think and act like them.

* * *

A friend of mine once told me that from some unknown cause the gracefully curved mountains studded with a number of dreamlike pagodas assume at dusk a rich cobalt blue which is peculiar to Kyoto. The caressing charm expressed in the colours and scenic features of the city-mother of the culture of Japan for more than eleven centuries might have softened the heart of an Attila. From time to time, explained this critic who is no mean student of the history of Kyoto, it was placed under the iron rule of one Shogunate or other, but it never took long to convert the uncouth, bloodthirsty "samurai" into accomplished gentlemen with highly developed imaginations to respond to the charms of nature and literature. The process of changing political power was always the same: a chauvinistic clique in control of the centre of civilization had to give way to another still more chauvinistic by the time the former was thoroughly polished up by the very atmosphere of the place. Besides, it was the abode of the Emperors, titular heads of the empire as they were, from 794 to 1868. It is also the birthplace of the Shin, Jodo, Zen, Tendai, and other sects of Buddhism, which but for the radical changes brought about by their Japanese founders, must have sunk into the same rut where in which Buddhism lies rusting in China and even in India, the cradle of the religion.

Yes, Kyoto is decidedly a city of temples. And it pays to visit one of them at least. By the time one leaves the train suggested and jumps into the seat of a rikisha, the aforementioned veil of dust begins to settle down on the range of Higashi-yama. Peal after peal—soothing and impressive—comes from the bell-towers half hid among the delicately shaped pine groves in bold relief against the hazy blue mountains in the background. The whole panorama is exactly an old colour print done by Hiroshige or some other master, only on a life-sized scale. Take the Chion-in Temple, for instance. Crowning a flight of stone steps stands the solemn tower-gate built of solid zelkowa wood. Another flight of steps leads to the main temple, a gigantic and noble structure of the same material. Looked up to from below these huge structures superbly recede and fit into the mountainous background just like a child nestling asleep against its mother's bosom. The Chion-in is but one specimen out of the many in which the architects of long-past days displayed an exquisite sense of perspective in perching a towering pagoda here and half screening a bell-tower there behind the pines. They are picturesque in themselves but their effect is greatly accentuated by the Oriental symmetry thrown in by the neighbouring hills, woods, and avenues. In the gathering darkness, with the wafting rhythm of the bells (not so clear and metallic as the chimes one hears in Europe), the sight of old men and women with their heads bowed and repeating prayers to Amida Buddha in a whisper is the Japanese version of Millet's "The Angelus."

* * *

At night, the shopping district of Shijo is attractively lit up. From door to door the diminutive show-windows display wares—embroidered silk brocades, lacquer cups with gorgeous floral designs, porcelains, fans, kakemonos, etc.—all artistic and artistically arranged. Charmingly attired geisha girls accompanied by petit geishas whose broad sashes of Nishijin brocade dazzle the eyes of passers-by are much in evidence in the merry throng. No wonder, for the famous "Cherry Dance" is on. In Kyoto the annual pageant heralds the coming of Spring. A curtain is raised to reveal a hundred picked geisha on the stage. The scenes represent by turn the four seasons in Kyoto and, as one season fades into another, the dancing girls also change into dresses that harmonize with the dominant colours of the respective seasons. You have but to turn a few paces off Shijo street to get to the revue. On both sides of the narrow way will be found rows and rows of tea-houses, the best-known of which is the Ichiriki, a rather gloomy looking place, where the leader of the Forty Seven Ronin camouflaged his secret plan to avenge his lord by carousing day and night until his enemies gave up their vigilance as an unnecessary precaution.

* * *

Nothing can be more anachronistic than the conservative city being dubbed the "Hollywood of Japan," as it harbours several cinema studios. Motor cars carrying batches of "stars," who pencil their eyebrows and rouge their lips after their American sisters of make-believe art, file into these places to the dismay of the quiet Kyoto people. The capital, however, is a centre of worthier arts. It is the birthplace of the most representative of our fine arts. It also boasts of art-work industries. Kyoto's Yuzen crepe, Nishijin brocade, lacquer wares, embroideries, pottery, and tea are world-famous.

The World Famous Kyoto Cherry Dance — Miyako Danse à Kioto

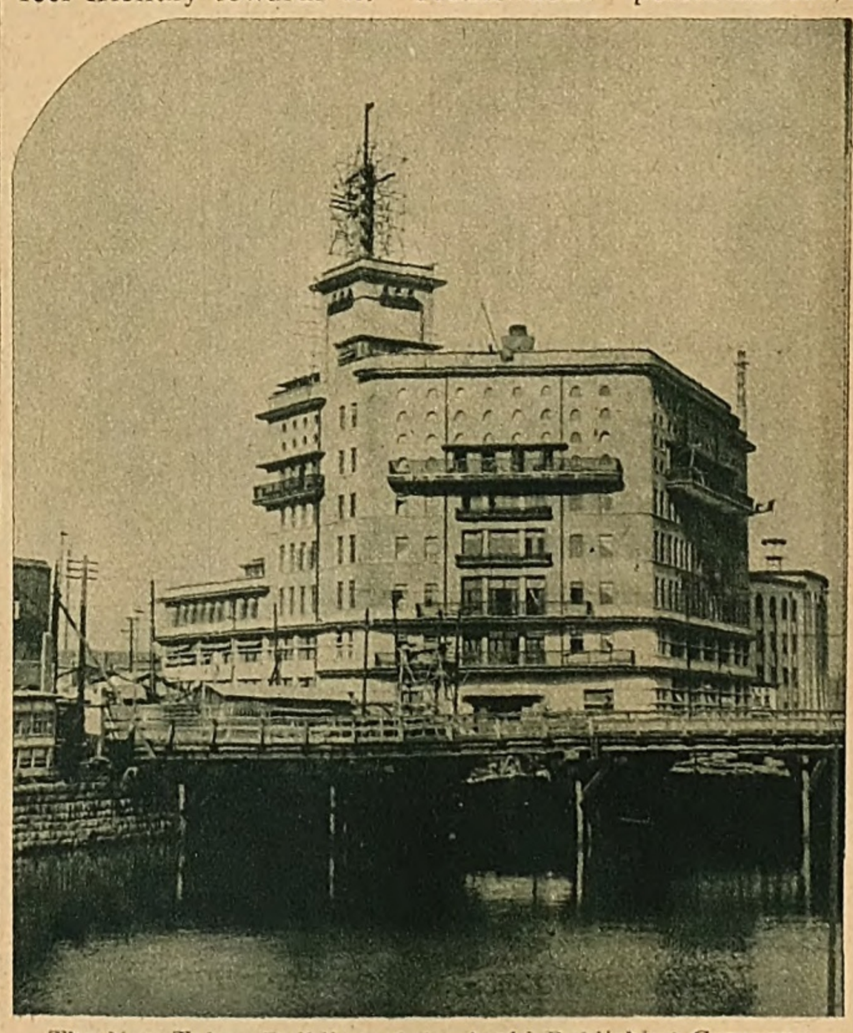
(Continued from Page 60)

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE "TOKYO ASAHI"

architect. To make the plan of the building, he studied all those arrangements without which a modern newspaper office would be incomplete and took into consideration all such matters as sanitation, and fire and earthquake-proof equipment as well as exterior appearance.

To obtain architectural prominence, the structure was designed to strike a note of dignity and to make the public feel friendly towards it. Tremendous efforts on the part of those who are responsible for the building were made to express the ideals of the paper in the outward appearance of its building.

Both the interior and exterior strike one as modest and refreshing, due to the fact that everything vain, ostentatious, tasteless and monotonous has been avoided as far as possible. Take for instance the exterior colour scheme! The upper stories (from the third storey upwards) are all painted a chrome yellow signifying "aspiration and struggle," and the lower blue-grey expressing "the ideal" and "peace." The shapes of the windows are equally worthy of note; all the windows from the third storey up to the sixth are oblong in consultation, office and editorial rooms while those of the first and second floors are made in the most suitable shape for rooms devoted to general business and mechanical work. The sixth and seventh floors are intended for various purposes; such as cinema performances, exhibitions, lecture meetings, and what-not. So the windows on these floors are oval with horizontal sills.



The New Tokyo Building of the Asahi Publishing Company
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The architecture of the new structure is of no fixed style. It is of a new style, the creation of the faculties of the modern architect and new building materials. In other words, it is merely an embodiment of those new tendencies in the world's architecture since the year 1900.

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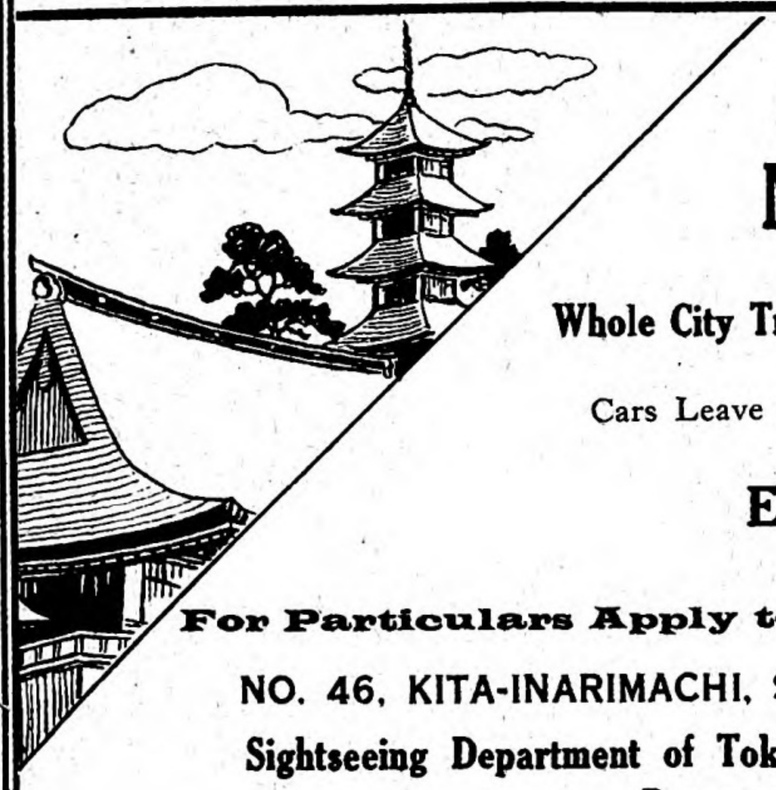

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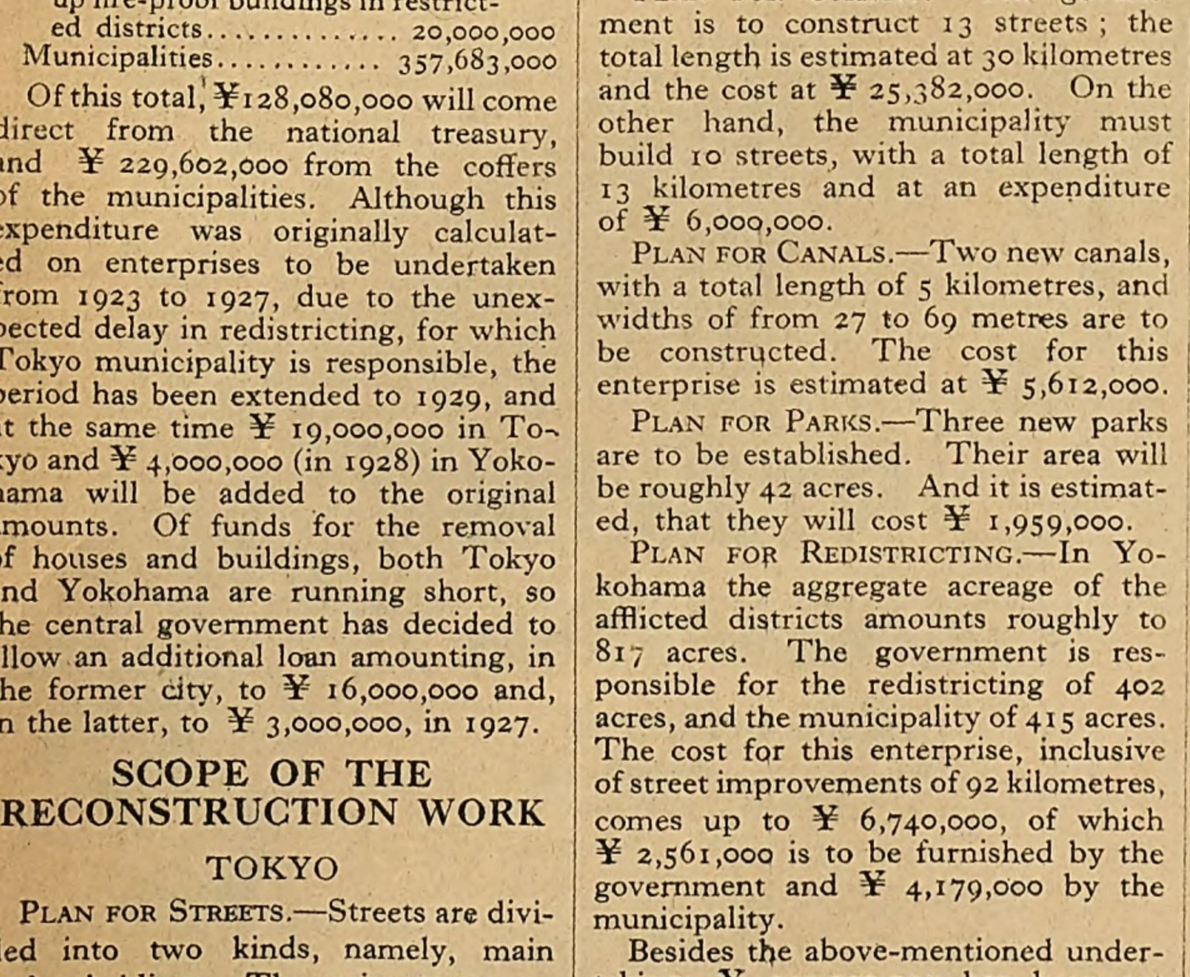
TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA HURRY RECONSTRUCTION

Among different phases of Japan's activities in recent years, nothing is more striking than the quick reconstruction of Tokyo and its adjacent port city, Yokohama, which were so extensively reduced to ashes by the earthquake in 1923. Their reconstruction has progressed so rapidly, thanks to the efforts of both municipalities and the central government, that the reappearance of the capital in greater external magnificience than ever is soon expected.

We can divide the outstanding features of the reconstruction work into two spheres, first, redistricting and second, the building anew of streets, bridges and canals, in the latter of which should be included the installation of various equipments of civilisation such as parks, school buildings, sanitary systems, social settlement plants, waterworks, sewerage works, electric and gas facilities, etc.

The central government has assumed direct responsibility for paving central thoroughfares, constructing parks and canals and redistricting, while the municipalities of Tokyo and Yokohama are responsible for the rest of the above-mentioned undertakings, with financial aid from the central government in the form of subsidies and loans. The estimated expenditure for reconstruction work by both central and local governments is as follows :



Warehouses above the waterfront in the newly constructed port of Yokohama
Maisons de dépôt reconstruites au quai de Yokohama

Central Government	¥ 342,192,000
Assistance to those who must put up fire-proof buildings in restricted districts	20,000,000
Municipalities	357,683,000

Of this total, ¥128,080,000 will come direct from the national treasury, and ¥ 229,602,000 from the coffers of the municipalities. Although this expenditure was originally calculated on enterprises to be undertaken from 1923 to 1927, due to the unexpected delay in redistricting, for which Tokyo municipality is responsible, the period has been extended to 1929, and at the same time ¥ 19,000,000 in Tokyo and ¥ 4,000,000 (in 1928) in Yokohama will be added to the original amounts. Of funds for the removal of houses and buildings, both Tokyo and Yokohama are running short, so the central government has decided to allow an additional loan amounting, in the former city, to ¥ 16,000,000 and, in the latter, to ¥ 3,000,000, in 1927.

SCOPE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION WORK

TOKYO

Plan for Streets.—Streets are divided into two kinds, namely, main and subsidiary. The main streets are more than 22 metres wide and to be constructed by the government, and the subsidiary over 11 metres wide and to be constructed by the municipality.

Main streets

Number	52
Total length	119 kilometres
Cost	¥ 257,458,000

Subsidiary streets

Number	122
Total length	139 kilometres
Cost	¥ 60,852,000

Plan for Canals.—The central government is responsible for the repair of existing canals and the digging of new ones.

Number	13
Width	from 33 metres to 55 metres
Length	15 kilometres
Cost	¥ 28,570,000

Plan for Parks.—The government is to attend to the construction of parks and the municipality to the building of squares.

Large parks

Number	3
Area	55 acres
Cost	¥ 11,900,000

Squares

Number	52
Area	38 acres
Cost	¥ 10,000,000

Redistricting. — The devastated region covers roughly 8,500 acres, and the authorities in charge are planning to redistrict the region, thereby creating room for newly-planned streets, canals and squares. The central government is responsible for 1,500 acres and the municipality for about 6,074 acres. The total length of the streets to be constructed under this plan is to be 492 kilometres. The appropriation for redistricting and construction of streets amounts to a total of ¥ 42,700,000, of which ¥ 8,750,000 is to be furnished by the government and ¥ 33,950,000 by the municipality.

YOKOHAMA

Plan for Streets.— The government is to construct 13 streets ; the total length is estimated at 30 kilometres and the cost at ¥ 25,382,000. On the other hand, the municipality must build 10 streets, with a total length of 13 kilometres and at an expenditure of ¥ 6,009,000.

Plan for Canals.—Two new canals, with a total length of 5 kilometres, and widths of from 27 to 69 metres are to be constructed. The cost for this enterprise is estimated at ¥ 5,612,000.

Plan for Parks.—Three new parks are to be established. Their area will be roughly 42 acres. And it is estimated, that they will cost ¥ 1,959,000.

Plan for Redistricting.—In Yokohama the aggregate acreage of the afflicted districts amounts roughly to 817 acres. The government is responsible for the redistricting of 402 acres, and the municipality of 415 acres. The cost for this enterprise, inclusive of street improvements of 92 kilometres, comes up to ¥ 6,740,000, of which ¥ 2,561,000 is to be furnished by the government and ¥ 4,179,000 by the municipality.

Besides the above-mentioned undertakings ¥ 245,000,000 has been set apart in these cities for the building of educational facilities, bridges, waterworks, sewerage works, sanitary facilities, and social centers.

THE WORK SO FAR ACCOMPLISHED

Redistricting

TOKYO

The area that calls for redistricting has been divided into 66 districts, 15 of which are to be supervised by the government and 51 by the municipality. Houses and buildings ordered removed by the authorities amount to 24,766 and those already removed to 14,546. The losses caused by the orders of removal are to be indemnified after investigation by a committee, and already such indemnity has been paid on 18,852 houses and buildings on roughly 282 acres.

YOKOHAMA

The devastated region has been divided into 13 districts for the purposes of reconstruction work, in 6 of which the government is responsible for adjustments, the municipality being responsible for the rest. The authorities will widen streets and change their location, if required, as in Tokyo. Orders for the removal of 6,479 houses have been issued, those which have been awarded indemnity by the committee figure out at 3,779, with an acreage of 44 acres.

Street Improvements

TOKYO

The survey of 52 streets, the responsibility for which rests with the government, has already been completed and engineers are busy drawing up plans for their improvement, of which 62 per cent. is said to have been pertected. Most of these streets are within the redistricting sections. When the redristicting is finished, the construction of the streets will be started. In those localities where redistricting has been completed, construction has already been started. Two streets have already been com-

The Ginza, main street, showing how **the city has built itself up from the ashes left by the earthquake and fire of 1923**
Nouveau boulevard Guinza de Tokio, le grand bâtiment de gauche est la Salle des Départements Matsuya reconstruite

pleted and 35 are now being paved. Strict care has been taken in the selection of paving materials both for the surface and beneath the ground. As the authorities in charge are now in a great hurry to complete the work, it is progressing rapidly.

Tokyo Recovering from Earthquake Damage
The new Aioi Bridge, as seen from an aeroplane flying above the Sumida, Tokyo
Vue de reconstruction de Tokio après le grand tremblement de terre
Le pont Aïoï reconstruit sur la rivière Soumida, photographié d'un aéroplane

YOKOHAMA

The government has to build 13 streets in Yokohama, and the survey work having been completed, they have already drawn up plans and finished 64 per cent. of the work. Eight streets have already been completed.

Bridges

In Tokyo 118 bridges are to be built, 97 on main streets and 21 in the repair of canals. Those already completed, among which are Aioi and Eitai bridges, are 24 in number, those under construction 32 and those yet to be constructed 34.

In Yokohama, 27 new brigdes are to be built by the government and 13 repaired in the reconstruction of canals. The bridges already completed number 7, those under construction 14, and those yet to be constructed 8.

Rivers and Canals

In Tokyo 13 rivers (canals included) are to be repaired, 1 to be newly digged, and 1 to be filled in under the reconstruction plan. The filling in of the Nishihoridome River was completed in 1924 and the other river work is now in progress. In Yokohama two rivers, the Uchikatabira and the Ooka, are to be repaired ; the work on the former has been half finished and that on the latter is nearing completion.

Parks

In Tokyo the government has to build three parks, Hamacho (10 acres), Sumida (32 acres) and Kinshi (14 acres). Kinshi Park is now being equipped, ground-levelling having been finished some time ago. For Hamacho Park a site has been secured, and coolies have already cleared it of 70 per cent. of the houses and buildings. For Sumida Park, the land has been purchased and the removal of buildings has been completed. In Yokohama, three new parks, Yamashita (18 acres), Nogeyama (20 acres) and Kanagawa (4 acres) are nearing completion.

Redistricting to be Done by the Municipalities

In Tokyo the sections of the city which are to be redistricted number 51, and the plans for 50 of these have already been adopted. Orders to remove houses and buildings have been issued in 45 districts and the houses and buildings ordered removed reach the collosal total of 43,637, of which 1,269 have already been torn down. The committee has decided to grant indemnity for 23,248 houses, covering 354 acres.

In Yokohama the municipality has decided to carry out redistricting operations over the whole devastated area and has issued orders for the removal of buildings in all districts. The houses ordered removed number 4,328, of which 1,244 have already been razed, and the committee, after examination, has granted indemnity to 2,446 houses, on 34 acres.

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Work on Street Improvements

The subsidiary streets to be constructed by Tokyo municipality number 123, with a total length of 139 kilometres, of which 19 kilometers have already been completed, 13 kilometers are under construction, 9 kilometers are about to be started and the rest are being planned. The subsidiary streets to be built by Yokohama municipality number 10 with a total length of 12 kilometres, on 54 per cent. of which work has been completed.

Work on Bridges

The bridges which needed repair or construction by Tokyo municipality numbered about 308, but the repair work has been almost completed. More energy now being devoted to the building of new bridges, the construction of 32 has already been completed, 15 are under construction and 51 ready to be erected.

In Yokohama 89 bridges are to be repaired or newly built, work on 13 of which has already been completed, 13 of which are under construction and 3 are being planned.

Besides the reconstruction works enumerated above, the municipalities of both Tokyo and Yokohama have begun to improve waterworks, sewerage works, squares, dumping grounds, markets, sanitary and educational facilities, social settlements and electric facilities. And the prefectural authorities of both Tokyo and Kanagawa are working hard to build national highways and to improve educational facilities.

CO-OPERATION OF CHRISTIANS AND BUDDHISTS CONSPICUOUS

A General View of Religions in Japan

By Yasusada Hiyane

No other country in our times presents such a complicated religious problem as Japan. Her religions furnish an epitome of all the religions in the world. Besides the world's major religions, Christianity and Buddhism, which have been here for a considerable length of time, there flourishes in Japan Shintoism, whose origin dates back to the days of the nation's birth and other primitive or popularized beliefs unrelated to any historical, positive religion. In a word, we have before us a complete chaos so baffling that it would be futile to try to describe it clearly. Complicated as it is, however, the unusual condition of religious faiths in Japan offers a subject of an absorbing interest to students of religion and we do not exaggerate the importance of the topic when we state that nothing is more worth studying about Japan than her religions. This brief summary was prepared from an impartial angle in the hope of drawing the attention of both religious students and laymen to the unique conditions here.

The religions of Japan may be divided into five groups :

a. Shintoism.
b. Buddhism.
c. Christianity.
d. Religions which originated in China.
e. Crude beliefs among the masses.

Shintoism

Shintoism stands out as by far the oldest religion of the race interwoven with the mythical traditions about the founding of Japan as a nation on the one hand and with the sanctity of the Imperial Family on the other. Rites and ceremonies of State also came to be conducted according to Shinto formalities. The " Kojiki " and" Nihonshoki," the oldest materials for the study of the history of Japan, throw a flood of light on Shinto. The only drawback is that, as they were both written about four hundred years after the introduction of Chinese characters into the country, these valuable books are not entirely free from the influence of Chinese conceptions about the creation of the world and other things referred to in the records. But it is from them that we can gather fragments of information concerning our primitive beliefs which were later welded into Shinto theology through elucidation of these texts. Modern ethnological research shows a striking similarity between Shintoism and Shamanism, which prevails in the north-eastern part of the Asiatic continent, as far as the ceremonial functions of the two beliefs are concerned. Roughly, Shinto of to-day falls under two categories : first, the Shinto which is rather impersonal with the shrines specially patronized and protected by the State as its nucleus ; second, those sects founded by devout men and women in the course of the last two hundred years. In the eyes of the government, the former is not a religion : it is neither more nor less than devotion to our ancestors. Of these shrines the Ise Daijingu, which is looked up to with profound devotion by the Imperial Family and to which specially commissioned messengers of the Crown are sent on felicitous or other occasions, is the most important. The number of shrines in Japan runs up into hundreds. Some of them are dedicated either to the Kami of the Shinto mythology or outstanding historical figures, while others even deify rocks or plants. The priesthood at prominent shrines is generally handed down from father to son, and these guardians say prayers, make offerings to their respective Kami, and perform " purifying services." Large or small, they all zealously retain the old architectural style peculiar to Shinto : we can count simplicity and cleanliness as their distinctive characteristics. The other kind of Shinto owes its origin to men and women who got divine inspiration and is naturally personal, while the Shrine-Shinto is impersonal. Evidently the founders possessed religious perceptions so keen and eager that they could understand divine revelations. And the Shinto of these sects we rightly call a religion, since the followers of such distinct organizations as Konkokyo, Misogikyo, Tenrikyo, Kurozumikyo, Ontakekyo, etc. organise themselves into groups, build churches, compile scriptures, and elect or appoint preachers just like Christians. The Shrine-Shinto, on the contrary, claims the whole nation as its believers, but the contact of the people with the shrines is neither direct nor close. Another feature of the Personal Shinto lies in its nationalistic flavour, common to all creeds of this division, as the Kami whom the followers worship are the deities active in the creation of the earth as told in the mythology. Still other common ties between the different minor subdivisions are their exhortations to be in communion with their gods, to keep their bodies and souls pure, and to cleanse their daily lives in general. It remains to be seen where Shinto will be in the future now that the mind of the Japanese these days is getting more and more inclined toward internationalism, while Shinto is inseparably allied with nationalism. Not only Shrine-Shinto, which confines its activities to ceremonial services, but Personal-Shinto is also apathetic to social reforms or welfare movements, and that is why the popular reaction to it remain indifferent with all the traditional advantage the religion enjoys in paving the way for ready acceptance by the people.

Buddhism

Buddhism came to Japan by way of China and Korea about fourteen hundred years ago. Japan has drunk deep of the teachings of Buddha ever since. It was thus inevitable that the influence the religion exercised on her should be profound and far-reaching.

Passengers walking along a stretch of track escaped destruction in the Tango earthquake of March, 1927

Eboulement de terre occasionné par le tremblement de terre au Nord de Tango. Vue lamentable près du chemin de fer

The Earthquake in Tango Province

Great havoc was wrought in the province of Tango, with several towns such as Mineyama, Amino, Taiza, and Iwataki, on March 7th, at 6:29 p.m., when there was a severe earthquake shock in that province, the oscillations continuing for nearly a minute. Several big after-shocks followed with conflagrations, which, as in the case of the Tokyo catastrophe, vastly increased the damage. Houses collapsed and were burnt down, and a tremendous number of human lives was lost. Children became orphans in an instant, and men and women lost their wives and husbands, without time for a parting word.

When the first and after-shocks shook Tango province, the electric lights went out and people rushed into the streets yelling and screaming in the darkness. At many places the roads were cracked. Traffic was completely suspended on the steam lines, and even motor-car service was made impossible. The damage to telephone wires was also serious, causing a total suspension of communication. According to the Kyoto prefectural office, the persons killed amounted to 2,760, and those wounded to 4,074, while the houses which totally collapsed or were burnt down numbered 4,283 and 2,899 respectively, and those partly damaged by the quake and the fire, 3,738 and 7,103. The most seriously affected district is Naka county, which has lost 1,412 people out of a population of 22,913.

Divergencies of opinion exist as to the seismic center. It is generally believed to have been Miyazu Bay on the West coast. But, Drs. Matsuyama and Nakamura, of Kyotō Imperial University, claim that the center of the earthquake was not in that bay, but in the neighbourhood of Go-mura. They found a big dislocation there. While, on the other hand, Messrs. Kunitomi and Yakuwa, of the Tokyo Central Observatory and the Kobe Marine Observatory, have put it at the bottom of the sea, two kilometers N. N.W., of a point between Go-mura and Amino-machi.

When information was given out of the misery into which the inhabitants of Tango had fallen, extensive sympathy was shown for them from every quarter of the nation. Relief funds were raised by the prefectural and city authorities of Kyoto and Osaka and also by influential papers. The Osaka Asahi had raised ¥ 169,000 up to March 17th. Donations came from other prefectural and city authorities, the Tokyo prefectural and city offices, together with the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, contributing ¥ 500,000 and the Fukuoka prefectural office ¥ 30,000. People of all classes displayed enthusiasm over the relief work, promptly responding to calls for the contribution of clothes, blankets, cushions, tents, and other daily necessaries which were in urgent need. Hundreds of thousands of articles of consolation were collected and sent to the sufferers. It is particularly to be mentioned here that T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress have granted a sum of ¥ 50,000 for their relief. Their Majesties were so greatly concerned over the earthquake disaster that they have dispatched Viscount Tsuchiya, a Chamberlain, to Tango to investigate and learn the extent of the damage. Of the activities of other organisations aiding in the relief work, those of the Union of Kwansai Women's Associations deserve notice, the ladies having acted on a decision to take orphaned children under their care and conduct a day nursery in the afflicted district.

To give food and shelter to the earthquake victims is the first concern of the relief agencies, and little has been done for the reconstruction of the devastated towns and villages. But in view of the urgency of such reconstruction, the Tokyo government in consultation with the prefectural government of Kyoto, on March 12th, five days after the quake, had worked out the best part of a reconstruction plan. It provides for the construction of barrack-like houses and of hospitals, the repairing of roads, the installation of electric equipment, and the repair of transportation facilities and means of communication.

Making a temporary shelter in the snow after being driven from their home by the Tango earthquake, March, 1927

Après le tremblement de terre du 7 mars au Nord de Tango, on a commencé tout de suite la reconstruction : voici un foyer reconstruit sur la neige

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Be it old literature or architecture now in existence, philosophy or art, they all show traces of the contact. At times, the Emperors and Empresses became priests, the government policies being determined by the Buddhist doctrine. Men of historical fame mostly built up their characters with Buddhist culture. In a word, it would be as hopeless to conceive of Japan's civilization in the past shorn of this religious factor as it would be to strip Western culture of the influence of Christianity. The principal divisions of Buddhism here were six in number during the Nara Period (710-783), eight in the Heian (Kyoto) Period (784-1183), and twelve in the Hojyo (Kamakura) Period (1120-1333), but then the process of amalgamation set in and one by one the number was reduced, till at present we have only six sects, namely, Tendai, Shingon, Nichiren, Zen, Jodo, and Shin. As in the case of Shintoism, these main divisions are subdivided into minor sects. Of the six sects, Tendai, Shingon, and Zen were brought back by Japanese students from China, while the other three are the fruit crowning the deep and bitter religious experiences of their founders at home. Though these, too, are not entirely free from the influence of Chinese Buddhism, the fact that their founders are Japanese makes their contrast with the rest quite marked. As in Personal-Shinto, the personal grip of Nichiren, Shinran, and Honen, founders of the above Japanese sects, on the minds of the believers is so strong that, in a sense, they occupy even a more exalted position than Buddha himself in the popular esteem. That the founders of the Personal-Shinto sects are frequently put above the Kami, is remarked elsewhere in this article.

Little scholars of a Buddhist sunday school celebrating the "Flower Festival," the birth day of Gautama Buddha

Fête de fleurs: c'est une fête de petits bouddhistes comme la Noël des chrétiens, pour l'anniversaire de la naissance de bouddha, le 8 avril. Les enfants qui dansent devant un éléphant sont des enfants de l'école du dimanche bouddhique

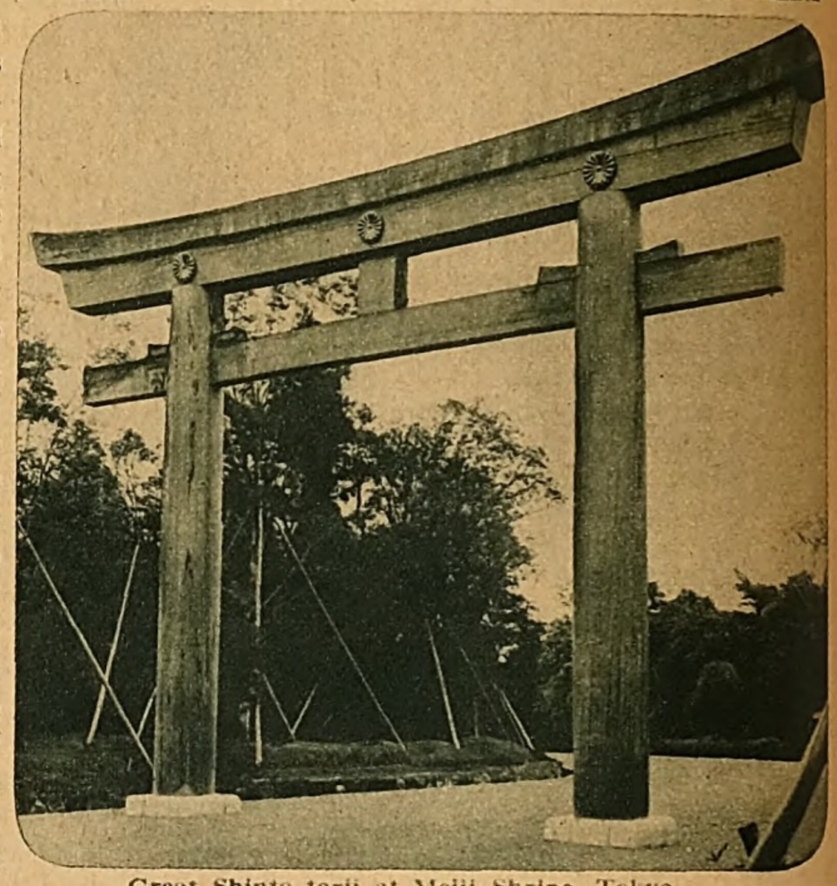
Each of these Buddhist sects preaches its doctrines independent of the other, conducts a theological college, and plays an active part for the betterment of life and of youth in particular. If we liken the native Buddhism to Protestantism, we notice this difference: no friction exists among the various denominations of the latter; but owing to a long history peculiar to each Buddhist sect and also to partial disagreements in the creeds, as well as to the excessive emphasis placed on the respective founders, the three groups do not co-operate with one another in the same spirit of friendliness that prevails among Protestants. Rather their distant attitude would be analogous to the reaction of the Catholics toward the Protestants. Such is the inimical relationship of one sect with the others, though they all come under the general term of Buddhism. What appears strange about the way the Buddhists carry on their social uplifting activities is the absence of such objectives as prohibition and the abolition of licensed prostitution from their programs. Further, they have not, so far, marched side by side with the Christians toward the goal of world peace. They are, no doubt, not indifferent to this ideal. They have no fellow-religionists abroad with whom to co-operate in promoting it.

Has Buddhism turned a deaf ear to modern needs? Emphatically no. There are eloquent signs of the progress it has made. The temples, for instance, continue to be so modified or rebuilt as to fit into the architectural requirements of to-day and to resemble somewhat the American institutional churches. Where Buddhism used in the past to preach about Paradise after death, it now seeks to teach the people about Buddhism as a realization in the present life. The annual art exhibition in Tokyo would not be complete without a few Buddhist pictures. Attempts are made to create Buddhist music, though with little success as the present achievement sounds very much like church hymns. In the publication of literature, it outshines the virile Christianity in the quality of its publications, which include works of permanent value on Indian philosophy voluminous reprints of the complete sutras, and treatises on Buddhist arts.

Christianity

The Nestorian missionaries were the first to arrive in Japan about twelve hundred years ago. They came and went without leaving any durable traces behind them. Not so transient was the coming of the Jesuits three hundred and eighty years ago. For nearly a century, until Christianity was banned by the Shogunate, their evangelical work met with considerable success. Not only did they preach the gospel, but it was these pioneers who first introduced into the country Western culture, medical surgery, printing presses and schools. They also did much to promote social welfare. Later, as is well known, the Tokugawa Shogunate suppressed Christianity with ruthless rigour, partly through misunderstanding on their part, and partly due to strong opposition of the Buddhists to the Western intruders. Then followed a startling page of martyrdom almost unparalelled in the history of Christian mission work. Some died the heroic deaths of martyrs, some were banished in exile. Reliable records of those days reveal where the magnetism of the new religion lay: they tell us how the attention of the people was aroused by the peculiar teachings about the existence of one God, the atonement of Christ, the day of Judgment, etc., and how they were further impressed by the mysterious material civilization of the West which flowed into Japan in its wake. They were also amazed at the urge of Christianity to elevate the status and improve the condition of women and children.

It is only about seventy years since the Protestants set about their work here. The most representative of them are the Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, and Baptist Churches and the Salvation Army. Putting aside their theological or doctrinal differences, they have contributed materially in bringing about social reforms, in demanding fair treatment for women and children, which they rightly deserve, in fostering better homes and improved educational methods, and in taking long strides in the direction of the permanent peace of the world. If one keeps in mind the far-reaching impetus Christianity has given to the social reform movements in Japan, one should not be surprised at the long list of the leading social reformers who are Christians. The latest phenomenon in our social movements has been the appearance of a few political parties with the backing of the masses. One of them, the Social Democrats, is led by Prof. Isoo Abe, who was once a Christian pastor. In the field of publication, the Christions here surpass the Buddhists in the volume of literature they turn out: but they fall far short of the latter in quality. So far the products of the mission press mostly consist of tracts for popular consumption. Works imbued with originality or depth come out at long intervals. On the other hand, however, the Bible is becoming more and more widely diffused, so much so that we find it even in the homes of non-Christians nowadays. Side by side with the Bible, the hymns are getting popular; almost every home having an organ or a piano is provided with them. Not a few churches now boast of well-trained choirs. The total number of Christians in this country is roughly put at 100,000.



Great Shinto torii at Meiji Shrine, Tokyo

Porte ou Torii du Temple Meiji

Religions of Chinese Origin

The term "religions of Chinese origin" may be a misnomer. By it I mean the religious elements contained in Confucianism and Taoism, which claimed a larger following in the past than now. Devotion to Confucius, worship of the constelations fortune-telling, incantation, charms, magic, and many other feticisms sprang from these Chinese religions. Unlike either Christianity or Buddhism, they are not systematised and maintain their existence among the masses merely as superstitions or religious practices. As a general rule the followers of Confucius are agnostic or at least indifferent to religion. This attitude would be the only possible sequel to the secular ideals so strongly emphasized by the founder of the teaching-impeccable morals and wholesome home life for individuals, consolidation of orderly government at home, and elimination of warlike strife from the surface of the earth.

Lastly come several crude beliefs among the simple-minded people. They are nothing more than so many variations of hybrids of Shinto, Buddhism, and Chinese faiths.

Conclusion

Japan has all kinds of religions. In fact, she unrolls before us an amusing panorama showing different phases of the development of religions, starting with their primitive forms and ending with higher stages: to view the whole picture at a glance is only possible here. As I have repeatedly pointed out, Christianity and Buddhism outshine the rest in that they have played an important role in advancing civilisation in the past and at the same time fill the present needs. It is true that the Buddhists once denounced Christianity as being incompatible with our national constitution but later they modified their narrow views, with the result that now they regard each other with a tolerant eye and mutual respect. Indeed, this complete change within the last forty years marks a distinctive turning-point in the annals of religions. No more need the Japanese Christians fear persecutions, no more discrimination against Christianity as a foreign faith. It is ostracised no longer. At every Christmas, Christians and non-Christians alike seem to join in the rejoicings over the birth of the savior: people exchange presents and all the shop-windows display gorgeous Christmas decorations. Children are not neglected either. They are to be found all eagerness in reading books containing stories and illustrations of the infant Christ.

Another point worth mentioning about the two principal religions is the enthusiasm with which they have begun to tackle social problems in a scientific way. The new field thus opened up is attracting a number of young men and women graduated from the Christian or Buddhist theological schools. It is still too early to predict here what achievements their efforts may reap. Another experiment was launched some fifteen years ago when children began to receive religious instruction. As in other fields, the two religions vie with each other in this movement, with Christianity forging ahead of Buddhism by taking the initiative in Sunday schools. Goaded on by their competitors, the Buddhists have organised splendid Sunday schools of their own where children sing Buddhist hymns and receive rudiments of the doctrine.

Along with secularization of religious activities, the study of religions has become popular. Several recognised works on religious philosophy have been translated into our language, while valuable books along the same lines by Japanese are coming out in an increasing number. In my opinion, such a pursuit should be most interesting and valuable in a country with a long history of religions which still exist side by side. Moreover, in the sense that the United States is called a melting pot of races, Japan should be regarded as the melting pot of religions. We expect the strong stream of a new alloy to come gushing from the furnace some day. We furthermore with observers abroad would pay more attention to this aspect of our national life. Their advice and suggestions as to the mission incumbent on Japan will be welcomed by our whole people.

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HOMPA-HONGWANJI, THE MOST ACTIVE CENTRE OF JAPANESE BUDDHISTS

Acting Abbot Sonyu Otani of the Nishi Hongwanji

Among the thirteen Buddhist sects now existing in Japan, there is one which is called Shin-shu or the True Sect (abbreviated from Jodo-shin-shu or the True Pure Land Sect). This sect is divided into ten branches, Hompa-Hongwanji being the head temple of the main branch. The sect was founded by Shinran Shonin (1173-1262) in 1224, in which year he wrote his famous work *Kyo-gyo-shin-sho* in six volumes, and set forth the principles of the doctrine. The teaching of this sect is fundamentally based on the Three Sutras in the Mahayana canons, *i.e.*, the Larger and the Smaller Sukhavati-vhyuha and the Amitayur-dhyana-sutra, and at the same time on the treatises or commentaries of Nagarjuna (an Indian Mahayana scholar in the second century A.D.), Vasubandhu (who lived from about 270 to 350 in India), T"an-luan (476-543), Tao-ch'ao (562-645), and Shan-tao (613-681), of China Genshin (943-1017), and Genku (1133-1212), of Japan whom Shonin Shinran called the Seven Spiritual Fathers of the sect.

Principles of the Teaching

Shin-shu is one of the Mahayana sects, and professes the teaching of salvation through Faith in Buddha Amitayus and rebirth into a paradise called Sukhavati or the Land of Bliss. While most of the Buddhist sects teach the necessity of Works following the Buddha's Law for the realization of Nirvana, Shin-shu puts extreme stress on Faith that alone is believed to lead us to the ultimate goal of Enlightenment. The reason Shin-shu refuses Works, protesting against the general trend of Buddhism, is that the state of Buddhahood of absolute value cannot be gained by any kind of Works of relative value, but can be given us by the One who is manifested to us from the state of reality of absolute value, that is, Buddha Amitayus, who is perfect in both Wisdom and Compassion. It should be remembered that this state of reality, or Dharma—to use the Buddhist term—of which Buddha Amitayus is the personified manifestation, is quite different from the idea of Western philosophers; it is not an *a priori* existence, but the total accumulation of perfect wisdom, emotion, and will.

While most of the other schools hold that Nirvana can be realized in this present life, Shin-shu teaches that the Enlightened state can be obtained only in the life to come, for whatever exists in our life has only temporal and relative value, and so the Land of Bliss of absolute value should be the only place where we can attain Nirvana.

As Works have nothing to do with the attainment of Nirvana, the priests and followers of Shin-shu are required to perform no special religious duty for that purpose. Their lives, therefore, differ so much from those of the followers of the other sects, that one can hardly recognize them as Buddhists from their appearance. Like ordinary lay people, even priests live lay lives, having families and eating fish and meat, which are strictly prohibited in the old discipline of Buddhism. Thus, our present lives are just lives of gratitude for the Infinite Mercy.

Evangelical Activity

Hompa-Hongwanji has its headquarters in the old capital of Kyoto, and it has 9,813 temples or churches and 489 halls throughout Japan. Its duly qualified priests number 11,454 and its followers approximately 7,350,000. Most of the temples have each a resident-abbot, who conducts services, and is generally endeavouring to promote evangelical work in the parish. As a rule, each temple holds services twice a day, matins and vespers, but sermons are preached on special sacred days and at special seasons.

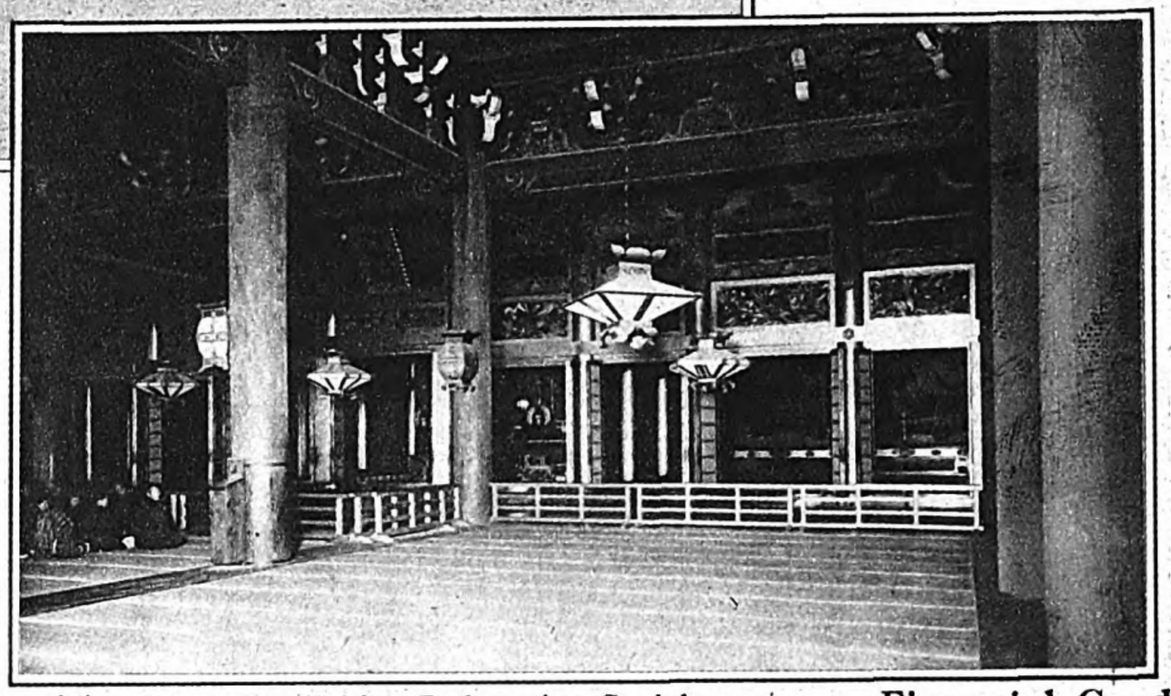
Besides this general activity, there are several kinds of missionary works that cannot be overlooked. According to the latest census, there are 2,576 home missionaries among the qualified priests above mentioned. Over 500 of them are officially despatched as resident missionaries to the big cities and towns wherever the Headquarters consider spiritual work most necessary, and the rest go around giving sermons and lectures where they are engaged. By the request of the Government, 159 missionaries are stationed in prisons throughout the country, giving spiritual instruction to the unfortunate inmates.

Once or twice a year, when necessary as current topics of national interest arise, the Headquarters despatch numbers of their ablest missionaries everywhere to create uniform public opinion according to the principles of the sect.

The Foreign Missionary Work of Hompa-Hongwanji has no competitor among Japanese Buddhists. In North America, including Hawaii, there are more than 75 churches, and 80 missionaries are working among the Japanese immigrants, most of whom are Buddhists. In China there are 28 churches with 40 missionaries and 39,676 followers. In Siberia and Further India, Hompa-Hongwanji has five churches with ten missionaries.

Women's Buddhist Associations now registered count 1,783 and have 434,270 members; Young Men's Buddhist Associations registered count 176 and have 16,989 members; and Sunday Schools number 1,535, and have 160,000 attendants. These three movements can be said to be comparatively weak, when the general situation of Hompa-Hongwanji is considered. It is only due to the fact that they were very recently started, and many bodies of the same kinds under different names are not yet registered.

As special mission bodies Hompa-Hongwanji has boards of Pamphleteering and Cinematography.



Upper:
The Two Great Halls of the Nishi Hongwanji in Kyoto. The Building to The Right Houses an Image of Amida and the Building to the Left the Image of Shinran, the Founder of the Sect.

Lower:
The Nave of the Hall of Shinran Looking Toward the Altar.

Social Works

Very recently a bureau for social works was organized in the Headquarters, but a corporation for charity works called the *Dainippon Bukkyo-jizen-zaidan* was already established in 1901, and it now has a fund amounting to ¥1,119,000. The new Bureau is carrying out various kinds of modern enterprises, among which the most important are as follows:

1. Charitable works
2. Settlements
3. Nurseries and children's welfare institutions
4. Protection and aid for ex-convicts
5. Works for the improvement of the common mode of living
6. Public education

Educational Works

Hompa-Hongwanji has at present under its management three colleges and six schools, and has thirty schools in connexion. The largest one is the Ryukoku University. This university has a long history, having been founded in 1639. It has twelve courses of study: Buddhism, Shin-shu Theology, History, Comparative Religion, Occidental Philosophy, Ethics, Pedagogics, Sociology, Japanese Literature, and European Literature. Besides these courses it has a Buddhist seminary annexed. Three years for the Preparatory Course, three years for the Undergraduate Course, and also three years for the Post-graduate Course are required. At present it has 106 professors and lecturers, and over 900 students. The University Library contains approximately 200,000 volumes, exclusive of unbound pamphlets and magazines. The annual expenditure amounts to over ¥204,700.

The other two colleges are for the education of girls. One is in Kyoto, and is called the Kyoto Girls' College; and the other is in Tokyo, and is called the Chiyoda Girls' College. The former has 57 professors and lecturers, and 543 students, while the latter, having been started but lately has only 100 students. Both colleges have four courses of study: English Literature, Japanese Literature, Domestic Science, and a Post-graduate Course.

The Six schools of intermediate grade are as follows:—

Name and place	Number of students
The Heian Middle School (Kyoto)	887
The Hokuriku Middle School(Fukui)	739
The Ryukoku Middle School(Saga)	754
The Kyto Girls' High School(Kyoto)	1129
The Soai Girls' High School (Osaka)	958
The Chiyoda Girls' High School(Tokyo)	817

The thirty schools in connexion with the Hompa-Hongwanji are all under the auspices of either devoted members of the sect or sectarian bodies managed by Shin-shu followers. To each of them Hompa-Hongwanji gives a considerable sum of money as a grant in aid every year.

Besides the above, Hompa-Hongwanji conducts 16 seminaries, lower in grade than the Ryukoku University.

Legislative and Administrative Organs

Hompa-Hongwanji has a well systematized organ of legislation called *Shue*. This Church Diet consists of 63 members, of whom fifteen are nominated by the Chief-abbot and forty-eight are elected by general vote by the qualified priests. A large electoral district system was adopted, and the whole country is divided into nineteen electoral districts. Once a year the Diet meets to discuss and settle the church laws and the church budget.

The organ of administration is called *Shugyosho*. Supervised by the Chief-abbot, six *Shugyo* or Directors, one of whom is called *Shugyo-cho* or the Head Director, administer all the undertakings of the Order. Under them are eleven Departments: 1, Department of General Affairs; 2, Bureau of Privy Council; 3, Department of Finance; 4, Department of Evangelical Works; 5, Educational Department; 6, Department of Social Works; 7, Bureau of Sacred Service; 8, Bureau of Prizes; 9, Department of Public Morals and Sanitation; 10, Bureau of Audits; 11, Bureau of Overseers. Besides the above there are two independent bureaux, one being a body of advisers on administration, and the other a body of scholars to give the Chief-abbot advice on theological affairs.

As to local administration, Japan proper is divided into 29 *Kyoku* or dioceses, each with a *Kanji* or Bishop as its head. The *Kyoku* are divided into *So* or Middle Parishes, and the *So* in turn into Parishes.

Financial Conditions

Hompa-Hongwanji has many kinds of corporations, some possessing funds amounting to more than a million *yen*. Those that belong to the Head Temple directly are as follows:

Name of Corporation	Fund
The Corporation for the Support of the Head Temple	¥1.537,679
The Corporation of Charity Works	1,120,355
The Corporation for the Protection of the Head and Branch Temples	1,473,721
The Corporation of the Ryukoku University	1,066,468
The Foundation for Sacred Service	389,138
The Corporation for Mission Works	305,721
The Foundation for Women's Education	308,000
The Foundation for the Study of Theology	100,000
The Corporation for Friendship Work	69,124
The Corporation of the Kyoto Girls' College	40,000
The Corporation of the Chiyoda Girls' College	70,000
	6,480,206

All the headquarters of the Dioceses keep each a foundation, and their endowments amount to ¥1,399,492.

The budget of the Headquarters in Kyoto that was passed in the last diet amounts to ¥1,632,509, of which sum ¥852,700 is for the running expenses of the Headquarters and the rest for the expenses of colleges and schools.

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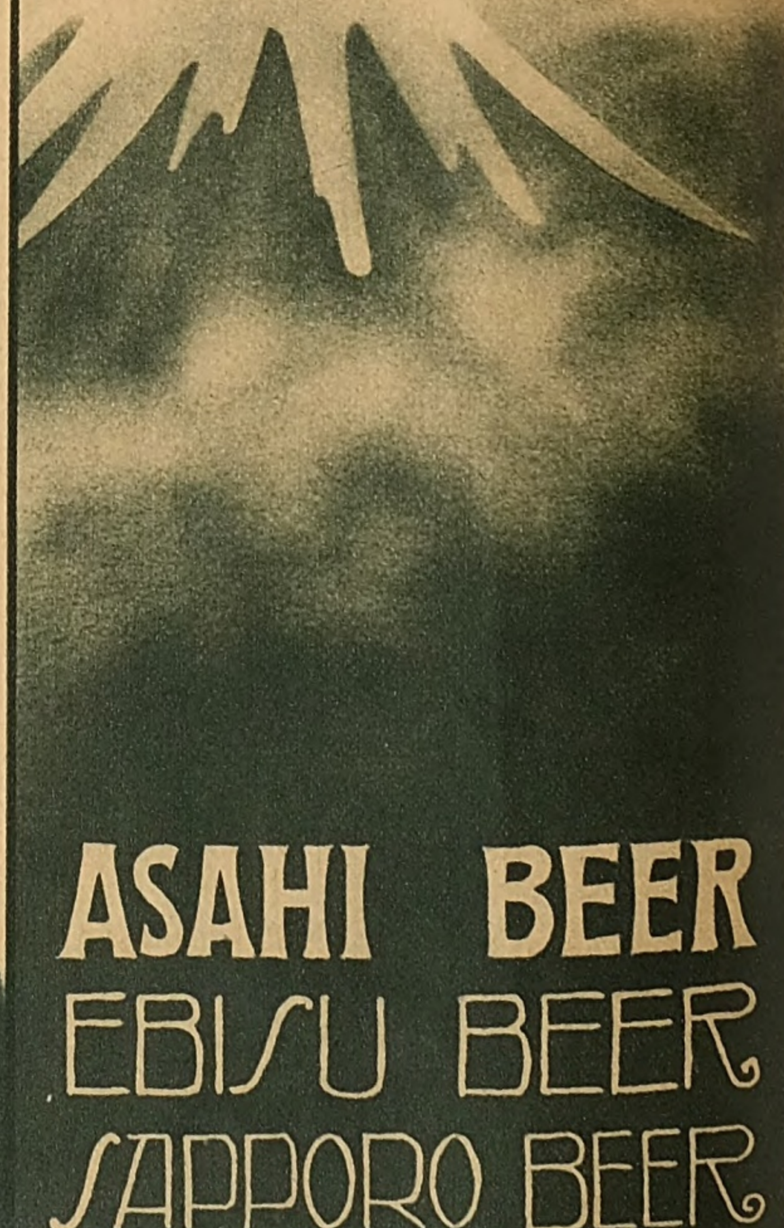

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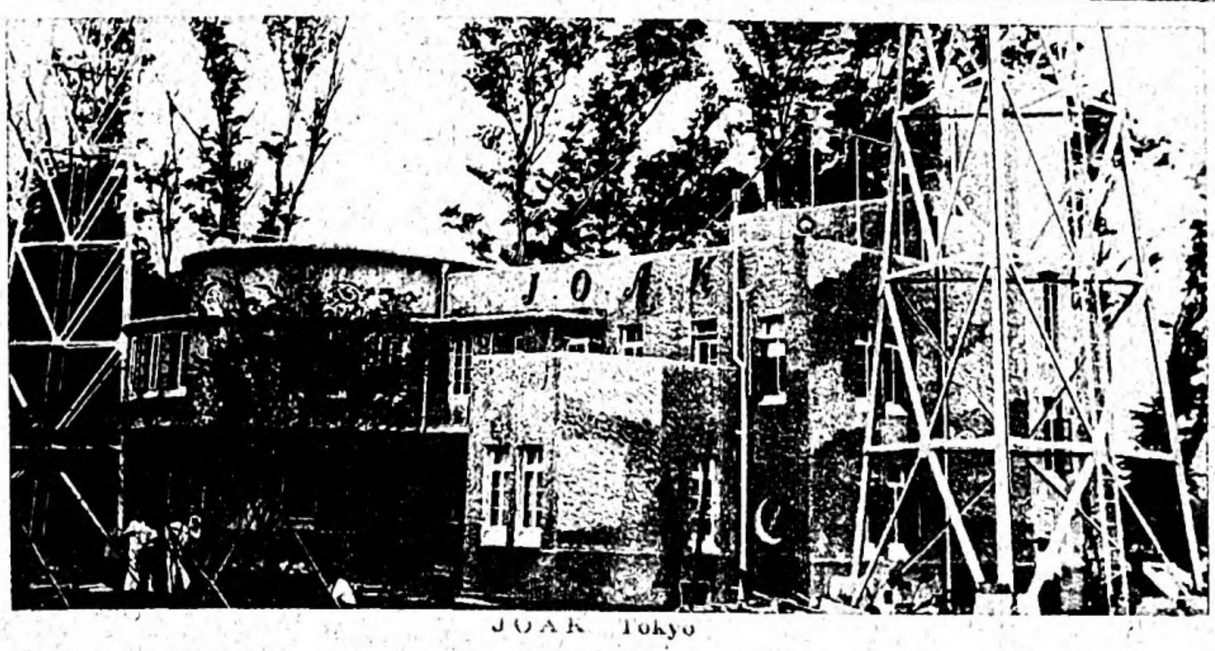

J O A K Tokyo

FEATURES OF BROADCASTING IN JAPAN

The Japan Broadcasting Association

The greatest event in the sphere of radio broadcasting in Japan last year, was the formation of the Japan Broadcasting Association. Towards the end of 1925 there was raised the question of bringing all radio broadcasting enterprises under one unified administration, but it was in the following year that the plan took concrete form and was finally with much difficulty carried out. That is, the Japan Broadcasting Association was, aided by the Communications Office, inaugurated in October 1926, and under its control have been placed all the existing broadcasting stations. Under its leadership it is planned to establish new stations in important cities, to encourage the use of crystal receiving sets, and to increase the electric power of the stations.

The organisation and other particulars of the Japan Broadcasting Association are outlined below:

Name: The Japan Broadcasting Association Ltd.

Object: The undertaking of radio broadcasting, thereby improving radio telephony.

Members: Members shall be those who have invested more than 200 yen, the value of one share, in the enterprise.

Board: The board shall consist of directors, superintendents, and councillors, both at the main and branch offices. One president and one or two managing directors shall be elected from among the directors.

The Association has three branches in this country; i.e., the Kwanto branch in Tokyo, the Kwansai branch in Osaka, and the Tokai branch in Nagoya. The broadcasting stations of Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya are affiliated with the above three branches respectively. We look to this association for the future development of Japan's radio broadcasting enterprise, as it has set up for its immediate objects the increasing of the aerial input of the established stations (now 1 kilowatt) to nearly 10 killowatts, the establishment of new stations in Sapporo, Sendai, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto, and the founding of relay stations in various parts of the country.

New Broadcasting Stations

Recently an addition has been made to the list of broadcasting stations, by the erection of two new stations in Dairen and in Seoul, thus making a total of five stations.

The Dairen Broadcasting Station (J.Q.A.K), aerial output 500 watts, wave length 395 meters, spark transmitters of the General Electric Co., began operating on August 8th, 1925, under the control of the Communications Office in Kwantung.

The Seoul Broadcasting Station (J.O.D.K), aerial input 6 killowatts, aerial output 1 killowatt, Marconi Q type, wave length 345 meters, started business on February 1st, 1927, with an audible distance of 160 kilometers, and is an independent organisation.

The Osaka Broadcasting Station (J.O.B.K), which used to operate in temporary quarters, removed its office on December 1st, 1926 to a new building which is fully equipped. The station has launched out a plan to found a studio in Kyoto, and preparations are in progress by the Tokyo Broadcasting Station (J.O.A.K) to realise 10 kilowatt transmission.

Shop-girl listening in with little brother
Jeune fille de commerçant écoutant le radio avec son petit frère

Subscribers

Such are the strides with which Japan's radio enterprise has advanced these years, that despite the shortness of its existence, the aggregate total of subscribers of the above named five stations was reported as some four hundred thousand at the end of 1926. The particulars are as follows:

Station	Number of Subscribers
J.O.A.K (*Tokyo*)	264,000
J.O.B.K (*Osaka*)	90,000
J.O.C.K (*Nagoya*)	51,000
J.Q.A.K (*Dairen*)	3,000

The figures of J.O.D.K (Seoul) have not yet been obtained, as the station has just started. It is phenomenal to note that among the subscribers crystal receiving sets far outnumber vacuum tube sets, the number of the latter being 20 per cent of the total employed.

To classify the subscribers by professions, merchants come first on the list, not only in the commercial cities of Osaka and Nagoya, but in Tokyo, which is the center of learning and administration; and they are followed by bankers, business firm employees, artisans, government officials, restaurant and hotel keepers, doctors, nurses, teachers, and newspaper men.

Story teller with musicians and noise-makers before the "Mike"
Entourant le microphone, un homme raconte des histoires amusantes avec des musiciens, d'autres font des bruits artificiels

Technical Improvements

Radio telephony in Japan has, technically speaking, always kept good pace with Western countries, but it is to be regretted that practical equipment has been found insufficient. However, the phenomenal improvement in radio technics of recent years is very gratifying. It is indicated in the enthusiasm displayed by engineers, both government and civil, in the study of short wave broadcasting, radio transmission of photographs, television, crystal receiving, relay broadcasting, and distant studios. We shall give a few instances of the new technical attempts recently made by some of the Japanese stations.

Girl students putting the national song on the air
Etudiantes émettant l'hymne national

On the night of February 7th last, when the obsequies of the late Emperor Taisho took place, the Tokyo Broadcasting Station set up an elaborate microphone on the street where the Imperial funeral procession passed and transmitted over the either to the listeners-in at home, the varied sad notes of the hearse wheels, the funeral music, and the footsteps of the marchers. On February 13th last the Osaka Broadcasting Station succeeded in broadcasting under the direction of Dr. S. Mashita, of the Kyoto Imperial University, the heart throbs of a patient and a woman in pregnancy. In the meantime at Nagoya Broadcasting Station a Japanese classical play performed in a theatre has been broadcast successfully by means of wire communication with the theater.

The first radio communication with a running train is expected to be realised soon on the government railway between Tokyo and Yokohama, as a result of the successive experiments of the railway authorities. The communication between an airplane up in the sky and a receiving station has also gone through a series of studies; and a passenger plane, Dornier Commet, of the Osaka Asahi, which will start a passenger service in April of this year, is equipped with radio transmission requirements.

Radio Industry and Trade

Japan's radio industry has reached a stage where it can supply the market with radio sets and parts as fine as those of foreign make, with a greatly increased number of manufacturers engaged. This has called into being many radio traders, who have organised themselves into several associations, in view of the growing importance of the selection of goods and the prevention of unjust transactions. Japanese goods have now a certain outlet to the markets of other Far Eastern countries and the South Sea islands.

Radio Publications

In proportion to the advancement of radio broadcasting, the radio literature has become enormous, outselling other publications. There are numbers of periodicals concerning radio in the market, among which are included three dailies and more than ten influential monthlies. Ordinary newspapers report radio programmes every day, and have articles and comments thereon. Furthermore, the number of books on radio in one way or another has been a surprise among the publishers of Japan, those of a technical nature counting thirty to forty and those on popular subjects exceeding one hundred.

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STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE NEW AND THE OLD ON THE STAGE

Culture in general in modern Japan, at least literary culture, seems to be free from all the traditions and restraints of old Japan. But there is one thing still fast asleep in a dream of the obsolete world of the classics. It is the drama. This situation caused a movement of protest by a group of literary men, who have come in a few years to have great weight in the theatrical world, and among the younger generation. Their slogan is "Eliminate all dramas that have no direct contact with the actual life and ideas of the new age." It cannot be said, of course, that their movement against "Kabuki," or the classical drama, and their calls for the birth of a new drama have been utterly fruitless. But, almost all performances at the so-called grand theatres are of classical plays. They are mere reiterations of the dreams of an old and lifeless world, a world of dead ideas and forgotten morals. Of course, play-goers in general receive no impressions or sensations from these apparitions of the classical world, but feel the contradiction between actual life and the world on the stage. The attraction they feel for these classical dramas does not come from any precepts they give, but from the aesthetic perfection of the forms and gestures of actors, who are no more than dolls performing, on the whole, in conformity with strict rules of precedent. The wonderful beauty of these actors' art and the fascination of theatrical music, or the unworldly atmosphere created, still has a strong hold on audiences in general. Hence the still-living "Kabuki."

Kikugoro, as Sakura Sogoro, the farmer hero of Tokugawa days, in the tragedy, Sakura Giminden, at the Shimbashi Embujo, Tokyo

Une scène de Sakoura Sōgorō au Théâtre Shimbashi, chef du rôle Kikugorō

It is true that an epoch-making event took place in Tokyo about three years ago. That was the establishment of the Tsukiji Little Theatre and two or three other groups of producers and amateur actors. The Tsukiji Little Theatre has a theatre of its own and boasts that it is one of the forerunners of the Japanese theatrical revolution. They have produced several foreign dramas counted as masterpieces in their own countries and taught Japanese the latest dramaturgy in Western countries. These attempts at revolution in dramaturgy and stage production have received the hearty support of writers, students and most of the younger generation. But, as a whole, it must be admitted that their influence is not very great at present.

A glance at the dramas produced on Tokyo stages during the first few months of last year, will serve, I think, to show the situation in stageland. The parallel existence of "Kabuki" and a new drama movement, or the struggle between the two, is the noteworthy feature.

JANUARY.—At all grand theatres it is the rule to give a month to a performance. The performance of the month is traditionally called "Hatsu Shibai" or the New Year performance and special care is given to the selection of actors and dramas for the month. The Kabuki Theatre, the greatest in Japan, had for the month the three famous actors Utaemon, Uzaemon and Sadanji. Three classical dramas were selected, among which "Narukami," in which Sadanji acted the leading part, was said to be the best. In a competition with the Kabuki Theatre stands the Imperial Theatre. At the latter, other famous actors such as Baiko and Koshiro gave performances. Five dramas were put on the stage, of which one was newly written and four classic. "Sekinoto," a dance-drama, was approved as one of the best productions, not only for the month, but for the year. Young but no less popular than these older actors is Kikugoro. He has a special connection with the Ichimura Theatre, and his performance for the month was at that theatre. But, for that month only, Nizaemon, another famous actor, who is said to be as dexterous and popular as Utaemon, acted with Kikugoro. Nizaemon was formerly in the group with Utaemon at the Kabuki Theatre but, after quarrels with some one in the group, left it two years ago. Kikugoro and Nizaemon co-operated in producing "Terakoya," one of the best of the classical plays. Though play-goers expected much of them, the perfomance was not a success. These actors also produced "Irefuda," a drama specially written for them by Mr. Kan Kikuchi from one of his short stories. Mr. Kikuchi being one of the greatest writers in Japan and one of the most radical leaders in the new drama movement, this piece was also looked forward to with great expectations. It made, however, no remarkable impression except among some

M. Claudel, French ambassador, and his daughter, visiting with Ganjiro in the green room at the Naka-za, Osaka

M. Paul Claudel et sa fille visitent Ganjirō déguisé au foyer, premier acteur d'Osaka

Baiko (right), as the spirit of the cherry flowers, and Koshiro as Otomo-no-Kuronushi in the dance drama "Seki-no-to" at the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo

Théâtre Impérial, Baikō (droite), Kōshirō (gauche) en "Seki-no-to"

writers. Independent of these "Kabuki" actors, a peculiar position is held by Sawada Shojiro, who, in a sense, may be classed among the new drama movement leaders. He staged "Cyrano de Bergerac." But his "Cyrano" was not the "Cyrano" of M. Rostand but a rewritten version, adapted to Japanese fashions. Sawada is one of the most popular actors in Japan. He is a university graduate. He was, for some time, with the "Geijutsuza" group, which was gathered around the late Mr. Shimamura, one of the new drama movement leaders. About ten years ago he parted with the group and formed another around himself, under the banner of the "New National Drama." Since becoming independent, he has met with various obstacles, but his unswerving effort has at last been rewarded by almost unprecedented popularity. The performance by him for the month was one of the greatest successes he had ever had, both from the financial and the dramaturgical viewpoints.

FEBRUARY.—As a reaction to the congestion in January, in the following month play-goers usually decrease greatly. Owners of theatres, taking this fact into consideration, commonly do not take much care with the performances of the month. But this custom was broken by the Kabuki Theatre this year. "Kanjincho," a semi-dance drama, was staged and became the topic of conversation all over the city. This drama is said to be the best of the classics, "The classic of classics." On the other hand, Kikugoro, who moved from the Ichimura Theatre to the Shinbashi Theatre, received great applause in "The Death of Kanpei," a newly written piece.

MARCH.—The "Kabuki" actors are divided into two groups, according as they live in Tokyo or in Osaka. Ganjiro, the most famous of the Osaka actors came up to the "Kabuki Theatre" of Tokyo. He is 66 years old, but on the stage becomes a dandy in the prime of life. He is known as a love-scene actor. He gave two performances in Tokyo. In both, dramas of love and "Shinju" (double suicide) formed the bill. Kikugoro moved to the "Hongo Theatre" and played with Kichiemon, an actor as young and popular as himself. They produced "Chushingura" and "Kanjincho." The combination of these two favorite dramas, and the two popular and dexterous actors, created a sensation. But the result could not be called a success. To successfully produce "Kanjincho," actors must have, not only dexterity, but some grandness in themselves, a dignity only to be acquired by age.

So far I have spoken only of "Kabuki" actors, among whom those I have mentioned occupy the foremost rank. Besides these, Chusha, Ennosuke, Sojuro, and Kanya of Tokyo and Enjaku of Osaka may be mentioned as first rank actors. They staged throughout the year old dramas, or newly written pieces with all the restraint of the old technique and spirit. Nevertheless, some of these actors, mostly the younger ones such as Ennosuke and Kanya, are wide-awake to the new tendency and are trying at every chance to produce new dramas. In this connection, Sadanji should be specially noted. He, with the co-operation of Mr. Kaworu Osanai, one of the most active leaders in the new drama movement, established a "Free Theatre" about twenty years ago.

In the field of little theatres, "Tsukiji" had two performances in January,

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first presenting "The Merchant of Venice" by Shakespeare and later "The Play of Love and Death" by M. Romain Rolland. In February it presented two dramas by M. Maeterlinck, "Death of Tintagile" and "The Blinds," and in March, "Saint Joan" by Mr. Bernard Shaw. These productions were all successful. As you may see, until March, Tsukiji produced only dramas by foreigners. But in April, it staged a Japanese play "En-no-gyoja" by Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi. Dr. Tsubouchi is the man who first introduced into Japan both the new fiction and the new drama. About twenty years ago, he gathered together some amateurs and formed an institution called the "Bungei Kyokai," with the purpose of promoting the new drama movement. He was, and still is, a professor at Waseda University, and Sawada Shojiro, the actor mentioned above, was his student and at first trained by him at the Bungei Kyokai. This group split into two parties, the one called the "Geijutsuza" and the other the "Butai Kyokai." The production of "En-no-gyoja" was so well received that the theatre enjoyed profits for the first time. Up to that time, financial deficits had been met by the founder from his own private funds. During the latter half of the year, Tsukiji produced several Japanese and foreign dramas, among which "Aiyoku" by Mr. Saneatsu Mushakoji (Japanese) and "The Night" by M. Marcel Martinet (French) met with success.

Outside of the above two trends among actors, there is another called "Shinpa." "Shinpa" is at present somewhat unpopular because it has no special merits of its own, but all the defects of both the old and new dramas. "Shinpa" dramas were gross imitations of Western dramas and once enjoyed a golden age which did not last long.

Some of the Shinpa actors have very pessimistic views about their future. Many of them have turned into cinema-actors. Such promising men as Hanayagi and Fujimura were among them. The most conspicuous of them is Masao Inoue. He may be called one of the best "Shinpa" actors. He, however, was one of the first to turn to the cinema and at present lives on both the screen and the stage. His ardent efforts to introduce some light and hope into "Shinpa" drama can be seen in his tireless introduction of new plays. In September, he staged "The Master of the Atelier" by Mr. Saneatsu Mushakoji.

Utaemon (right), as Maki-no-Kata, and Sadanji, as Tomomasa, in Dr. Tsubouchi's old-style tragedy, Maki-no-Kata, at the Kabuki-za, Tokyo

Théâtre Kabouki, Sadanji (gauche), Utaémon (droite) en "Maki-no-Kata"

Amateur players of the Zenei-za in "Don Quixote" by M. Lunacharsky at the Little Theatre, Tsukiji, Tokyo

"Don Quichote libéré" du M. Lounatcharski représente par Zenei-za (Avant garde), au Théâtricule Tsukiji

Hanayagi Shotaro, the popular actor of the modern school, engaged with his wife in the moulding of little figures in his home in Osaka

Acteur Shōtarō Hanayagi fabriquant des poupées avec sa femme par le goût de la vie familiale

MOVIELAND

THE GOLDEN AGE OF HOME FILMS COMING

Remarkable Progress

It is only thirty years since the cinematograph was first introduced into Japan in 1896 by Mr. K. Inahata, now Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. However, the production of motion pictures in Japan is nearing a peak of prosperity. Although much has yet to be learned from our Western friends in such technical matters as production, distribution and exhibition, no one can deny that ours has been a remarkable headlong advance.

"The Sun" (a Nippon Kinematograph picture); "The Girl Who Touched His Feet" (a N. K. picture); "O-Botchan" (a Shochiku Kinema picture) and "The Collar Button" (a S. K. picture), produced in the year 1926, can, for pure merit, be favorably compared with any foreign productions of note, and Japan can be proud of producing such pictures. A Paramount picture, "Hotel Imperial," and a Universal picture, "Perch of the Devil," have already been exhibited in Tokyo and Osaka previous to their "premiers" on Broadway; a fact which adequately illustrates the enterprising methods of distribution and exhibition of foreign pictures in Japan.

Umemura Yoko (right) and Okada Tokihiko in the picture hit, "Ashi ni Sawatta Onna" (The Woman Who Touched His Feet)

CINÉMA: Mlle. Yōko Oumémoura et Tokihiko Okada en "Femme qui a touché les pieds masculins"

Production

As stated in last year's issue of this annual, films are being produced mainly by the following five companies:

Shochiku Kinema Co., Ltd.

Nippon Kinematograph Co., Ltd.

Teikoku Kinema and Engei Co., Ltd.

Toa Kinema Co., Ltd.

Makino Production.

Notice must be taken of an important addition to the above list; that is the establishment of Universal Picture, (Japan), Ltd. This company was formally founded by the amalgamation in September, 1926, of Universal Pictures, Inc., of America, and "Bantsuma" Production, which was engaged in producing the noted Bando Tsumasaburo's pictures in classical plays.

The former Bantsuma studio located at Uzumasa, near Kyoto, has been greatly enlarged and improved, and well-known stage and film actresses and actors have either been transferred from other companies or have signed contracts to appear in special plays. The promising Mr. Jukichi Suzuki was invited to join the directing staff, Mr. Jay Merchant has arrived from Universal City to take charge of direction, and several new studio men and the former staff, have with these made what really is a gigantic international film producing concern.

Pictures produced already and pictures in the course of production by this company number about ten each. The company intends to send its pictures abroad, while its progress is keenly watched by other film people, and the question of foreign capital being laid out in the film world in Japan for the first time is a current topic of conversation.

Mention should be made of the fact that Chuo-Eiga-Sha (The Central Film Company, a distributor) has signed a contract with Mr. Vladimir Wengeloff, formerly of "Westi" (a German company now extinct), providing for the production of "Japan-Germany United Pictures."

Looking over the whole field of production in Japan last year, one is struck by the fact that sixty per cent.

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of the pictures are "sword drama"—an unpleasant phenomenon. These pictures are each a series of sword fighting from beginning to end to thrill and excite audiences in quick succession, with no intermittent relief. Their technique is greatly advanced and can be ranked as high as that of American pictures, but so long as they remain mere "sword-drama," what of technique!

Distribution and Exhibition

The distribution and exhibition of Japanese pictures are being conducted by the above-mentioned film companies, with the exception of Makino Production, whose films are distributed by Kanto-Sha, Universal Pictures, (Japan), Ltd., for whom the Japan

Bando Tsumasaburo (Japan's most popular movie actor) and Mori Shizuko in "Kumo" (The Spider), a story of the old sword days

CINÉMA: Tsoumasaburō Bandō et Mlle. Shizouko Mori en "Araignée"

Branch of Universal Pictures, Inc. distributes, and "Japan-Germany United Production," whose pictures are handled by Chuo-Eiga-Sha.

With a tendency growing for Japanese pictures in preference to foreign pictures, distribution and exhibition by these companies is enjoying considerable success.

Foreign picture concerns which maintain branches and do their own distributing in Japan are as follows:

Famous Players-Lasky Corp.
Fox Film Company.
United Artists Corp.
First National Pictures.
Universal Pictures Corp.
Columbia Pictures (founded in November, 1926)
Emelka Concern.

Tsukigata Ryunosuke and Makino Teruko in "Tenraku," a picture story of the sufferings of a profligate samurai in Tokugawa times

CINÉMA: Mlle. Térouko Makino, R. Tsukigata en "Tombée"

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures has not established a branch here yet.

Besides the above companies, the Star Film Company distributes F.B.O. pictures; Chuo-Eiga-Sha, Warner Brothers Pictures and European films; Art Film Company and Pathé Consortium Agency, European films.

All these are engaged in the business of importation and distribution.

The present state of their business is, owing to a change in public taste, somewhat quiet. Celebrated and big pictures, however, make as strong an appeal to the public as ever. The present unfavourable tendency, therefore, need cause no worry. From the box-office point of view, the following pictures may be named as the most successful, and incidentally, they reflect public taste in Japan:

"The Black Pirate"; "Stella Dallas"; "The Sea Beast"; "Son of the Sheik"; "The Freshman"; "Kiki" and "Les Miserables."

Of the above pictures, "The Black Pirate," which was released on November 1, 1926, is said to have had a turnover of more than ¥ 150,000.

Since last autumn, Paramount Pictures has extended its activities beyond distribution to exhibition, which has caused no small concern.

Higashibojo Yasunaga and Natsukawa Shizue in "The Lady with Camellias," Japanized

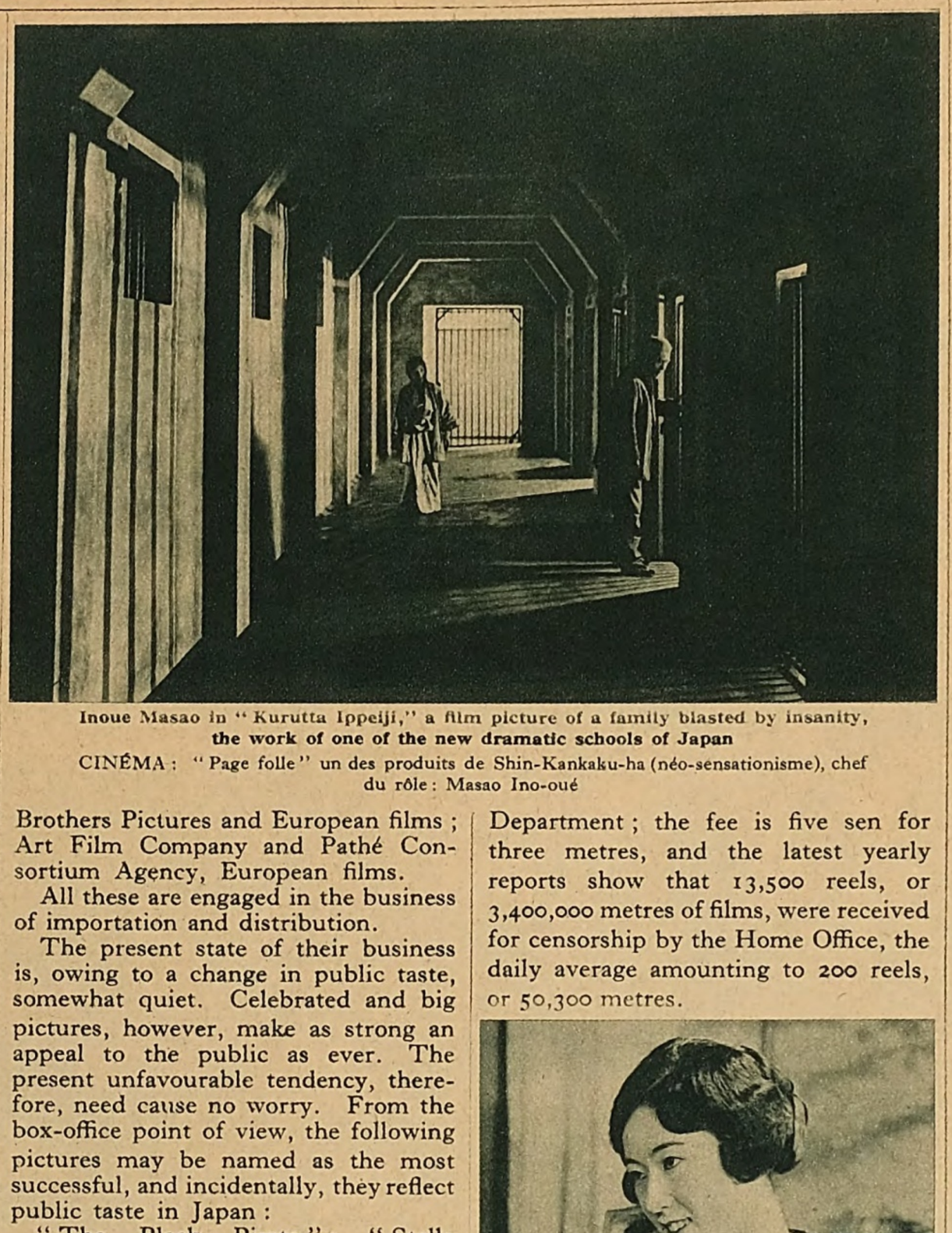
CINÉMA: Mlle. Shizoué Natoukawa, Yasounaga Higashi-Bōjō en "La Dame aux Camélias"

Although nothing much came out of this enterprise during the latter part of 1926, great hits were made by "Hotel Imperial" (a Paramount picture) and "Lady Windermere's Fan" (a Warner Brothers picture) in February this year.

According to latest reports, picture houses, permanent or temporary, number altogether 60,000 in Japan. In Tokyo alone, with a population of 2,000,000, an average of 1,800,000 people see pictures every week.

Censorship

A censoring of pictures is being conducted by order of the Home Department; the fee is five sen for three metres, and the latest yearly reports show that 13,500 reels, or 3,400,000 metres of films, were received for censorship by the Home Office, the daily average amounting to 200 reels, or 50,300 metres.



Inoue Masao in "Kurutta Ippeiji," a film picture of a family blasted by insanity, the work of one of the new dramatic schools of Japan

CINÉMA: "Page folle" un des produits de Shin-Kankaku-ha (néo-sensationisme), chef du rôle: Masao Ino-oué

Tsukuba Yukiko in Kikuchi Kan's "Junange," a story of three women who came safely through hardships to happiness

CINÉMA: Mlle. Youkiko Tsoukuba en "Junangué" par Kan Kikoutchi

Criticism

It is interesting to note that since last year there has appeared a more thorough-going and scientific criticism of films, coming from literary men. An important move forward was the publication of the "Eiga Jidai," a monthly started in April, 1926. It is published by Bungei Shunju-Sha, which was founded by Mr. Kan Kikuchi, a celebrated novelist, is, with the "Eiga Orai," one of the two foremost film criticism organs in Japan at present. It may not be too much to say that no other country has such intelligent and sincere criticism on movies as that printed in these periodicals.

The Press, too, is up to date and much space is being devoted to the pictures. The criticism appearing in the film sections of the Tokyo Asahi, Tokyo Nichi-Nichi, Chugai Shogyo, Miyako and Hochi is authoritative and considered the best stimulant in the film world.

Among commercial magazines, there are the long-established "Movie Times" and the "Kinema News," founded in November 1926. These are conducted along purely commercial lines, in their criticism, analysis and study of the films.

FOREIGN FILMS

Of the foreign films imported into Japan, 90 per cent. are American. In 1925, when the American Senate passed the Anti-Japanese Immigration Law, many of the motion picture houses in Japan boycotted American films, but the boycott did not last more than a few weeks.

Some ten years ago, Pathé films from France were popular in this country, but they no longer attract Japanese fans. At present, home pictures, as mentioned above, are attracting more fans than are imported pictures. This tendency shows that Japanese picture-goers are tired of the monotonous plots of American pictures, and moreover, are no longer astonished by the gigantic sets or scenes that frequently appear in American pictures. European pictures, taking advantage of the opportunity, have recently invaded the Japanese market, and the import of European pictures is gradually increasing, but still they amount to only ten or twenty per cent. of American pictures.

High Film Charges

The picture houses especially for foreign productions are confined to the big cities. In local towns, foreign pictures are shown along with Japanese pictures. Even very popular foreign pictures are only released at the big show houses in big cities, and not at local picture houses on account of the high charge. Sometimes a number of imported pictures are sent back to the original countries unopened because of the charges. In America we frequently see such motion picture ads as "Superior Picture Direct from One Year's Run in New York." In Japan this cannot be expected. A one week run is the ordinary thing even for first class pictures. For this reason the high charge of a picture means a small profit or even a loss for a Japanese picture house.

A Few Great Hits

Following is a brief list of foreign pictures released in Japan during the last year which proved popular among Japanese fans:

United Artists Corporation Pictures: "The Gold Rush," "The Eagle," "Stella Dallas," "The Black Pirate."

Paramount Pictures:—"The Freshman," "The Wanderer," "Hot Water," "The Vanishing Race," "Cinderella."

First National Pictures:—"Kiki," "Secrets," "Dark Angel."

Metro Goldwyn Pictures (Keaton's pictures):— "Red Lily," "He Who Gets Slapped."

Warner Brothers Pictures:—"Sea Beast."

Universal Pictures:—"The Midnight Sun," "The Flaming Youth."

Fox Pictures:—"Iron Horse."

Among the above pictures, "Gold Rush," "Black Pirate" and "Stella Dallas" made great hits.

European pictures imported during the last year and popular in this country were:

"The Wheel," "Living Pascal," "Children's Face," "Sibilla the Dancan," "New Enchantment," (French Pictures).

In addtion to these pictures, "Matisté" (Italy), "Salammbo" (France), "Miracle of Wolves" (France), "Power of Darkness" (German), "The Light of Asia" (German), "Decameron" (Britain), "Midsummer Nights Dream" (German), "Les Miserables" (France), "The Grey House" (German), "Merchants of Pleasures" (France), "Napoleon" (Austria), "Master of House" (Denmark) were released during the same year, but did not make great hits. Pola Negri's "Hotel Imperial," the latest imported picture, has attracted many Japanese fans. Those attracted by foreign pictures belong to the intelligent class, and European pictures are preferred to American. If European producers improve their pictures technically they can easily compete with American pictures.

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RAPID HEADWAY MARKS RECONSTRUCTION WORK OF TOKYO

Today, three years and a half after the great earthquake and fire of September 1, 1923, in which 46 per cent. of the whole Capital, or about 9,000 acres, was devastated, 1,500,000 citizens, or 63 per cent. of the entire population, were made homeless and 70,000 people were either killed or missing, the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama is progressing rapidly. It will not be long before these cities are resuscitated to their more improved condition. An outline of the plans and progress of works follows:

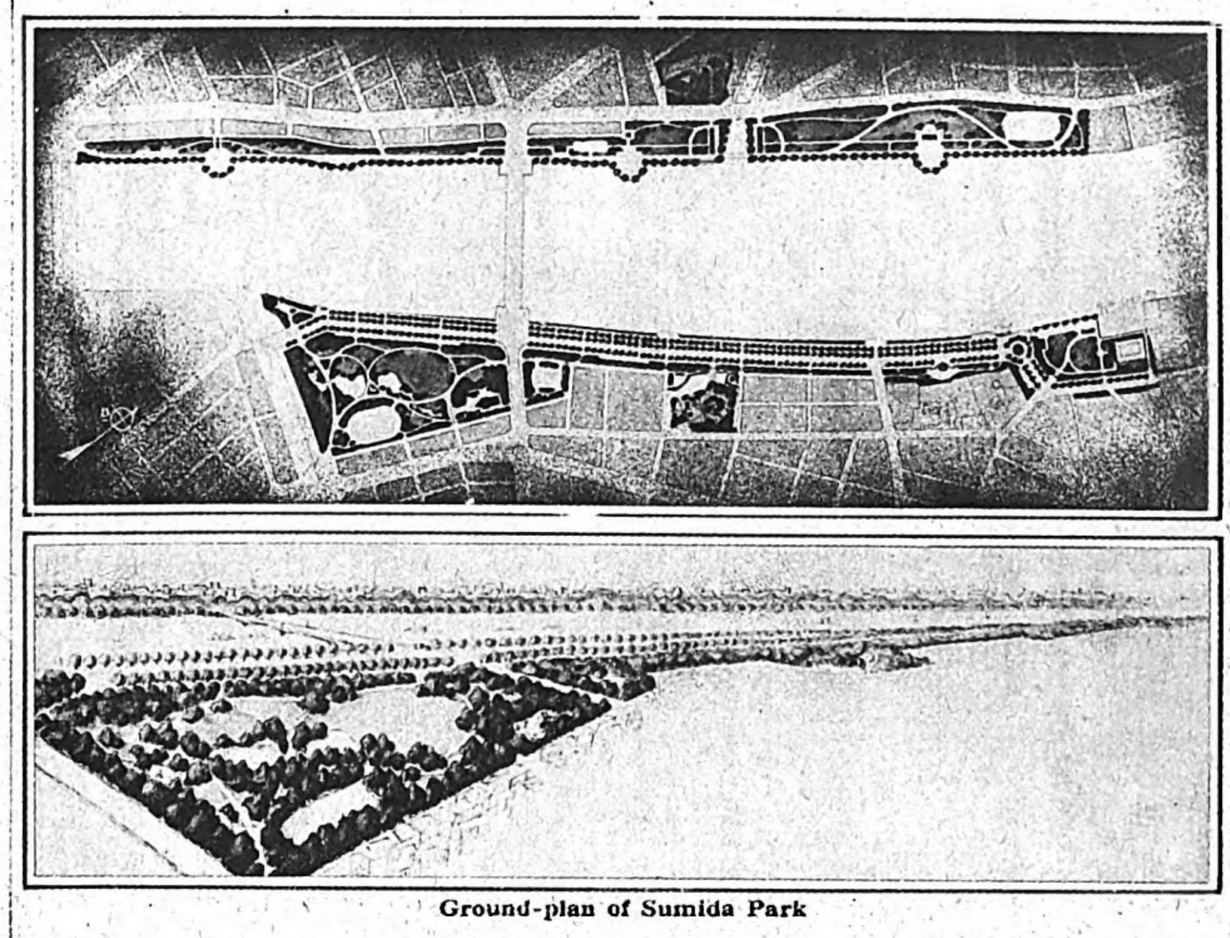
1. Land Readjustment

The reconstruction of the Capital is based on land readjustment. This enterprise aims at readjusting disorderly streets and thoroughfares on an approved plan. Since land readjustment forms the foundation of the reconstruction work, headway is impossible until this is finished. The removal of buildings and equipment based on this plan are essential to the acceleration of reconstruction work. The Reconstruction Bureau authorities had to meet complicated problems in connection with such removals at first, because they touched on individual rights and interests. Thanks to the understanding of the citizens, the enterprise is going on satisfactorily.

The sphere of operation of land readjustment in Tokyo, covering an area of about 10,000,000 tsubo of devastated land, is divided between the Home Minister, represented by the Director of the Reconstruction Bureau, and the Mayor of Tokyo. The total area is divided into 65 sections. To the Director of the Reconstruction Bureau is assigned the readjustment of 15 sections, and to the Mayor the rest. For each section there is a land readjustment commission, consisting of landowners and landlesses, deliberates upon the necessary plans. The fixing on new lands in exchange for old ones is a difficult matter. The determining of such lands has been completed to the extent of about 97 per cent. According to the plan, about 202,000 buildings will have to be removed to new lands. Of these, the authorities issued instructions for the removal of 108,800, 54 per cent. of the whole number. Such buildings as have been removed already total 37,200, 18 per cent. of all the houses to be removed. Under prevailing conditions, the land readjustment on all sections is expected to be completed during the fiscal year of 1928.

2. Road Building

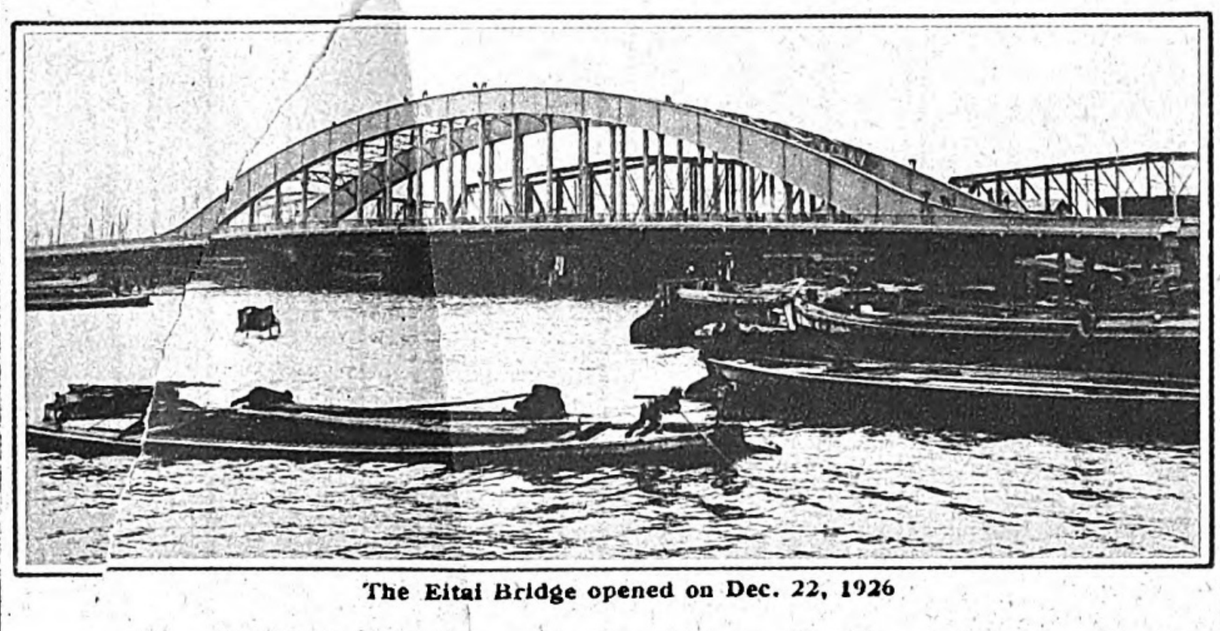
The road building plan involves the construction and repairing of 52 main thoroughfares, 119,000 meters long, and 122 auxiliary streets, 76,300 meters long. The breadth of a main road ranges from 22 to 73 meters and that of an auxiliary road from 11 to 22 meters. On roads having a breadth of more than 33 meters, reinforcement work, including wooden blocks and asphalt, is to be done in accordance with the density of traffic. The main roads come under the work of the Reconstruction Bureau and the auxiliary roads under that of the Tokyo Municipal Office. The reinforcement work already completed or in progress covers an area of 65,000 tsubo, or about 20 per cent. of the entire area. The radiating roads with the Tokyo Station as the center, connecting Tokyo City with its suburbs, and the circular roads connecting the suburbs with each other were planned by the Tokyo Prefectural Government in connection with the Greater Tokyo City Plan in 1921. Some changes were made in the plan after the great earthquake and fire. Work is progressing favorably on the first-period plan. The second-period plan involves the completion of 138 roads, including 17 main radiating roads, 3 main circular roads, 104 auxiliary roads, and 14 municipal roads, about 662 kilometers in length, at the cost of ¥364,000,000, of these roads, work on 30 roads about 88 kilometers in length will be started on a ten year's plan from the fiscal year of 1927 to 1936 at the cost of ¥53,000,000, separated from the reconstruction works.



Ground-plan of Sumida Park

3. Bridge Work

It is planned to construct or repair nearly 500 bridges over rivers and canals on the main and auxiliary roads. Wooden bridges are to be replaced by iron or ferro-concrete bridges, both fire-proof and earthquake-proof. On main roads, those to be constructed number 97 and those to be repaired 21, a total of 118, to be undertaken by the Reconstruction Bureau. The City is to build about 350 bridges on auxiliary roads. Of the six large bridges over the River Sumida, the Aioi Bridge and the Eitai Bridge have been completed and opened by the Reconstruction Bureau. There are 30 bridges so far completed, 32 under construction and 41 to be built soon, all by the Reconstruction Bureau. The City has completed 36 bridges, is building 17 and is to build 57 more.



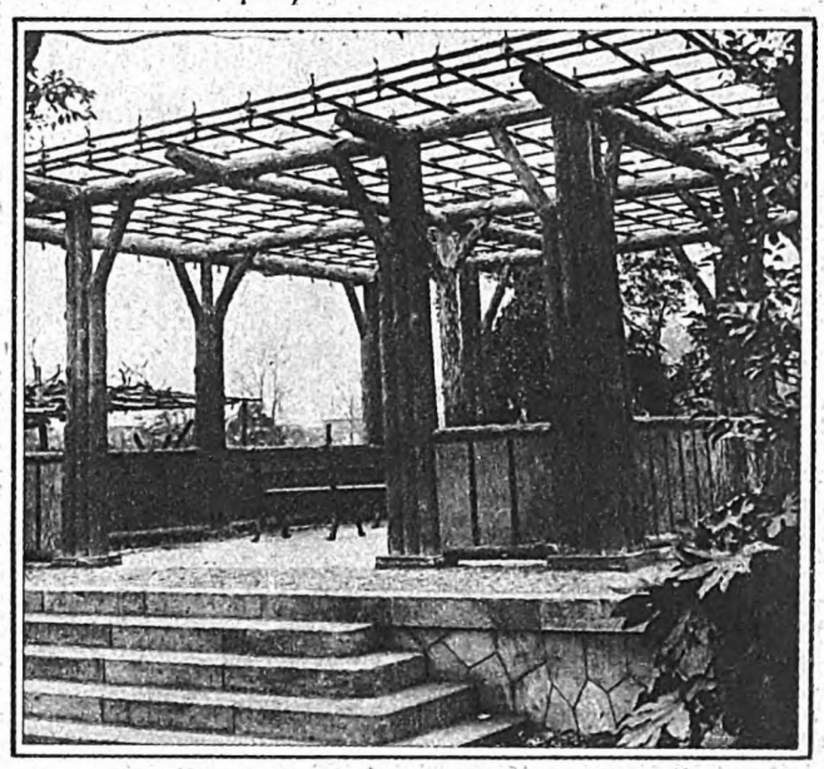
The Eitai Bridge opened on Dec. 22, 1926

4. Canal Work

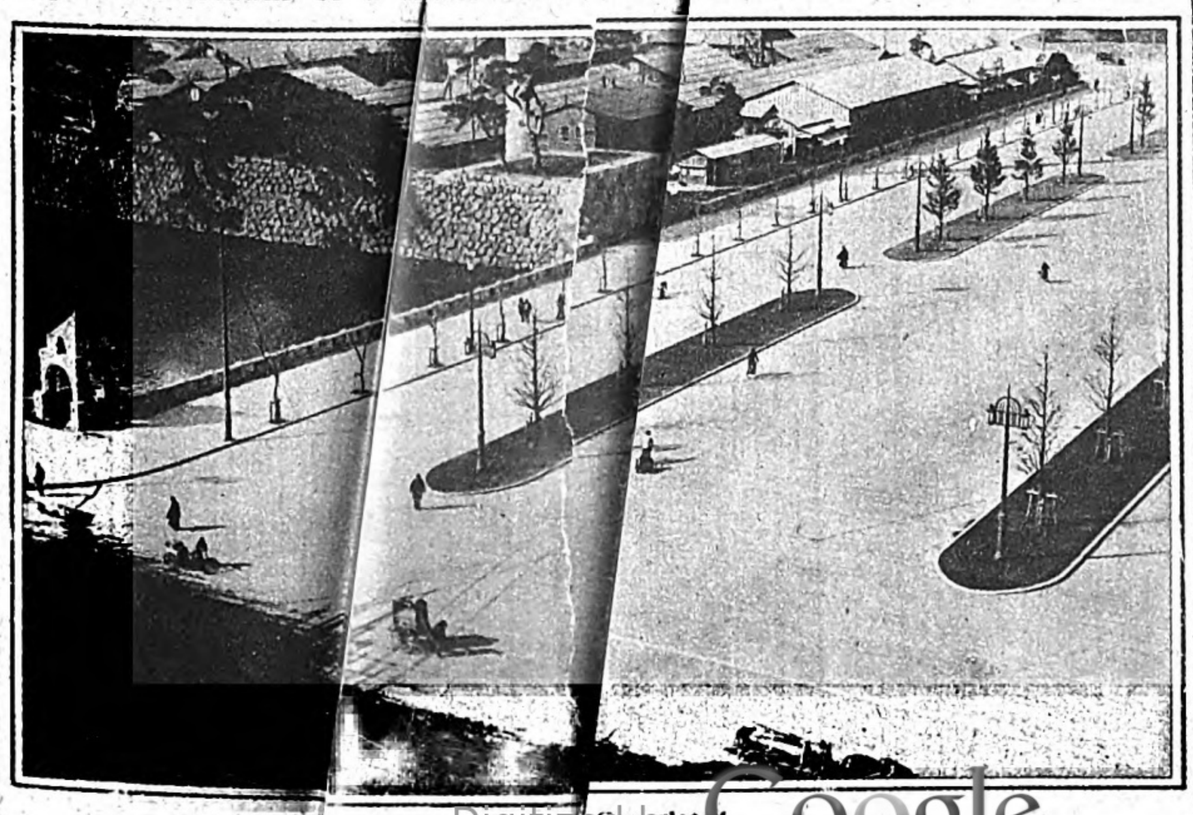
The plan involves the reconstruction of 11 old canals, excavation of a new one and reclamation of one. The reclamation was completed in the fiscal year of 1925 and the reconstruction work on the Onagi River and nine others is now being undertaken. Work is well advanced on 45 per cent., of which 37 per cent. has been completed. Before the end of the present fiscal year, about 70 per cent. of the whole work is expected to be finished.

5. Park Building

Tokyo had a very few parks worthy of the name. Much is to be desired for the health, amusement and refuge of citizens. This was proved by the great earthquake. The plan comprises the establishment of three large parks, one each at Hamacho, Sumida and Kinshibori, and 52 small parks. The three are to be built by the Reconstruction Bureau and the rest by the City. The combined area is to be 120,000 tsubo. The special attention has been paid to establish small parks near primary schools for the benefit of children, numbering 200,000 in Tokyo. Work is being done on them and their completion is expected in 1929. Sumida Park is to be made a riverside park covering an area of 40,000tsubo.



Park Ryuhoku, one of the newly-built small parks adjoining the primary schools



Street No. Completed

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6. Other Plans

The Building Encouragement Company was established to finance the fire-proof buildings under joint support of the Government, Tokyo and Yokohama cities. The establishment of residential, commercial and industrial quarters by law and the completion of waterworks, sewers, electric and gas plants, hospitals, plague prevention establishments, market-places and other public works are among the plans. It is expected that the reconstruction work will be finished within the seven years from 1923 to 1929 inclusive.

7. The Cost

The total cost is estimated at ¥745,112,248. Of this, ¥346,192,800 is for work to be done by the Reconstruction Bureau, ¥20,000,000 for subsidy out of the national treasury for buildings in the fire-proof zone and ¥378,919,448 for work by the local public bodies. Of the last-mentioned figure, the reconstruction expenses for Tokyo City are ¥293,943,100, but the subsidy and advances totaling ¥160,959,707 are to be paid out of the treasury, and the net amount to be borne by the City is ¥132,983,393.

It is a matter for congratulation that the gigantic task of reconstruction is making rapid progress through the sincerity of the authorities concerned and the support and sympathy of people at home and abroad.

Coming in Book Form

The details of the reconstruction work of Tokyo and Yokohama published in this supplement will be issued in English book form by the Reconstruction Bureau recently.

The book will contain more than 100 pages with a number of detailed maps and beautiful illustrations.

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OSAKA THE GREAT

An Outline of the Municipal Electric Tramway, Light and Power Services in the City of Osaka.

The City of Osaka, which has for scores of years been known as the second largest city in Japan, has virtually become the biggest city in the whole Empire, by the extension of the city limits, effected on April 1, 1925, far surpassing Tokio, the Capital of Japan, in its population and area. It has now a population of 2,110,000, houses numbering 480,000 and an area of 65.90 square miles. The Osaka Municipal Electric Bureau manages the business of the Electric Tramway, Lights and Power in this city.

Electric Tramways.

It was in May 1903 that the Osaka Municipal obtained the permission of the Government to operate electric tramways in the city, and the first line, extending about three miles, was built in September of the same year. At that time, the population was 1,270,000, the number of houses was 290,000 and the number of passengers was 4,000 per day. Since then the authorities have spared no effort in improving and extending the city tramway service to cope with the ever increasing use of street cars. Thus the total milage of tramways now constructed is more than 110 miles (if measured as a single-track railway), and the number of passengers is 860,000 per day. Traffic is ever increasing with the expansion of the city.

This traffic increase of recent years is shown in the following table :

Year	No. of Journeys
1921	206
1922	213
1923	217
1924	210
1925	229

(Number of journeys signifies the average number of journeys of one person against the whole population.)

The Municipal bus service was opened at the beginning of March of this year with a view to lessening the traffic congestion from which the street car service is suffering. Surface Cars and Buses operated by the Municipality are now so overcrowded that the need of a high-speed system, either elevated or underground, is keenly felt by not only the city authorities but by the whole population. The following table shows the different kinds of cars employed and the number of each :

Kinds of cars	No.
Single Truck	449
Bogie	479
Baggage	26
Sprinkling	25

These cars are sheltered in six car-houses and operated by 4,000 traffic employees who are stationed at the Central Traffic Office and six other offices. The traffic record is as follows:

Year	Milage at end of year		Cars operated	Total milage coverede	No. of passengers	Fares (yen)
1922	Single-track ..	0.51	253,879	28,116,374	285,632,624	16,245,499
	Double-track..	51.35				
1923	Single-track ..	0.51	274,334	30,257,109	301,255,979	17,118,043
	Double-track..	52.20				
1924	Single-track ..	0.51	292,000	32,102,272	300,283,266	17,043,773
	Double-track..	53.30				
1925	Single-track ..	0.51	394,694	33,329,111	304,643,900	17,270,448
	Double-track..	54.38				
1926	Single-track ..	0.51	303,655	34,324,294	309,136,894	18,030,240
	Double-track..	55.02				

Electric Light and Power Supply.

In January, 1911, the Osaka Municipality started to supply electric power to the various factories in the city. In October, 1923, the city purchased the works of the Osaka Electric Light Company and began to operate the electric lights, in addition to the aforesaid business.

At present the incandescent lamps number 2,310,000. Lamps on the non-metre system use 73% of all the power consumed. The total number of consumers is 440,000. The average number of lamps per house is 5. And the candle power per lamp is on the average 25 c.p. The tendency is toward the use of higher candle power lights, while the use of low candle power lights is diminishing year by year.

The table below shows a steady increase in the demand for electricity and in the number of lamps supplied. Together with the increase in population, there are many house newly built or repaired which naturally call for more lamps.

Year	No. of consumers	Total No. of Incandescent Lamps No. of lamps supplied	Index	No. of lamps used
1923 ..	377,970	1,789,372	100.0	1,563,925
1924 ..	389,538	1,874,840	104.8	1,669,426
1925 ..	411,446	2,037,797	119.9	1,789,569
1926 ..	428,074	2,189,694	122.4	1,895,250
1927 ..	443,128	2,320,039	129.7	2,003,926

The main supplies of the Municipal Electric Power service are as follows : (1) for dyeing and weaving, (2) for manufacturing machines and (3) for iron founding. (1) and (2) make up 51 per cent. of the whole consumption. The following record shows electrification for fuel in the city that has become so conspicuous in recent years :

Year	No. of consumers	No. of installations	No. of K.W. Total No.	Index
1923	12,269	15,525	29,717	100.0
1924	29,282	35,995	29,008	131.3
1925	39,194	48,682	51,831	174.4
1926	58,020	71,587	64,239	216.2
1927	71,903	89,040	83,105	279.7

The installation and repair of lamps and other fictures are looked after by 4 large offices and 53 smaller branches of the Osaka Municipal Electric Bureau, and the number of those employed in this business is 1,000.

The electric power supplied by the Municipality is chiefly generated in its own power plants, and some is purchased from private electric plants.

Power Generated by the Municipality

	1st plant	2nd plant	3rd plant	Total
Consumed	6,000 k.w.	20,000 k.w.	10,000 k.w.	36,000 k.w.
Reserved	—	10,000 k.w.	—	10,000 k.w.

Power Purchased

For day use	For night use
54,900 k.w.	77,000 k.w.

The power is supplied to consumers through 25 transforming stations. The transmission lines of the Municipality are as follows :

Transmission lines	Distribution lines	Feeder lines	Trolly lines	Total
267 miles	6,410 miles	231 miles	224 miles	7,141 miles

The subsidiary institutions of the Electric Bureau are as follows :

Names	Purposes	No. of employees
The Clothing Dep't.	Tailoring of uniforms for motor-men, conductors, etc.	42
Car Works	Construction and repairing of cars	725
Kanehiracho Repair Shop	Construction of electric machines and instruments	49
Nakajima Repair Shop	—	81
Saiwaicho do.	—	66
Printing Office	General Printing	49
Hospital and Seven Consultation Offices	Doctorial staff, city employees and the general public.	(Doctors 21 Nurses 34 Pharmaceutists 8)

The Financial Condition of the Electric Bureau.

The fares collected daily on the Municipal trams amount to ¥47,000, 94% of the total income of the tramway service. Though the income from freight is very small at present, the Municipality has planned to increase the amount by extending the lines for baggage cars and increasing their speed.

Balance of the Tramway Service for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925.

Year	Operated Milage	Income Yen	Expenditure Yen	Profit Yen
1923 ..	52.45 Miles	18,003,017	9,098,905	8,904,112
1924 ..	53.55 ,,	17,969,255	9,656;609	8,312,646
1925 ..	54.65 ,,	18,057,054	10,232,356	8,124,698

Mr. H. Seki Mayor of the City of Osaka (Center)
Mr. G. Sumi Head of the Municipal Electric Bureau (Right)
Mr. K. Arita Deputy Mayor (Left)

(The capital invested in the Tramway Service was ¥88,110,000 in 1925.)

The daily income of the Municipal Electric Light and Power Service from lights is ¥11,000, 67.8% of the total.

Balance Sheet of the Electric Light and Power Service for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925.

Year	Number of lamps & amount of power supplied	Income Yen	Expenditure Yen	Profit Yen
1923	1,874,840 Lps. 39,008 K.W.	7,367,946	3,970,625	8,397,321
1924	2,037,797 Lps. 51,831 K.W.	18,195,512	9,260,403	8,935,109
1925	2,189,694 Lps. 64,239 K.W.	19,758,819	10,473,419	9,285,399

The capital investeed in the Electric and Power Service was ¥86,700,925 in 1925.

Osaka and the City EXTENSION PROJECT

In the Second Census, taken in October, 1925, the population of Osaka was 2,114,804, proving that the city holds its own against Tokyo, the capital, in the matter of population.

City Limits :

The total area within the city limits of Osaka is now 65.75 square miles. When the Osaka Municipality was first created in 1889, the total area was only 5.89 square miles. The city limits have been extended twice within the last forty years, to keep pace with the wonderful development of the city, and its present greatness has resulted.

The object of the City Extension Project, which is now under way, is to amalgamate two outlying towns and nine villages with Osaka proper, making the total area 85 square miles with a population of 2,170,000.

This area is divided into four districts in accordance with the necessity arising from the execution of the extension project, and the buildings to be built in these districts are to be regulated.

A Building Ordinance was promulgated in 1925 under the 66th section of the ordinance of the Home Department, issued on April 6th, and calls for the following districts

1. Residence District.
   Covering an area equivalent to 34.1% of the total area.
2. Business District.
   Covering an area equivalent to 11.0% of the total area.
3. Industrial District.
   Covering an area equivalent to 30.2% of the total area.
4. Unspecified District.
   Covering an area equivalent to 34.7% of the total area.

In Section 18 of the City Building Ordinance, which was promulgated in 1920, Fire Prevention Quarters are defined. Under this Ordinance, Quarter A and Quarter B were designated in the centre of the city in 1923 and, together with the other quarters subsequently designated, these quarters are to be utilized in securing the safety of the city.

Opening New Streets and Widening Old ones.

The improvement of streets, which is the most important part of the City Extension Project, was first undertaken in 1919, in accordance with the law promulgated by the Imperial Government, on 47 streets covering a total length of over 120,000 meters.

In 1921, the so-called First Extension Project was decided upon, but, due to the great earthquake in the Kwanto District in 1923, it became necessary to make some changes in the plans in Osaka. The most notable changes were the opening of new streets, increase of the number of streets to be widened, rebuilding bridges and opening of highways running out beyond the city limits.

The present City Extension Project is the so-called Revised Extension Project, which was sanctioned by the Imperial Government in 1924 and subsequently adopted for completion in a period of nine years, from 1925 to 1933. The new streets to be opened and widened under this project, with a boulevard 44 meters wide and 4,478 meters long at the top of the list, are as follows :

Class	Width. meters	No.
No. 1 1st Class Boulevard	44	1
No. 2 1st Class Boulevard No. 2	29	1
1st Class Boulevard No. 3	22-27	35
No. 3 2nd Class Boulevard No. 1	18	4
2nd Class Boulevard No. 2	13-15	14
Total.....		52

Among the 35 streets belonging to No. 3 of First Class Boulevards, there are 10 running out beyond the city limits, 22-27 meters wide, with a total length of 37,474 meters, which are to be constructed under the supervision of the Governor of Osaka Prefecture.

Ten highways were added in September, 1926, and these are the so-called Ten Broad Highways running out from the center of the city. The remaining 42 streets, with a total length of 90,827 meters, are to be constructed under the supervision of the Mayor of Osaka, of which 17, with a total length of 18,11[illegible] meters, are to be either partly finished or completed before the end of 1927, as follows :

Names	Width meters	Length of the finished part meters
Nara Highway	18	273
Jonan Road	22	351
Hokoku-zaka-cho	22	1,629
Tsuruhashi Road	22	2,233
Kishu Highway	22	929
Kita-Aji-kawa-dōri Road..	14	833
Nishiyokobori Road ..	24	1,856
Sawano-[illegible]e-cho Road	18	1,091
Umeda-Kujō Road	29	1,165
Nagahori Road	27	867
Tenjinbashi-Nishi-suji Road	27	749
Midō-suji Road	44	836
Izuo-jukkan Road	22	2,073
Izuo-Ichioka Road	22	727
Kitano Road	27	1,102
Ohsaka Road	27	891
Dōjima-Jisō Road	22	513

Bridges :

Osaka has long been known as the city of water and is famous for its large number of rivers and bridges, but there are only a few bridges which can stand against natural accidents. Setting aside the fire and earthquake proof bridges which had already been rebuilt, the number of bridges to be rebuilt under the Nine Year Plan is 82, of which 26 have already been finished.

The total expenditure for this project, excluding the 10 highways to be built by the Prefectural Government,

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including the cost of rebuilding bridges and paving and widening the streets, is over ¥222,000,000. Deducting the amount spent prior to 1924, the amount to be expended on the Nine Year Plan is over $183,000,000.

Other Items :

Among the things to be accomplished by the City in connection with the City Extension Project, the improvement of the sewer system must be mentioned.

This improvement work is to be finished in two periods, and in each period three discharging quarters are to be established. The work of the first period was completed in 1924.

The most important traffic organ in a large city should be a high-speed electric line. The Osaka City High-speed Line, with a total milage of 33.86 miles, is to be laid within a period of eight years at a total cost of ¥163,000,000.

When the city limits were extended for the second time in 1925, it was found necessary to increase the parks, improve the sewer system and lay new electric lines in the newly amalgamated sections.

In completing the City Extension Project, the problems of parks, squares and recreation grounds, and the division and readjustment of sections are to be solved, and the Municipal Government is now busily occupied in investigating these details.

OSAKA HARBOUR

Important Facts about the Sea Trade of Osaka.

Osaka stands at the most important point of the Japanese Empire and is most conveniently situated for traffic both by land and water. Therefore, it has been, since olden days, the center of communication with all parts of Japan and foreign countries.

The present population of Osaka is over 2,100,000, and it is not only a great consuming center but also a very important industrial and commercial center, as there are a large number of cities and towns in the neighbouring provinces, all of which are densely populated.

Osaka Harbour, as the front gate of Osaka City, handles the incoming and outgoing cargoes and is, at the same time, with the prosperous industrial center beyond, the concentrating and distributing place for food-stuffs, raw materials and finished goods.

The following table shows the condition of marine transportation in Osaka Harbour for the year 1925 :

Incoming Cargoes
7,949,000 tons valued at ¥1,436,000,000
Outgoing Cargoes
3,404,000 tons valued at ¥1,720,000,000

In quantity, the excess of incoming cargoes over outgoing cargoes is 4,545,000 tons, but in value, the outgoing cargoes are ¥284,000,000 in excess of the incoming cargoes. This is because the incoming cargoes consist chiefly of food-stuffs and raw materials, while the outgoing cargoes are mainly finished goods. This fact shows what a great industrial center Osaka is.

Out of the above figures, the amount of trade with Chosen and foreign countries is as follows :

IMPORTS :

	Quantity	Value
Chosen	399,441 tons	¥93,636,000
Foreign Countries	2,341,577 ,,	¥457,924,000

EXPORTS :

	Quantity	Value
Chosen	218,459 tons	¥97,145,000
Foreign Countries	849,492 ,,	¥703,933,000

Thus it is seen that the trade with Chosen through this port is important.

The largest part of the incoming cargoes from Chosen consist of rice, soya beans and food stuffs, while the outgoing cargoes are mainly manufactures, showing that Chosen is one of the best customers of Industrial Osaka.

In foreign trade, China, India, the South Sea Islands and North America are the most important countries. Osaka Harbour is also the leading port for the Oriental trade in Japan.

History of Osaka Harbour Construction.

Although Osaka Harbour had long been one of the most important ports in Japan, it opened to the west and was exposed to the wind and waves, and the estuary was constantly filling up with mud and sand.

Therefore, it was feared that the future development of the harbour might some day be checked, as it would become unsuitable for the anchoring of ocean steamers of large size. There upon, prominent officials and citizens did their best to arouse public opinion, and the Osaka Municipality investigated the matter thoroughly and finally decided upon the Harbour Construction Plan.

The Municipal Government started the construction work in 1897 with a subsidy granted by the Imperial Government, and in nineteen years the larger part of the work was finished at a total cost of ¥25,000,000.

Before the construction work started, the majority of steamers avoided Osaka Harbour and entered Kobe Harbour, connecting with Osaka by rail or lighters. With the progress of the construction work, the number of ships entering Osaka Harbour increased remarkably and the Harbour took on a new aspect.

In 1916, for financial reasons, work had to be temporarily suspended. As a result of the European War, commercial and industrial activities in this part of Japan grew to unparalleled proportions, and Osaka Harbour strengthened its position as the Ruler of the Oriental trade, which she had built up during the course of many centuries.

The development of the Harbour was so fast and the congestion of ships and cargoes became so acute that the improvement and increase of accommodations and facilities were direly felt by all.

Thereupon, the Osaka Municipality, surmounting all obstacles, renewed the construction work in 1918. Work on docks, quays, dredging and reclamation, which had been suspended, started again, at an estimated cost of ¥15,750,000, to be finished in nine years. The work is nearing completion and every endeavour is now being made to finish it on time.

In addition to the above, three important harbour extension works are now going on. Firstly, the Sakurajima reclamation work, covering an area of 4,958 are. The object of this work is the enlargement of the compounds allotted to accommodation for water and land connections which need a much larger space. Secondly, construction of the quay in front of the Sakurajima reclamation area. The length of this quay is to be about 436 meters. Thirdly, construction of transit sheds on No. 1 and No. 3 quays, which are to be completed during the next year, for the purpose of facilitating the handling of cargoes at the quays. Twelve sheds are to be built, covering an area of about 291 are.

Statistics on Ships Entering the Harbour.

The following table shows the number of ships entering the Harbour and the total tonnage, and the percentage of increase in both during the forteen years from 1912 to 1925 :

Year	Number of Ships	Tonnage	Index No. of Ships	Index No. of Tonnage
1912	122,124	8,368,956 tons	100	100
1913	116,160	8,918,494 ,,	95	107
1914	111,439	9,509,808 ,,	91	114
1915	115,067	10,017,242 ,,	94	120
1916	129,684	10,127,435 ,,	106	121
1917	135,253	9,950,212 ,,	111	119
1918	159,166	10,257,462 ,,	130	123
1919	151,691	11,222,684 ,,	124	134
1920	177,196	12,207,744 ,,	145	146
1921	170,704	13,595,080 ,,	140	162
1922	176,367	15,963,991 ,,	144	192
1923	181,669	19,331,580 ,,	149	231
1924	181,105	22,224,725 ,,	148	266
1925	173,981	22,506,186 ,,	142	269

As shown in the above table, the increase in the number of ships has been 42%, while that in tonnage has been 159%. This shows that the size of ships entering the Harbour has become larger and larger. The regular steamship lines starting from Osaka Harbour or making it a port of call were 35 in 1921, of which 5 lines connected with foreign ports, 5 with Chosen and 25 with inland ports. Now there are 79 lines in all, of which 25 connect with foreign ports, 7 with Chosen and 37 with inland ports.

Present Accommodation and Facilities.

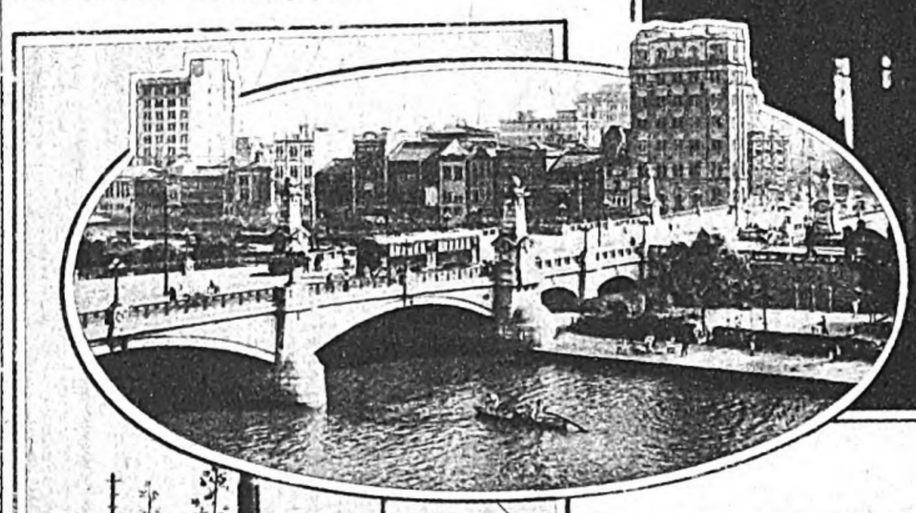
1. Area of water surface, depth of Harbour and nature of bottom.
   The area of the water surface encircled by the South and North Breakwaters is 65,455 are, and the deepest part is 10.2 meters. The most important section is to maintain a depth of 9 meters. The seabottom is of mud.
1. Piers and Quays.

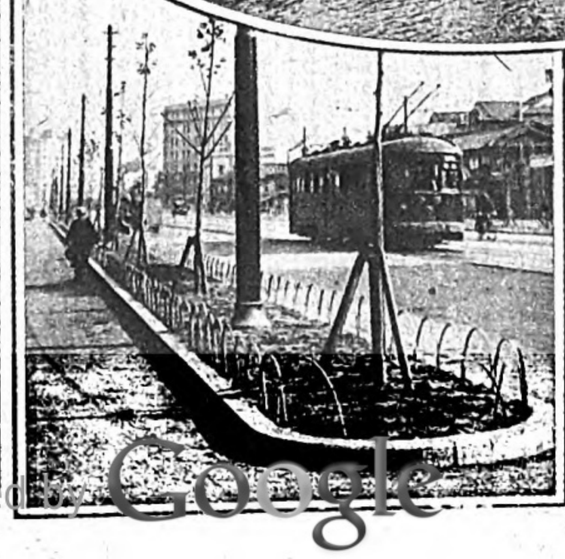
Name	Length meter	Depth of Water meter
Futo Dai Sambashi ..	454.55	9.55
Sakurajima Sambashi.	274.73	9.00
Tempozan Sambashi..	127.27	5.91
		9.00
No. 1 Quay	436.36	10.20

1. Landing Places.
   Landing places alongside the quays and elsewhere belonging to the City are 1,505 meters in length.
1. Canals.
   Tempozan Canal and three others.
   Total length, 7,273 meters.
1. Warehouses and Sheds.
   Warehouses : Two warehouses belonging to the City, covering an area of about 45.8 are. Six warehouses belonging to the Bureau of Food of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, covering an area of about 156.7 are. One hundred and nine private warehouses, covering an area of about 930.9 are.
   Sheds : Thirteen sheds belonging to the City ,covering an area of about 275.3 are. Thirty-seven private sheds, covering an area of about 170.9 are.
1. Bonded warehouse compounds and transit sheds :
   An area of about 533.7 are at the piers and quays is assigned to bonded warehouse compounds, and No. 1 shed belonging to the City and covering an area of about 16.6 are is used as a transit shed.
1. Mooring Buoys :
   There are 23 buoys for the use of steamers from 5,000 to 15 ,000 tons or more.
1. Water Supply :
   Water supply to ships is handled by the City. 28 sen per ton is charged for direct supply and 42 sen per ton for supply by conveyance.
1. Cranes :
   There are three kinds of cranes belonging to the City, movable cranes, stationary cranes and floating cranes. There are nine cranes, their capacity being from 1½ tons to 20 tons.

Unfinished accommodation and facilities, in course of construction are as follows :

1. Jetties :
1. Quays :
1. Landing-place :
   A landing-place 1,275 meters long is to be constructed along the pier.
1. Railway along the Harbour :
   A railway is to be built connecting Imamiya Station in Osaka with the trade section at the pier.
1. Sheds :
   Twelve sheds, covering an area of about 291 are, are to be built on No. 1 and No. 3 Jetties.
1. Anchoring-place for lighters :
   Along the land to be reclaimed in front of Sakurajima-cho and facing the completed part of the Harbour, an anchoring-place for lighters is to be built, in order to facilitate the handling of cargoes.





The City Hall of Osaka (Top)
Naniwa Bridge (Center)
Municipal Bus (Right)
A Boulevard 44 Meter Wide (Left)
Nippon General Motor's Wharf of Kizugawa Canal (Bottom)

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SPORTS

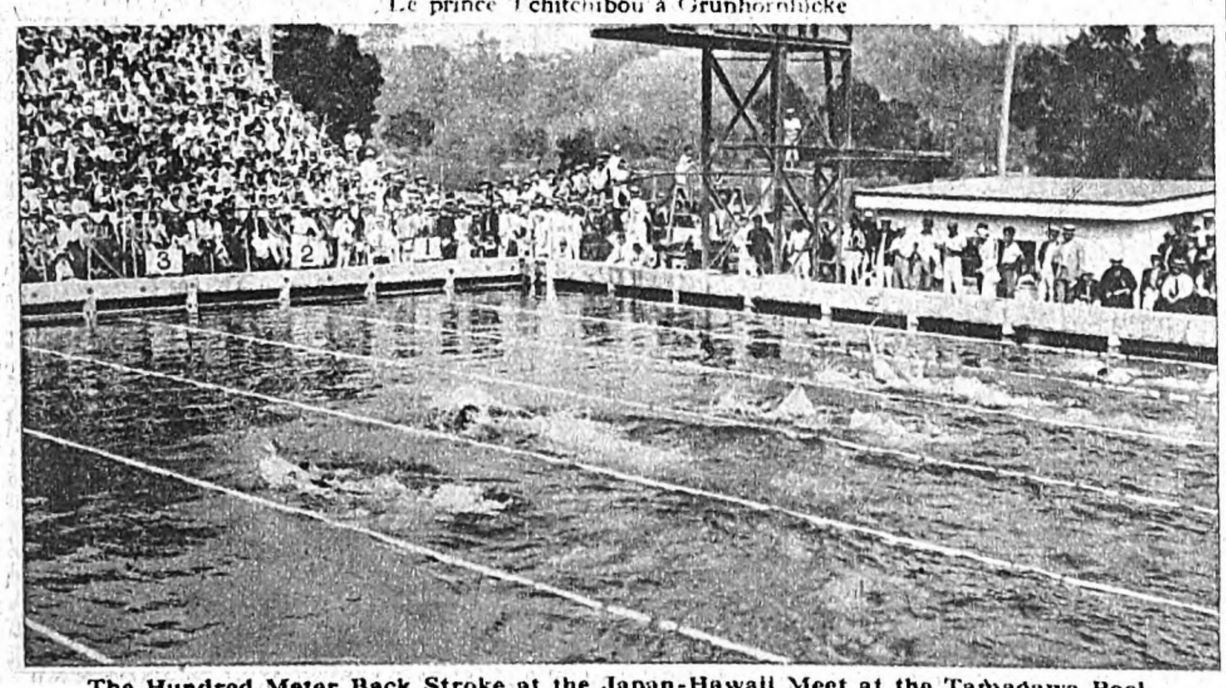
World's Records Made in Various Lines

A series of phenomenal events was recorded in the Japanese calendar of athletics during the year 1926. They indicate the advance recently made by the athletes of Japan, and mean an elevation of the position of Japan in the world's arena of athletics. Among them are the activities of the Japanese representatives in the Davis Cup Tennis Matches, the expedition by Japanese swimmers to Hawaii and Australia, the breaking of two world's records in women's track and field sports, and the wonderful score made by Miss Kinue Hitomi in the Second Girls' Olympic Games.

It is during the last thirty years that the Finns have attained world-wide fame in world athletics, and it is as a result of twenty years' incessant efforts that Uruguay jumped into fame by winning in the association football in the World's Olympic Games in 1924. But, the athletic achievement of this nation in recent years has surpassed even these two nations, and the Japanese championship in swimming, tennis, and some other games is nearly on the same footing with the world championship. Japan will, moreover, be able to extensively widen the scope of her activity at the coming Ninth Olympic Games by taking part in equestrian sports, rowing, and winter sports in addition to track and field athletics, swimming and tennis, to which branches the Japanese delegation has heretofore been confined.

The active participation of Japan in the world's athletic events has resulted in the popularization of athletic sports among her people. So great has their popularity become that they are now considered vital to ordinary life. This is conspicuously true among the students of primary and secondary schools.

H. I. H. Prince Chichibu on the Grunhornlücke in the European Alps
Le prince Tchitchibou à Grunhornlücke



The Hundred Meter Back Stroke at the Japan-Hawaii Meet at the Tamagawa Pool, Tokyo, September, 1926
Le match des nageurs, représentants du Japon et de Hawaii. Il a eu lieu à Tokio, en september, 1926

Prince Chichibu

The Japanese people are very proud of having Prince Chichibu, who has been a source of encouragement to Japanese athletes, in their Royal Family. Their appreciation of the Prince was great, when he made a thrilling climb in the European Alps last year.

Prince Chichibu, or the Prince of Sports, as he is called, first ascended such high peaks as the Wetterhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and Schrechhorn, starting on the adventure on August 12th, 1926 from Grindelwald. After rock-climbing practice on the Eigerhorner, he reached the summit of the Matterhorn (4,505 meters), one of the most magnificent and dangerous peaks of the Pennin-Alps. Then he crossed the border into Italy and spent the rest of his trip in exploration of the Rothorn, Monte-Rosa, and Lyskamm. His art in skiing was most helpful in his expedition, when he had very often to ski over the ice on the mountains. This gallant undertaking of a Japanese Royal Prince well deserves a place in the records of European mountaineering.

Swimming

The finest of the records in Japanese swimming was made in September, 1926, in the contests between Japan and Hawaii. In these, the Japanese team (Sata, Noda, Arai, and Takaishi) established the new world's record for the 800 metre relay of 9 minutes 38 1/5 seconds, clipping off 15 1/5 seconds from the record of 9 minutes 53 2/5 seconds made by the American team (Weissmuller, Breyer, Glancy, and O'Connor) in the Eighth Olympic Games. First-rate Japanese swimmers, headed by the Messrs. Takaishi, Satake, Arai, and Tsuruta, have cut down the time in many aquatic sports; to the neighbourhood of 50 seconds for the 100 metre free style, 21 minutes for the 1500 metre free style, 2 minutes for the 200 metre breast stroke, 1 minute for the 100 metre back stroke, and 6 minutes for the 400 metre free style.

It is clear that the last Olympic Games in which Japanese swimmers took part for the second time gave an impetus which did much to uplift Japanese swimming to the standard enjoyed by the best mermen of the world. More directly, however, has it been inspired by the contests with Hawaiian swimmers held at Honolulu, Tokyo, and Osaka last year. (Japan won the first two contests with scores of 28 to 25 and 26 to 16, and lost the last.)

New forms have been developed in Japanese swimming. Those forms of swimming which constituted a feature of Japanese knightly training in the feudal age have gradually given way to foreign forms. Now the crawl is much in vogue. The construction of pools, though a new thing, is now popular far and wide in this country, the number of pools good for public contests exceeding twenty. The love of swimming traditional in Japanese history has become more intense, and the national excitement during the swimming season is beyond imagination.

Of late an invitation has been dispatched to every country on the Pacific to the Pan-Pacific Amateur Swimming Championship Games, which the Japan Amateur Swimming Association will give this Summer with a view to stimulating Japanese swimming. The whole nation is expecting a great deal from this meet.

MEN'S BEST SWIMMING RECORDS

Events	Time	Date	Holder
50 metres free style	26.8 sec.	1925	K. Takaishi
100 metres free style	59.4 sec.	1925	K. Takaishi
200 metres free style	2 min. 16.8 sec.	1926	K. Takaishi
400 metres free style	5 min. 3.4 sec.	1926	K. Takaishi
800 metres free style	10 min. 48 sec.	1926	K. Takaishi
1,500 metres free style	21 min. 58.6 sec.	1926	N. Arai
Back Stroke (100 metres)	1 min. 15.8 sec.	1925	H. Ueda
Breast Stroke (200 metres)	2 min. 57.2 sec.	1926	G. Tsuta
200 metre relay	1 min. 51.6 sec.	1925	All Japan {Miyahata, Saito, Ouoda, Takaishi
400 metre relay	4 min. 25 sec.	1925	All Japan {Ishige, Nishimoto, Okada, Takaishi
800 metre relay	9 min. 38.2 sec.	1926	All Japan {Noda, Sada, Arai, Takaishi

Track Athletics for Women

Japan owes much to Miss Kinue Hitomi for the reputation her womanhood has secured in track and field. Her prowess won her country 15 points at the Second Girls' Olympic at Goteborg, Sweden, in 1926. At the meet she took fifth in the 60 metre dash, third in the 100 yard dash, first in the running and standing broad jumps, and second in the discus. Her record of 5.50 metres in the running broad jump constitutes a world record. She was awarded a medal by the Inter-

The Japanese Team that Broke World's Record in the 800 Meter Relay. Left to right, Sata, Noda, Arai and Takaishi
Team de nageurs à relayer du Japon, Il a battu le record du monde au match de 800 mètres à relayer. De gauche à droite: M. Sata, M. Noda, M. Arai, M. Takaishi

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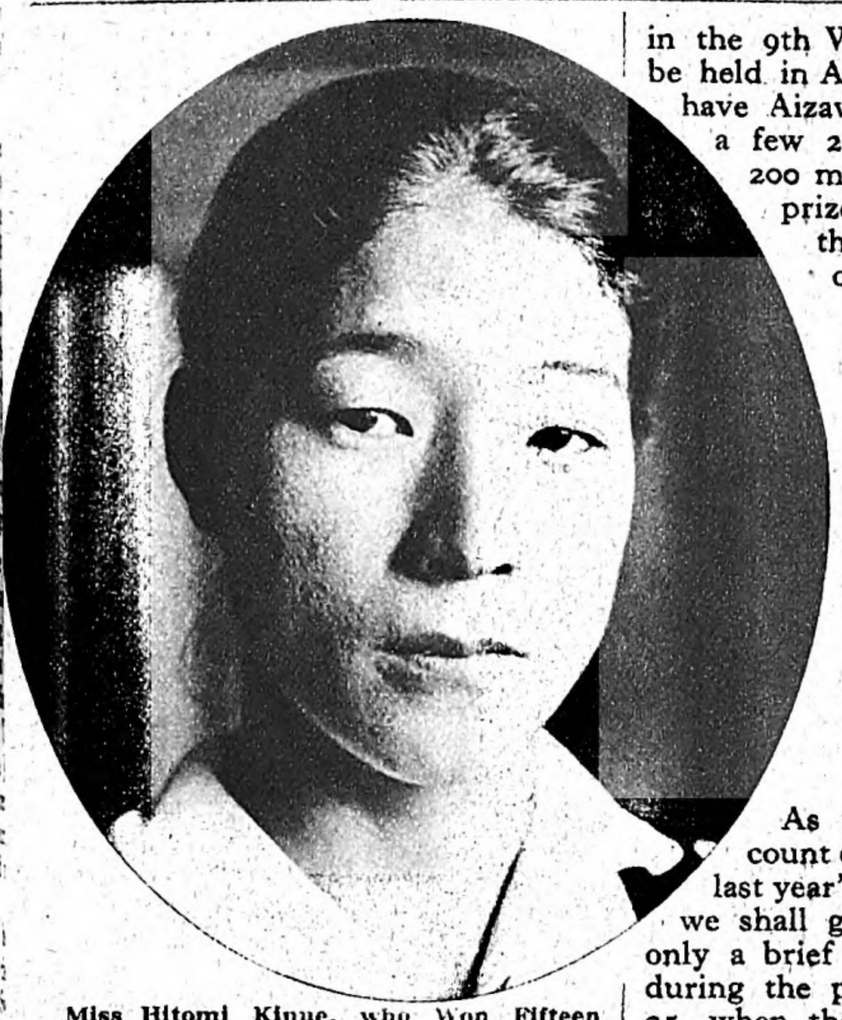

Miss Hitomi Kinue, who Won Fifteen Points for Japan and Broke the World's Record for the Running Broad Jump at the Second Girls' Olympic at Göteborg in 1926

Mlle. Kinoué Hitomi, la plus fameuse sports-woman du Japon

national Women's Amateur Athletic Federation. Following are some of the records she has made in Japan :

50 metre dash	6 seconds 3/5
200 metre dash	27 seconds 3/5
100 metre hurdles	15 seconds 2/5
Running broad jump	5 metres 75
Running hop-step-and-jump	11 metres 62
Putting the 8-lb. shot....	10 metres 39
Throwing the baseball ..	69 metres 13

Japanese star athletes other than Miss Hitomi are the Misses Masa and Fumi Terao (sisters), the latter (the younger) of whom broke the world's record in the hundred with the time of 12 seconds 7 in the Third Annual Meiji Shrine Games in 1926. This was, however, afterwards bettered by Miss Wittman of Germany, who ran it in 12 seconds 4 in the International Amateur Athletic Federation Games.

Track Athletics for Men

Men's track athletics have developed rather slowly as compared with women's which have already reached the world standard and outstripped those of many countries earlier in the field. But it is generally believed that last year witnessed a marked advance also among men, and the records in all events except throwing events stand close to the world's best, showing a small difference of only 5 per cent. Therefore great hope and keen interest have been aroused in the nation at large, which is speculating on how many successful athletes Japan can turn out in the 9th World Olympic Games to be held in Amsterdam next year. We have Aizawa, a well-known sprinter, a few 24 second hurdlers in the 200 metre hurdles, Mikio Oda, prize winner in jumping at the Paris Olympic, holder of records of 7.24 metres in the running broad jump, and 14.805 metres in the running hop-step-and-jump, and winner of 6784.265 points in the decathlon, and many other young athletes in the pink of condition. Hence it is surmized that the near future will see the appearance of some world record breakers in Japan.

Winter Sports

As we gave a detailed account of Japan's winter sports in last year's issue of this supplement, we shall give in the present issue only a brief outline of their condition during the past year. On December 25, when the death of the Emperor Taisho was announced, the whole nation went into mourning and has refrained from anything noisy and lively of a public nature ever since. Naturally in sports also it was decided that no matches or tournaments should be held until April 3, that is, until the end of the second period of mourning. Thus in winter sports it was impossible to carry out the program previously arranged. But hundreds of thousands of youngsters went skiing and skating every week-end, and the railway office gave rates as usual to meet the situation and rendered special facilities to such mountain lovers.

The most oustanding feature of recent years in winter sports is the remarkable development of skating in Manchuria. Having a severe climate, Manchuria is fast becoming the center of winter sports in the Far East.

Baseball

Baseball stands first of all sports in popularity in Japan and may well be called our national sport. With their marked advance in recent years, our players can be compared favorably even with those of the United States of America in the amateur class. Most of the schools in Japan, from universities down to elementary schools, have baseball teams of their own. Amateur clubs composed of clerks and young men of various occupations are found wherever one goes. When the season sets in, most of the diamonds are occupied by youngsters with gloves and mitts every day. Naturally most of our people are fans of this popular sport.

As we often see goal posts standing in open fields when we travel through England and the European continent, so do we find baseball nets and diamonds in and around large cities and in almost every corner of our country. Among them, the largest is the Koshien Field in the suburbs of Osaka, which is capable of accommodating 70,000 persons, and the second largest the Meiji shrine outer garden diamond in Tokyo, with a capacity of 30,000 persons. The annual events which thrill the hearts of the fans are the league games among the six large universities in Tokyo, the Annual All Japan Baseball Championship Series for Schools of Middle Grade, the All Japan Intercollegiate Baseball Championship Series, the Meiji Shrine Baseball Championship Series and many league matches among teams scattered throughout the country. But the series that absorbs the greatest nation-wide interest is the second-mentioned, held under the auspices of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun. In the preliminary series the entire country, inclusive of Korea, Formosa and Dairen, is divided into 22 districts, each of which selects one victorious team and sends it to the final series. Last year 335 middle school teams participated in this series. The final series was held at Koshien, during eight days beginning August 13, and the spectators totaled 400,000 for the eight days. Such crowds through successive days are rarely found at games even in Europe and America.

Finish of the 400 Meter Dash at the Meiji Shrine Track and Field Meet, 1926

Dernière course du game de 400 mètres. A la troisième réunion du sport de Meiji-Jinguou

Girl Basketballers at the Meiji Shrine Games

Le match de basket-ball des étudiantes à Meiji-Jinguou

Miss Koyano Masako, the Tokyo School Girl who Won an International Basket Throwing Contest against the World

Mlle Masako Koyano. Elle a tenu le premier rang parmi le "jeter libre" du basket ball au meeting du champion mondial

It is usual to play three games a day starting at nine in the morning, except in the quarter and final rounds. Last year the final laurel fell to the Shizuoka Middle School, betraying the expectation of the fans and causing so great excitements. The greatest game was that between the Shizuoka and Maebashi teams in the third round, which lasted for 19 innings equalling the record established in the game between Meiji University College Department and the Fifth High School in the final round of the All Japan Intercollegiate Championship Series.

During the two months these games of secondary school teams are going on, they are the chief topic of conversation and cause a great sensation throughout the country. The Osaka Asahi sets up playographs at various spots in Osaka and Kyoto to facilitate the transmission of news of the games, and in other cities and towns reports are posted on notice boards, around which large crowds stand in keen anticipation. Perhaps this series ranks second only to the American professional series in crowds attracted and sensation caused.

Besides these matches among Japanese players, we welcome from time to

Japanese School Girls playing Volley Ball at the Meiji Shrine Games

Le match de volley-ball à Meiji-Jinguou

MEN'S BEST TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

Events	Time & Measurement	Date	Holder
100 metre dash	10.8 sec.	1925	S. Tani
		1926	S. Hiraoka
		1926	I. Aizawa
200 metre dash	22 sec.	1926	H. Takeuchi
400 metre dash	50.2 sec.	1925	T. Noto
800 metre run	2 min.	1926	H. Okada
1,500 metre run	4 min. 7.8 sec.	1925	S. Nawata
5,000 metre run	15 min. 34.8 sec.	1925	T. Nagatani
10,000 metre run	32 min. 11.8 sec.	1925	T. Nagatani
Marathon race	2 hrs. 36 min. 9 sec.	1924	S. Kanakuri
110 metre hurdles	(3 ft. 6 ins.) 15.7 sec.	1926	Y. Fukui
200 metre hurdles	(2 ft. 6 ins.) 24.3 sec.	1926	Y. Fukui
400 metre hurdles	(3 ft.) 1 min.	1925	R. Imazato
400 metre relay	44.2 sec.	1923	All Japan (Mori, Tani, Omura, Takagi
800 metre relay	1 min. 30 sec.	1925	All Japan (Ogawa, Tsukada, Matsushige, Noto
1,600 metre relay	3 min. 25.4 sec.	1925	All Japan (Somega, Tajiri, Oka, Tani
Running Broad Jump	7.24 metres	1925	M. Oda
Running High Jump	1.88 metres	1925	S. Hiraoka
Hop. Step & Jump	14.805 metres	1925	M. Oda
Pole Vault	3.80 metres	1925	S. Morioka
16 lb. Shot	13.07 metres	1926	S. Mizokawa
Discus	40.94 metres	1925	Y. Okita
16 lb. Hammer	41.46 metres	1926	Y. Okita
Decathlon	6,784.265 points	1926	M. Oda
Pentathlon	3,385.083 points	1926	T. Toki

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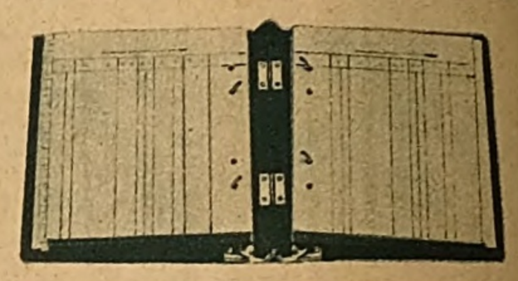

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The Koshien Ball Ground near Osaka during one of the Games of the Asahi's Middle School Series

Vue générale du match du base-ball à Koshien, près d'Osaka. (prise d'aéroplane.) Chaque été l'Osaka Asahi préside le match du base-ball de tous les lycées du Japon

The Shidzuoka Middle School Nine that Won the Banner in the Asahi Series

Le team du lycée Shizou-oka. Il a reçu le premier prix au match du base-ball de tous les lycées du Japan, en 1926

time invaders from abroad. The exchange of teams with Amerian universities by Waseda, Keio and Meiji universities has so far had a favorable effect upon Japan's baseball, and their visits to Japan are greatly appreciated by our baseball fans. Last year we welcomed, in June, the Stanford varsity team, in August, the All Philippine team, in September, the Hawaiian team and Washington varsity team, and our fans had a busy time of it pepping up our nines.

The chief characteristic of our baseball is its amateurism in contrast with the professionalization of American baseball. At present we have only one professional team, which, leaving much to be desired in many respects, is far from arousing public interest. The leaders of baseball, prizing this characteristic, are doing their utmost to prevent its professionalization in our country, with the greatest prospects of success.

In reference to children's baseball something must be said. Children mostly use the so-called "sponge ball," a ball made of rubber, and their games are played under different rules laid down to meet their particular requirements.

Volley Ball and Basketball

Both volley ball and basketball are comparatively new in Japan, but have been greatly popularized during the last decade since being listed among the Far Eastern Championship Games in which Japan, China and the Philippines contest once every two years. They have developed particularly as favourite sports among girl students. A number of excellent teams have been organized among girls of secondary schools, and they afford exciting spectacles in the Meiji Shrine Games and other similar matches every autumn.

In this special branch of woman's sports Miss Masako Koyano who is on the basketball team of the Tokyo Second Girls' High School, cuts the most prominent figure. This spring she won the first place with a record of 58 baskets out of 60 tries in the International Basketball Free Throw Tournament, held by the Y.M.C.A. at Charleston, South Carolina, U. S.A. to decide on the world's basket throwing ranking. She is in her seventeenth year and in the fifth year of a secondary school. In view of the fact that she easily makes 54 baskets in daily practice, her success was not a mere accident.

Basketball and volley ball are mostly played outdoors in this country, contrary to the practice in the United States.

Judō, Fencing and Archery

Jūdō, fencing and archery, which constitute the most important branches of the old Japanese knightly training, have long been required as physical training in Japanese schools of middle and higher grade. All schools of middle and higher grade are provided with halls for jūdō and fencing, though only a limited number have Western gymnasiums. Other than the halls attached to schools, there are in existence many halls practically open to the public in places where the "Butoku-kai," an association for the encouragement of knightly training, has its branches. For jūdō in particular a big society founded by Mr. Jigoro Kano (formerly President of the Tokyo Higher Normal School) and called the "Kodō-kan," has many halls under its control, representing the orthodox school.

For a rather long period after these Japanese sports had been adopted as regular school requirements in the first years of Meiji, they were still encumbered with traditions. The introduction of European sports, however, considerably changed them in form. Now they are considered as corresponding to boxing, wrestling and archery. But their characteristics being unique, it is hardly proper to identify them with these Western sports.

Jūdō is the only Japanese sport which has been introduced into Western countries, where it is usually known as the art of self-defence. But it will be many years before it is recognised internationally as a wholesome sport.

"Sumō" or Japanese Wrestling

Sumō is the national pastime of Japan and is the only sport in which Japan has professionals. Before western outdoor sports became popular, it furnished excitement for the whole nation when the public tournaments of professional wrestlers were held. The popularity of this sport is so great that every Japanese, young and old, may be said to be more or less adept at it. Young men in the country find their greatest excitement in sumō contests, which they often hold in rings temporarily prepared in the slack season on the farm. It is to be noted that while the knightly sports represented by jūdō, fencing and archery are almost entirely confined to the middle and higher classes, sumō is popular with all classes.

But since the introduction of Western sports, people have become less interested in sumō and their enthusiasm has more and more been directed to baseball and tennis. Thus the position of sumō has been undermined, and the sport has gone into a decline. But it is to be mentioned with pleasure that interest in it has recently been revived among students and there is a prospect of its regaining popularity.

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Tennis

That Japan occupies a conspicuous position in tennis is an established fact. When Kumagai, Shimizu and Kashio fought vigorously and Japan emerged as a strong challenger to America at the Davis Cup tournament in 1921, it was rumored not only in Japan but also in other countries that the laurel would fall to Japan in the near future. However, opportunity did not ripen and the years passed unsuccessfully not a little to the disappointment of our people. But the activities of Harada, Tawara and Toba in the inter-zone final round of the Davis Cup tournament last year, when they went up against the French team composed of Lacoste, Borotra and Cochet, again struck the peoples of the world and gave a great impetus to tennis in Japan. In the singles matches of this tournament, Harada beat Lacoste and Cochet and won two games, while Tawara, though he pressed Cochet hard to the last two points, was finally defeated. If he had won the game, Japan could have challenged America for the final decision and have tried her fortune for the long-cherished prize. We owe much to Harada for this success and our hearty congratulations are due him on his acquisition of the third place among singles players in the ranking of the American Lawn Tennis Association. This is the same rank won by Kumagai, Japan's veteran tennis player, a few years ago.

Kumagai, though unable to go abroad and to participate in any international match, still maintains a strong hold among Japan's foremost players and is believed to be not inferior to the three mentioned above in real ability. Besides these, we have many rising champions such as Miki, Ota, Aizawa, and Abe, and naturally look forward with great hope to this year's Davis Cup tournament.

Despite the remarkable development of regulation hard-ball tennis, soft balls are still used a great deal, especially in the country, due to their cheapness. In the course of the change from soft balls to hard balls, semi-soft balls were devised and are used mostly by junior players.

Tennis for women is becoming more and more popular year after year, but it has not advanced far enough to produce players who can ably meet the champions of Europe and America. But its attainment of such a standard is regarded only as a matter of time.

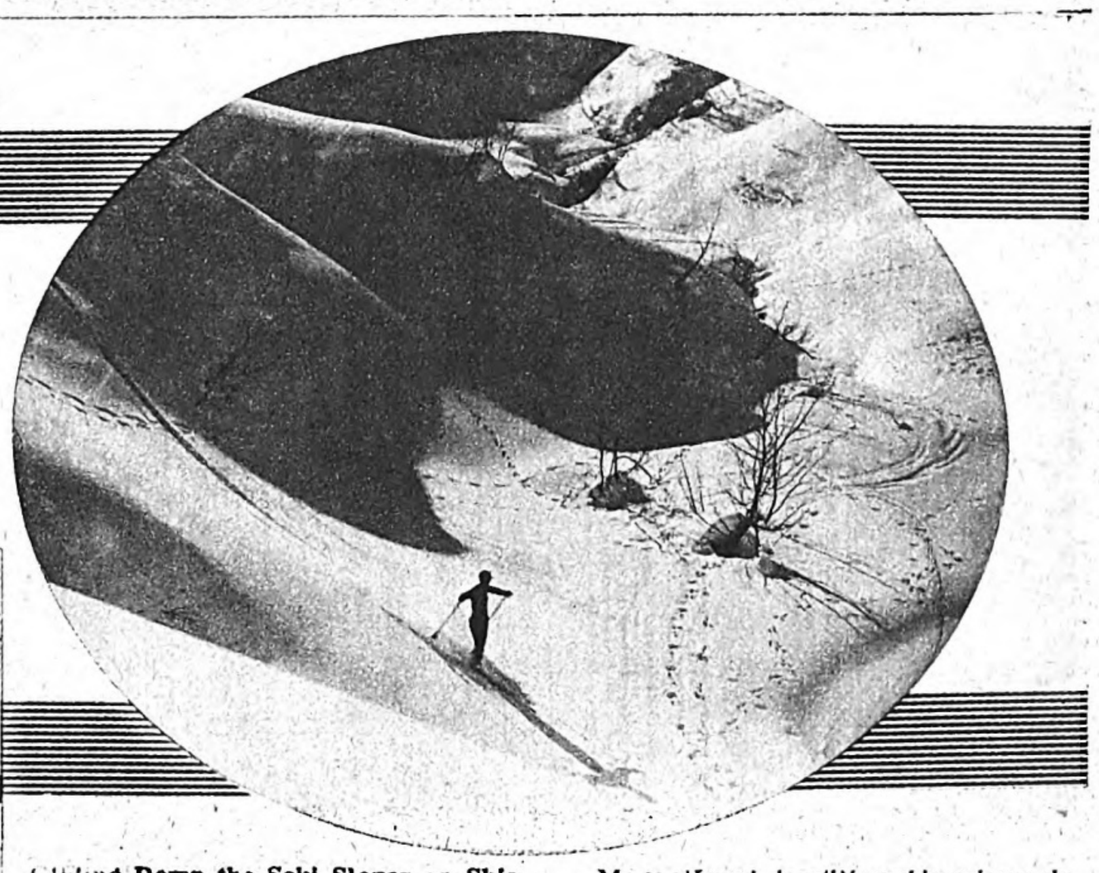
Other Sports

Such sports as golf, football, rowing, yatching, hockey, horse-riding, and mountaineering also may be regarded as among the popular sports of this nation.

THE DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT AND JAPAN

Of all the sports taken up in Japan, tennis is the earliest in which Japan participated in international contests and which won world-wide renown for Japanese athletes. Since 1921, except in 1922, representatives have been sent annually by Japan to the Davis Cup Tournament in which they have given good account of themselves and secured for Japan an excellent position as a tennis country.

Tramping to the Skiing Slopes at Seki in Echigo
Skieurs japonais



Gliding Down the Seki Slopes on Skis M. S. Konoé, le célèbre skieur japonais

One of the Keio-Meiji Ball Games at the Meiji Shrine Diamond in Big Six Series
Le ligue-match de six universités de Tokio au champ du base-ball à Meiji-Jinguou

It has been decided this year to send five champions, Messrs. Shimidzu, Harada, Toba, Ota and Miki to participate in the Davis Cup games. Both Mr. Ota and Mr. Miki are rising young players whose activities are looked forward to with much interest.

The records hitherto made by Japanese players in the Davis Cup Tournaments are as follows:

1921

First Round Japan*—Philippines
(Forfeited by Philippines)
Second Round Japan*—Belgium
(Forfeited by Belgium)
Final Japan* 4– Australia 1

Shimidzu*	6–4, 7–5, 6–4	Anderson
Shimidzu*	4–6, 6–3, 6–2, 6–2	Hawkes
Kumagai*	2–6, 2–6, 8–6, 6–2, 6–3	Hawkes
Kumagai*	3–6, 7–5, 2–6, 6–2, 6–1	Anderson
Kumagai Shimidzu	6–4, 4–6, 6–8, 0–6	Anderson* Hawkes

Challenge Round U.S.A.* 5— Japan 0

Johnston*	6–2, 6–4, 6–2	Kumagai
Tilden*	9–7, 6–4, 6–1	Kumagai
Tilden*	5–7, 4–6, 7–5, 6–2, 6–1	Shimidzu
Johnston*	... ...	Shimidzu
Williams* Washburn	6–2, 7–5, 4–6, 7–5	Kumagai Shimidzu

1922

Japan did not participate in the games

1923

(The games were held in two sections according to the countries of the players,—the American Zone and the European Zone)

AMERICAN ZONE

First Round Japan* 5–Canada 0
Final Australia*4–Japan 1

Hawkes	4–6, 6–3, 6–2, 1–6, 4–6	Shimidzu*
Anderson*	6–1, 3–6, 6–2, 6–1	Fukuda
Anderson* Hawkes	6–1, 6–2, 6–2	Shimidzu Kashio
Anderson*	6–0, 6–3, 6–3	Shimidzu
Hawkes*	6–3, 6–4, 6–3	Fukuda

1924

AMERICAN ZONE

Second Round Japan* 4–Canada 1
Final Australia*5–Japan 1

Patterson*	7–5, 11–9, 6–4	Shimidzu
O'Hara Wood*	6–4, 2–6, 6–4, 2–6, 6–1	Okamoto
Patterson* O'Hara Wood	7–5, 6–2, 6–4	Okamoto Harada

1925

AMERICAN ZONE

Second Round Japan*–China
(Forfeited by China)
Third Round Japan* 3– Spain 2

Harada*	6–2, 6–0, 6–0,	Fucker
Shimidzu	5–7, 3–6, 0–6, 6–3,	M. Alonso*
Harada*	6–2, 6–3, 2–6,	M. Alonso
Shimidzu	8–10, 6–3	H. Alonso
Harada*	2–6, 6–4, 6–4, 6–3,	M. Alonso
Shimidzu	6–3, 4–6, 0–6, 3–6,	Fucker*

Final Australia* 4– Japan 1

Patterson*	6–1, 6–4, 6–2	Shimidzu
Anderson*	6–4, 3–6, 6–3, 6–1	Harada
Patterson* Hawkes	6–1, 6–2, 9–7	Harada Shimidzu
Hawkes*	6–1, 6–3, 6–0	Fukuda
Patterson	2–6, 6–3, 1–6, 5–7	Harada*

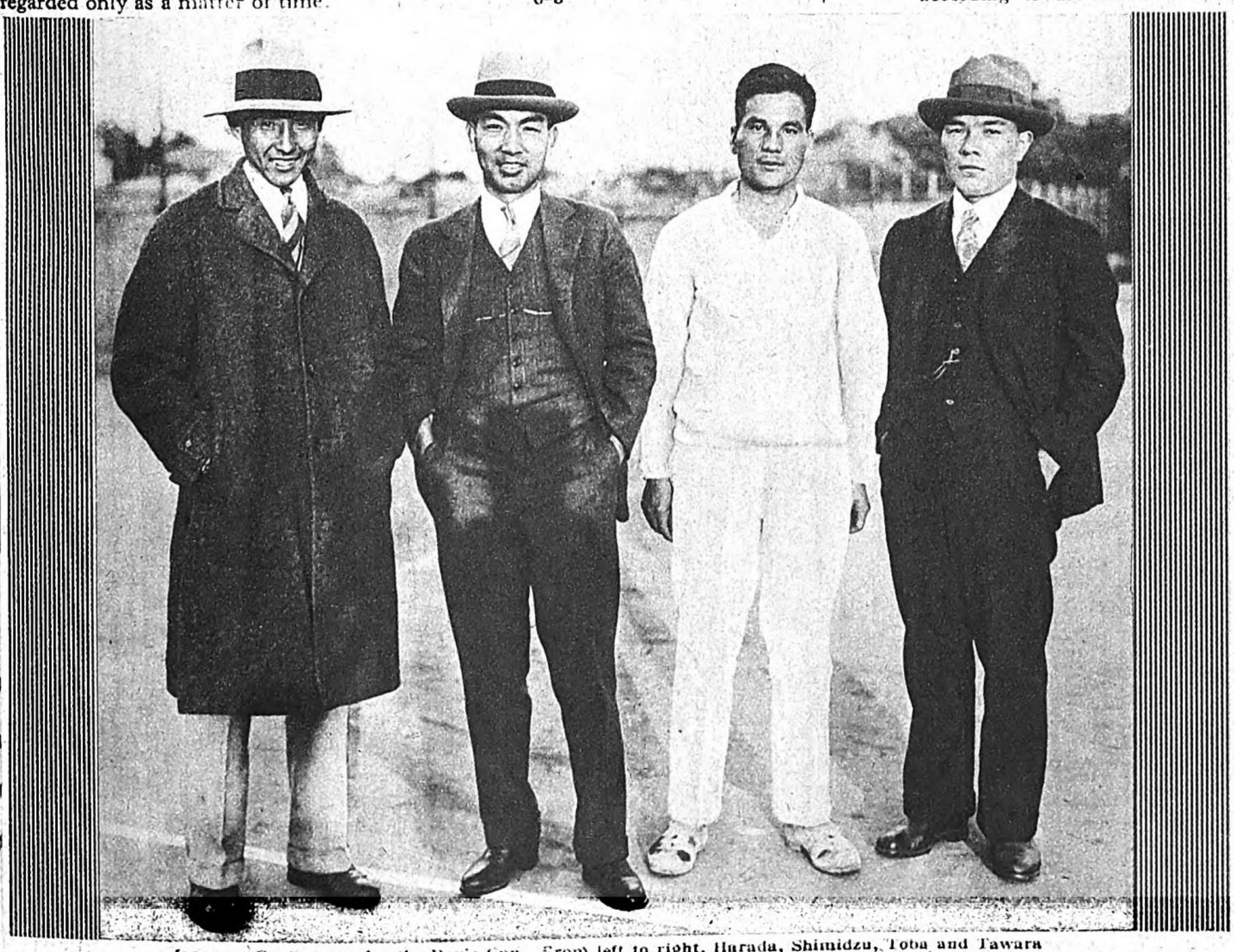
1926

AMERICAN ZONE

First Round Japan* 4– Mexico 1
Second Round Japan*5–Philippines 0
Final Japan* 5– Cuba 0
Inter-Zone Final France* 3– Japan 2

La Coste	4–6, 6–4, 3–6, 7–9	Harada*
Cochet*	1–6, 6–9, 7–5, 6–3, 6–2	Tawara
La Coste*	6–1, 6–3, 6–3	Tawara
Cochet	1–6, 3–6, 6–0, 4–6	Harada*
Cochet* La Coste	6–0, 6–0, 6–2	Tawara Harada

(Asterisk indicates winner.)



Japanese Contestants for the Davis Cup. From left to right, Harada, Shimidzu, Toba and Tawara
Champions représentatifs du Japon au match de Davis Cup. De gauche à droite: M. Harada, M. Shimizou, M. Toba, M. Tawara

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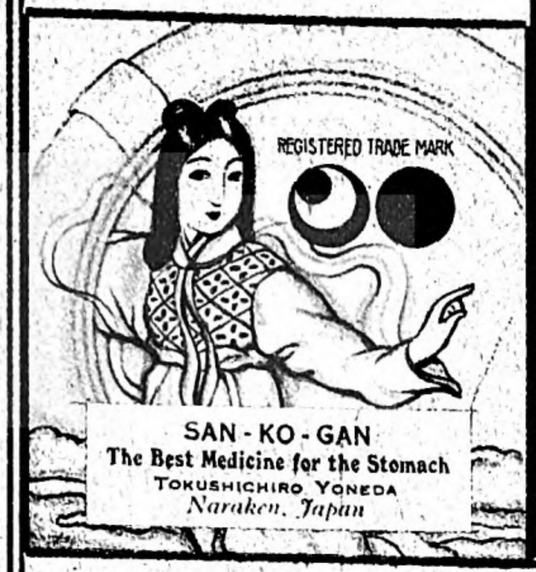

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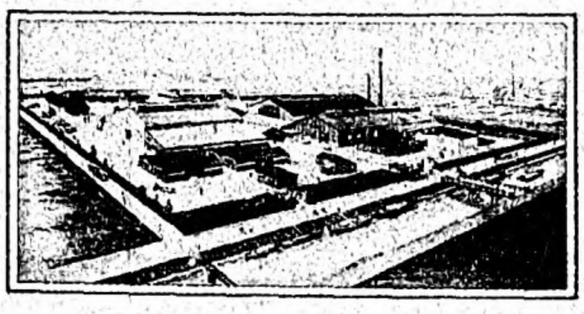

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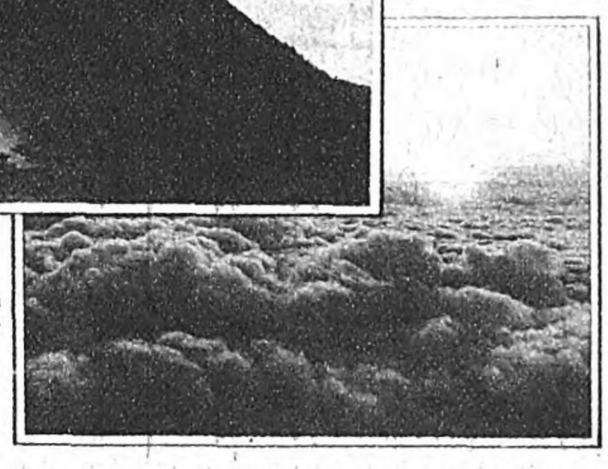

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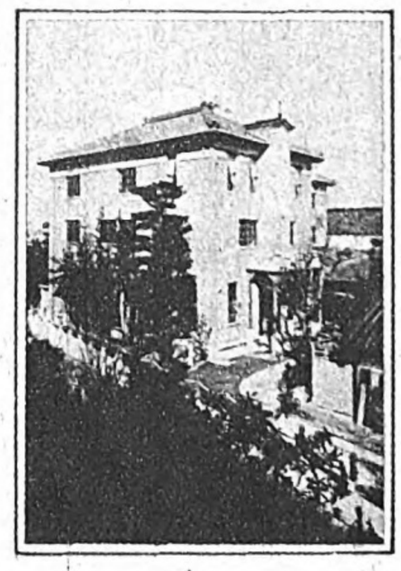

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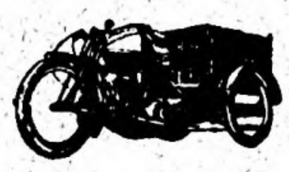

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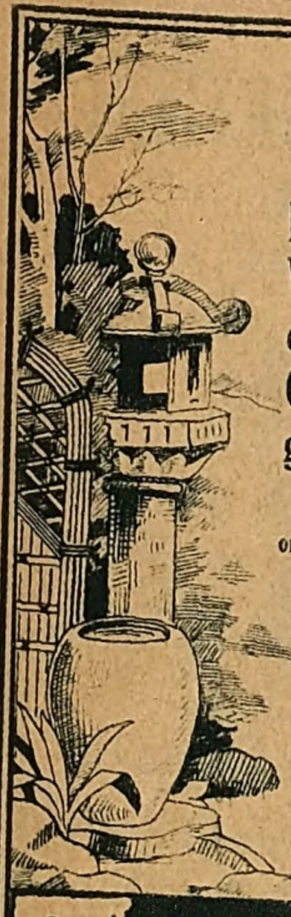

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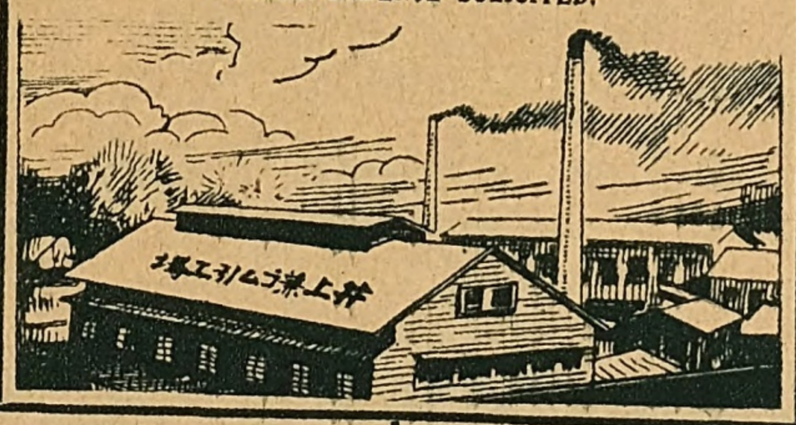

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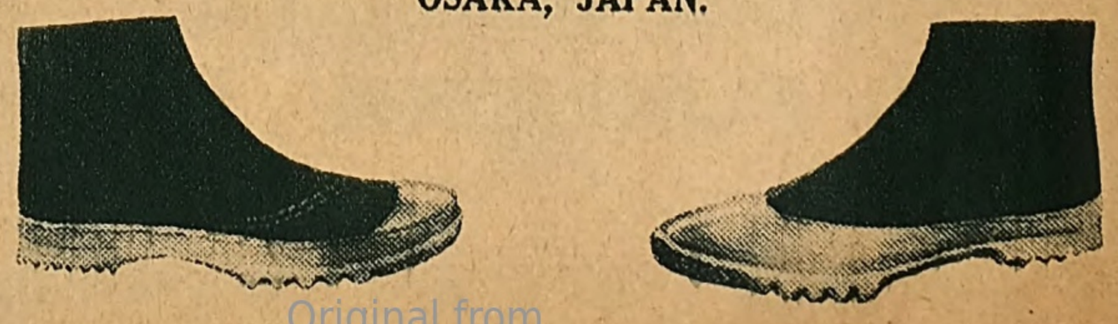

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ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SECTION

THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS IN JAPAN AND PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

OUTWARD ASPECTS

By far the most prominent event in the recent economic life of this country was the financial crisis that overtook us and raged throughout the country for about a month and a half from the middle of March, 1927. Such a nation-wide panic was an unheard of event in Japan's economic history, and perhaps no parallel can be found in that of the world.

The financial crisis may be divided into three stages. The first stage commenced with the failure of the Tokyo Watanabe Bank and its affiliated bank, the Akaji Savings Bank, on the 15th of March, and ended with the passing through both houses of the Diet of the two bills relating to the adjustment of the earthquake bills on the 23rd of the same month. The second stage comprised the period between the 23rd of March and the middle of April. The third stage began with the 15th of April, when the draft urgency Imperial ordinance for relief of the Bank of Taiwan, was referred to the Privy Council, and voices opposing the measure were raised on many sides, and lasted till the end of April.

During the first stage seven banks in the capital and four in the provinces closed their doors on account of runs. The seven banks in Tokyo that failed were all second or third class banks. Their capitalization and deposits were as follows :

Name	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid-up	Deposits at the End of 1926
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Tokyo Watanabe Bank.	5,000,000	2,000,000	37,005,000
Akaji Savings Bank	500,000	200,000	5,349,000
Nakai Bank.	5,000,000	5,000,000	45,551,000
Eighty-Fourth Bank	5,000,000	2,300,000	17,798,000
Nakazawa Bank	5,000,000	1,250,000	8,686,000
Soda Bank..	5,000,000	2,500,000	21,753,000
Murai Bank.	10,250,000	5,000,000	60,059,000

The total of the deposits in these seven banks was ¥200,000,000 ($100,000,000). The clients of these banks belonged mostly to the middle or lower classes, and naturally the amounts of deposits per capital were comparatively small, but the number of the depositors in comparison with the amount of the deposits was so much the larger. It is easy to imagine from this fact how long were the queues in front of these banks and how severe was the panic during the first stage. During this stage, however, it was limited to the capital and neighbouring districts, but in Osaka and other economic centres things were rather quiet.

In the second stage the surface of the financial world was calm, and nothing out of the ordinary was discernible, although a sentiment of uneasiness was general, and the public seemed to be waiting for some extraordinary event, for the Bank of Taiwan announced the discontinuation of its connection with Sudzuki & Co., by far the biggest debtor of the bank.

There were over 60 companies in all lines of industry throughout the country controlled by Sudzuki ; Sudzuki now being cut off from its financial supply, the affiliated concerns fell into difficulties and business was in some cases suspended. The banks which discounted the bills of these companies through the medium of the rank of Taiwan or Sudzuki & Co., or direct, began to feel uneasy about the fate of the bills, and banks supposed to hold large amounts of such bills began to have their stability doubted.

The debts owed to the Bank of Taiwan by Sudzuki & Co., and affiliated companies amounted to ¥350,000,000, and those owed to other banks and individuals to about ¥100,000,000, making a total of ¥450,000,000. It will be seen what a large number of bills originating with Sudzuki concerns was on the market.

At about this time the situation was getting grave because certain big banks in Tokyo were hurriedly calling in their loans to the Bank of Taiwan. The Bank of Taiwan had hitherto obtained most of its working funds by means of all money, borrowed from banks and bill brokers in the capital. When the news spread in the market that the Bank of Taiwan had severed connections with Sudzuki, creditors got uneasy about its stability, for the difficulties over the adjustment of Sudzuki's affairs would, most likely, tie up the bank's credit to the concern. Thus the soundness of the bank was doubted and the creditors got uneasy and made haste to call in their loans. Uneasiness spread throughout the financial world, and the germs of nation-wide panic grew.

Baron Tanaka, Prime Minister

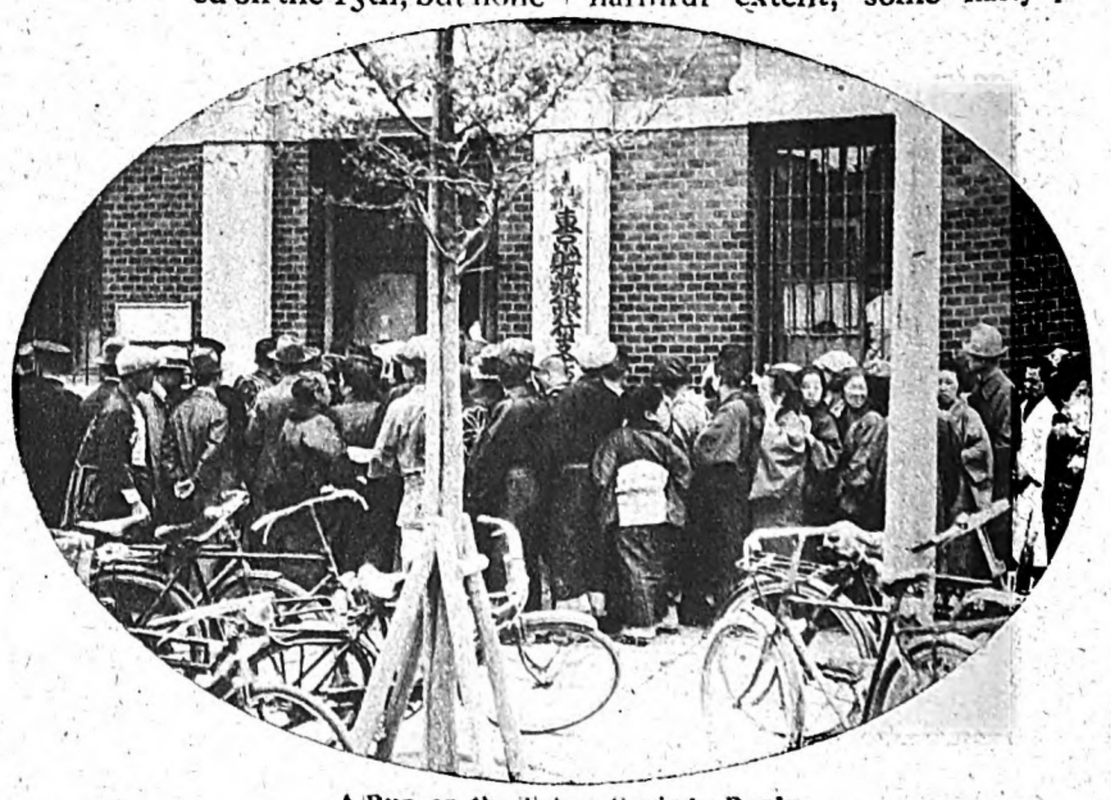
The Sixty-Fourth Bank of Kobe, capitalized at ¥10,000,000 and with deposits amounting to ¥28,000,000, closed its doors on account of a run. The bank is known to be controlled by Sudzuki & Co., who hold a large percentage of its shares, and this fact made the depositors uneasy. The failure of the Sixty-Fourth Bank was not without some effect upon other banks.

Persistent calling-in of loans by big Tokyo banks made the position of the Bank of Taiwan very difficult indeed and its business was impeded. In order to save the situtation, the Wakatsuki cabinet framed a scheme by which the Bank of Japan would, under government security on an urgency Imperial ordinance, advance the funds required by the Bank of Taiwan to meet its bills. The draft for the urgency Imperial ordinance was referred to the Privy Council. The whole interest of financial circles was centered upon the attitude of the Privy Council. The state of extreme strain continued for a few days.

The third stage now commenced. The draft urgency Imperial ordinance was rejected by the Privy Council on the 17th, which culminated in the resignation of the cabinet. The financial world was thrown into panic. Runs on banks were started throughout the country. There was a sharp decline on the stock exchanges. On the 18th the Bank of Taiwan announced the suspence of payment at all its branches except the main office and the branches in Taiwan. On the same day one of the leading banks in Osaka, the Omi Bank, capitalized at ¥15,000,000, with total deposits of ¥137,000,000, suspended payment. This was followed by the failures of a number of smaller banks in many parts of the country.

The crisis reached its climax when on the 21st of April the Fifteenth Bank, one of the Big Five in Tokyo, capitalized at ¥100,000,000, of which ¥49,750,000 was paid up, and with total deposits of ¥368,000,000 suspended payment. In order to give the public excitement time to cool, by agreement, all the banks in the country announced a holiday over the 22nd and 23rd. The 24th was a Sunday. The new cabinet, which was formed on the 20th, realizing the graveness of the situation, recommended an urgency Imperial ordinance for a three weeks' moratorium, which was approved by the Privy Council on the 22nd and put into force the same day. This drastic step taken by the new cabinet had the effect of cooling down the excitement. To stabilize the situation, the government drafted two bills, one for indemnifying the Bank of Japan to the extent of ¥500,000,000, the loss to be incurred by the bank in giving special accommodation to those banks that might fall into trouble after the termination of the moratorium, and the other authorizing the government to guarantee the Bank of Japan to the extent of ¥200,000,000 in connection with the relief given to financial institutions in Formosa. A special session of the Diet was convened to deliberate on these two bills. The special session lasted from the 4th till the 8th of May. The two bills passed both houses and became laws with slight modifications and conditions attached.

The panic was over. The moratorium expired on the 13th, but none of the things feared happened, no runs were made on any banks, and business was quietly resumed. The stock exchanges and commodity markets which had been closed during the moratorium were all reopened on the 13th, and transactions were quietly carried on with no sharp fluctuations in quotations. Normal conditions have been fully restored. The financial world returned to the conditions reigning before the middle of March.



A Run on the Tokyo Savings Bank
Déposeurs pris de panique causant du désordre devant la Banque Tokio-Tchozô

CAUSES AND RESPONSIBILITY

So far we have given an account of the external conditions of the financial crisis of the country, and now we shall proceed to examine the circumstances behind them.

While the panic raged, opinions differed as to the causes of the crisis and those responsible for it. Now that things have settled down, and normality has returned, public opinion is agreed that party strife was the principal cause of the crisis.

Early this year at the fifty-second session of the Diet the Minister of Finance, Mr. Kataoka, introduced two bills relating to the adjustment of the earthquake bills. It was believed that they would pass both houses without any serious objection, for the public had been informed early last fall that these bills would be introduced and no opposition to them had been heard even among the opposition parties.

Early in March the rapprochement between two of the three big political parties—the Kensei-kai and the Seiyu-honto—threatened to grow into a merger, and the equilibrium was disturbed. Thus was broken the agreement made at the beginning of the session of the Diet by the heads of the three parties to avoid strife among the parties in the first year of the reign of the new Emperor. The quiet of the Diet was suddenly changed to turbulence. The Seiyu-kai, in co-operation with the Jitsugyo-doshi-kai (a very small party led by Mr. Sanji Mutô) chose the two bills for adjustment of earthquake bills as tools to attack the government. The attack and interpellations of the opposition parties went beyond what was necessary, and they pressed the government for disclosure of the names of the banks holding earthquake bills and the names of the makers of the bills, and the government had to make such disclosures to some extent. From the interpellations of the opposition and the government replies in the House of Representatives, the public had some insight into the inner conditions of the second and third class banks, and uneasiness was inspired into their minds. Not content with their interpellations in the Diet, the opposition held mass meetings in Tokyo to demonstrate against the government bills, and there were made many disclosures to excite a panicky sentiment in the people. The affairs of banks being thus disclosed to an unnecessary and harmful extent, some hasty persons rushed to draw out their deposits. While the bills were still under debate in the Diet, queues were already being formed in front of some banks. Thus the Tokyo Watanabe Bank and its affiliated bank, the Akaji Savings Bank, which were known to be most shaky, closed their doors on the 15th of March. This led to runs on many other banks,

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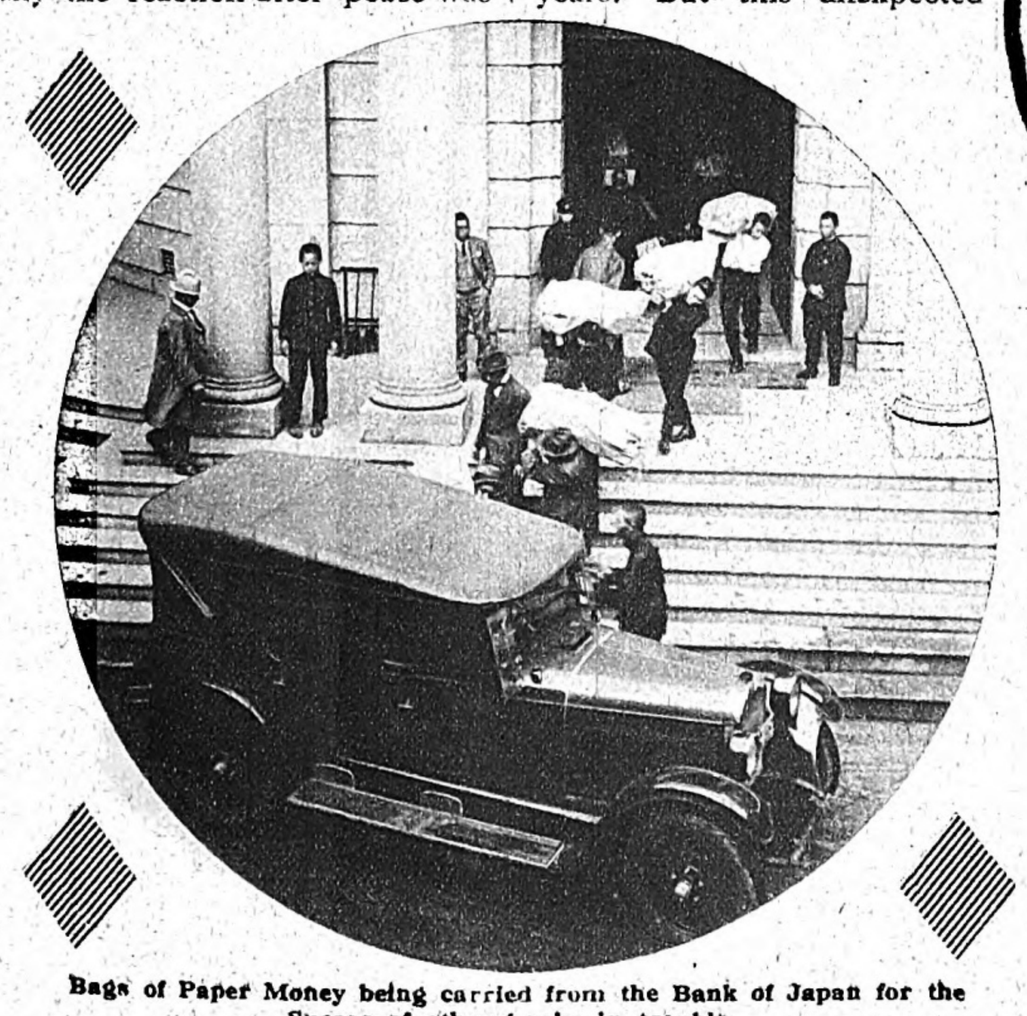
already mentioned, which resulted in e closure of five more. The public aces the responsibility for the situa- n upon the rapprochement of the o big parties, carelessness on the part the then Minister of Finance, Mr. ataoka, who when pressed by the position parties, made unnecessary planations and revelations, and the scrupulous attitude of the opposition rties, which could see nothing but rty strife.

In the second stage uneasiness spread roughout the country, and the go- rnment planned to save the situation the urgency Imperial ordinance for lief of the Bank of Taiwan, which, wever, was rejected by the Privy uncil, to which the draft was referred, d the second and more grave crisis sued, as above related. This re- ction of the draft by the Privy uncil is generally ascribed to the k of mutual understanding between e government and the Privy Council. me people impeach the Privy Council the ground that, while it had no herent responsibility, it interfered h the actual working of the govern- nt by rejecting the government's aft by an act ultra vires. At any rate is quite evident that the financial sis was primarily caused by party ife, that is by the intrusion of litics into the realm of economics. e responsibility, therefore, is believ- first of all to rest with the politi- ns who excited the panic.

Besides the immediate causes of the sis, we should consider two other portant causes. How is it that the ses above stated could give rise to h large disturbances? Where in r financial system was there such akness as to permit of such causes owing the whole system into dis- er?

We may first cite the crisis of 1920, ich dealt such a severe blow to the ances of this country. The panic t started in this country in March 20 spread throughout the world, rking harm wherever it went.

During the European War Japan, e America, enjoyed a continued riod of industrial prosperity, such not seen in other countries, and turally the reaction after peace was



Bags of Paper Money being carried from the Bank of Japan for the Succor of other banks in trouble

Des sacs de papier-monnaie transportés de la Banque du Japon pour en sauver d'autres du marasme

clared was most severe. The troubles used by this reaction were not readily be escaped, for our foreign trade did t prosper, due to the general pression of business throughout the rld. Many industrial companies, ich had made good profits during e war, neglected making the necessary justments and continued the pay- ent of high dividends, as if they were aking profits, when in reality they re losing year after year. Another w came in the form of the great rthquake and conflagration in the pital and the Kanto district in Sept- ber 1923.

In this great catastrophe a large amount of the nation's wealth was reduced to ashes. The losses of the banks and industrial companies were thus seriously enhanced, and from this time the so-called "earthquake bills" came into being in our money market. Most of these bills are worthless paper by themselves, but by the law enacted for the relief of those banks affected by the earthquake, they are acceptable at the Bank of Japan, and on that account, circulate in the market. The bigger banks have long since called in such shaky bills from circulation, and written them off from their assets. But there are still large amounts of such bills in the market waiting for adjustment. The Bank of Taiwan and the banks that recently failed are almost without exception large holders of "earthquake bills." The failure of Sudzuki & Co., and the Kawasaki Dockyard was due to the indiscriminate expansion of business during the war time boom, and negligence of timely adjustment in peace time. The existence of such shaky banks and companies weakened the economic world in this country and made it susceptible to the influence of such causes as those mentioned above.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Kataoka, was an earnest believer in the free export of gold. He was of opinion that to lift the gold embargo our financial world must first of all be completely readjusted to minimize the undesirable effect of the drain of gold to other countries. He chose two measures for this purpose: they were reduction of the interest rate and adjustment of the "earthquake bills." By the reduction of the interest rate Mr. Kataoka hoped to assist manufacturers to readjust their affairs, and by adjustment of the "earthquake bills" he hoped to clear the financial world of them forever. In the former he was successful. The two bills relating to the adjustment of the "earthquake bills" passed through the Diet in the end, the "earthquake bills" are to be eliminated during the next ten years. But this unexpected crisis came about through them. Mr. Kataoka was like a surgeon who succeeds in an operation but causes a secondary disease by the act of incision.

Another important fact is the disclosure of the people's ignorance about the highly developed economic system of the country. As an excuse for opposing the government bills, the opposition parties insisted that the bills aimed at the relief of the Bank of Taiwan and Sudzuki & Co., and for such purpose the nation's money should not be used. Had the opposition parties had the slightest knowledge of the organization of the present highly advanced economic system, they would have realized that the failure of such big concerns as the Bank of Taiwan and Sudzuki & Co. could not fail to seriously affect the economic world of the country in general.

During the second stage when uneasiness prevailed throughout the country, the banks in the capital should have united to avert the crisis by clearing off the clouds of unrest. Instead of that they made haste to call in their loans to the Bank of Taiwan to protect their own selfish interests, and forced the bank to close its branches except those in the Island of Formosa. The result was the nation-wide panic and runs were made on these banks, too. This is clear evidence that in crises the bankers, who should have a better understanding of the organization of the present economic system, forget everything except their own selfish interests. It was in the third stage, when the crisis was at its height that these bigger banks realized the importance of co-operation, and agreed upon joint action to end the panic. It had immediate effect. We regret that these banks realized the situation too late, for otherwise the great financial disturbances might have been minimized. As the result of the panic, the smaller banks either closed or lost heavily in deposits. The money withdrawn from the smaller banks mostly found its way into bigger banks, and partly into the post office savings banks. This flow of deposits to bigger banks is still going on. The crisis had,

Mr. K. Takahashi, Minister for Finance who quite recently resigned

therefore, the effect of benefiting bigger banks at the expense of smaller banks, which are now reduced to great hardships. Thus Japan's capitalism is attaining the height of development, and some critics think that it has made one step further toward the overdevelopment and collapse of capitalism.

The remarks made about the bigger banks in the capital also apply to the Bank of Japan in a wider sense. At the start of the crisis, the attitude of the Bank of Japan left much to be desired. In a word, the bank was too much rule-bound, and lacked the pluck and courage and bold determination to avert the crisis. There are many instances in the financial history of the world where at times of great emergency flee lending by central banks averted crises. The authorities of the Bank of Japan should have been bolder, without sticking too much to regulations, which are good enough in ordinary times, but should be displaced by discretion in emergencies. The replacement of the head of the bank under the new ministry will probably mean much in this direction.

There were some political reasons for the Privy Council's rejecting the government's Bank of Taiwan relief measures, as explained above, but had the councillors had a better understanding of the economic systems of highly civilized countries, they could not have opposed the government scheme. Their opposition revealed their ignorance. The ostensible reason for opposing the government's urgency Imperial ordinance, was a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the meaning of "urgency." Some of those who took vain pride in having had a part in the drafting of the Constitution insisted or appeared to insist that it was the spirit of the Constitution that nothing but wars and catastrophes resulting from the forces of nature was meant by "urgency." This might or might not have been the case half a century ago when the Constitution was drafted. In civilized countries with highly developed economic systems today, the breakdown of the economic organism and loss of financial confidence abroad in some cases works more injury than could a war or natural catastrophe. The evils of anachronism and the bigotry of old-fashioned politicians are here fully exhibited.

The attitude of depositors at the time of the panic was not at all praiseworthy. It was natural that they should fall into confusion at the news of the failure of such big banks as the Bank of Taiwan and the Fifteenth Bank, but had they been attentive to the affairs of these banks, they would not have been surprised at it. Such failure was only a natural consequence. There was no reason why they should start runs on sounder banks because the two big banks and some smaller ones, which were known to be shaky, had suspended payment. They were so panic-stricken that they even rushed to take their money out of strong first-rate banks. They should have known that in the present banking system no bank, however strong it may be, can stand a call on its deposits by all its depositors at once. Had the public been well instructed in such matters, there would have been no panic, or at least it would have been very much less severe.

At any rate the recent financial crisis has given us a very valuable and practical lesson. We append the text of the moratorium, which was proclaimed as a temporary measure to save the situation, and those of the Act of Indemnity to the Bank of Japan for Special Accommodation and the Bank of Taiwan Relief Act, with some statistical tables relating to finance.

Continued from Page 90.)

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

4.—BANK ACCOUNT IN MARCH, 1927

(Report by the Finance Department)

Compared with the preceding month, the deposits in banks in Japan proper decreased by ¥3,004,000 and the loans increased by ¥175,698,000 in March, 1927. In the following table, loans by savings banks are included, for convenience, in the loans against securities. Accounts of the branch offices of Japanese banks in Chosen and foreign countries were excluded from the table.

5.—OUTSTANDING EARTHQUAKE BILLS

Bills bearing the stamp of the Bank of Japan, (which are eligible for rediscount at the Bank) outstanding at the end of March, 1924 ....¥430,816,912

Stamp bills* retired by the end of August, 1926 .....¥222,242,743

Balance, amount outstanding August, 1926.....¥208,574,169

Outstanding bills at the end of December, 1926.....¥206,800,488

Of those outstanding bills, those originating in the Special Banks (mostly the Bank of Taiwan) amounted to roughly ¥121,800,000, and those originating in private banks to ¥85,000,000.

(*Bills of exchange covering merchandise, which were destroyed by the earthquake and conflagration of 1923, discounted at the banks before the catastrophe are called earthquake bills. The Bank of Japan stamped those bills when presented for the purpose and such bills are called stamped bills. They are eligible for rediscount at the Bank.)

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TEXT OF THE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE

In Connection with

THE MORATORIUM

Considering the matter one of urgent necessity, We, with the advice of Our Privy Council, and in accordance with Par. 1, Art. 8 of the Imperial Constitution, hereby approve of an arrangement for the postponement of payment of monetary obligations under private law and the extension of the term for acts of preservation of rights under bills and notes, etc., and Order it to be promulgated.

22nd April, 1927.

Art. 1. The payment of monetary obligations under private law formed on or before the 22nd April, 1927, which will fall due during the period intervening between the said date and the 12th May of the same year (both inclusive) and which are borne by debtors having domiciles or business premises in such districts as may be designated by Imperial Ordinance, shall be postponed for twenty-one (21) days; but in case the debtors have business places outside of the said districts, the said rule shall not apply to the obligations arising from, or connected with, the transactions of such business places.

Art. 2. The provisions of the preceding Article shall not apply to the following payments:

1.—Payment of liabilities of the State, Prefectures, Cities and other public organisations;
2.—Payment of salaries and wages;
3.—Repayment of bank deposits for the payment of salaries and wages;
4.—Repayment of bank deposits other than mentioned in the preceding number to the extent of Five Hundred (500) Yen per diem (per depositor).

Art. 3. Acts to be done for the preservation of rights in regard to bills and notes and other similar value-papers in the districts mentioned in Art. 1 during the period intervening between the 22nd April, 1927, and the 12th May of the same year (both inclusive) shall be valid if done within twenty-one (21) days from the time when they should be done.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION

This Ordinance shall be enforced as from the day of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 97 OF THE YEAR 1927

The districts referred to in the provision of Art. 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 96 of the year 1927 are designated as follows:

(The whole of) Japan proper.

THE BANK OF JAPAN INDEMNITY AND SPECIAL ADVANCES ACT

Art. 1. When a bank not suspending payment at the time applies for special accommodation of funds required for payment of deposits, the Bank of Japan may make to such bank special accommodation as fixed by the Minister of Finance by way of discount of bills, provided that such advance is deemed necessary for stabilization of the financial situation of the country.

The preceding paragraph is applicable to such banks now suspending payment as deemed possessing a chance for successful operation when reopened. For making the special advances prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs the Bank of Japan shall obtain the approval of the Special Loan Accommodation Committee.

Art. 2. The period during which the Bank of Japan may discount bills for special advances mentioned in the preceding Article shall be one year from the date of the enforcement of the present Law.

Art. 3 The period for special accommodation by renewal of the bills discounted by way of special advance under Article 1 of this Law shall not exceed ten years from the day of the enforcement of the Law.

Art. 4. The Government can enter into contract with the Bank of Japan to indemnify the Bank of Japan for its losses up to a limit of ¥500,000,000 in case the Bank incurs losses through the advances made under the present Law. The Minister of Finance fixes the means by which these losses shall be determined.

Art. 5. The losses incurred by the Bank of Japan through the special advances provided for in this Law and the amount thereof shall be determined by the Commission of Inquiry into Losses through special advances. The organization and power of the Commission of Inquiry into the Losses through Special Advances shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

Mr. J. Inoue, President of the Bank of Japan

Art. 6. The indemnity payable by the Government to the Bank of Japan under the contract prescribed in Clause 1 of Art. 4 may be delivered in 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds.

Art. 7. The Government may issue bonds to the necessary amount for delivery according to the preceding article.

Art. 8. The delivery value of the Government bonds to be handed to the Bank of Japan in conformity to the present Law shall be fixed by the Minister of Finance, taking the market value of bonds into consideration.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES

This Law shall be enforced on and after the date of promulgation. The Loans made by the Bank of Japan by discount of bills between April 22 and the day before this Law becomes effective shall be regarded as Special Accommodations under Article 1 of this Law, when they are recognized as such.

BANK OF TAIWAN RELIEF ACT

Art. 1. When the Government deems it necessary for the successful administration of Formosa, for uninterrupted operation of the monetary organs in Formosa and for the maintenance of the credit of the Japanese Empire abroad, it can make the Bank of Japan advance to the monetary organs in Formosa funds not exceeding ¥200,000,000 in amount by means of the discounting of bills.

Art. 2. The period during which the Bank of Japan can be made to discount bills for the purpose of making advances mentioned in the foregoing Article shall be one year counting from the date of the enforcement of the present Law.

Art. 3. In case the Bank of Japan incurs loss through the advances made under the present Law, the Government can enter into a contract with the Bank under which it undertakes to indemnify its loss to an extent not exceeding ¥200,000,000.

Art. 4. The loss incurred by the Bank of Japan through the advances made under the present Law and the amount of such loss shall be determined by the Commission of Inquiry into the Losses through Special Advances to be organised under Article 5 of the Law providing for the Special Advances of the Bank of Japan and the Indemnification for Losses.

Art. 5. The provisions of Article 3, Paragraph 2 of Article 4, Article 6, Article 7 and Article 8 of the Law for the Special Advances of the Bank of Japan and the Indemnification for Losses shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the advances made under the present Law and the losses incurred by the Bank of Japan on that account and indemnification for these losses.

ADDITIONAL RULE

The present Law shall be enforced on the day of promulgation.

THE DESIDERATA WHICH PASSED THE DIET

1. The Government is requested to endeavor to minimize the amount of compensation for the loss of the Bank of Japan when enforcing these two measures.

2. The discount rates for special advances of the Bank of Japan to be made in accordance with the relief bills must not be lower than the rate of interest for the loans on securities other than the treasury bonds.

3. The Bank of Japan is requested to make the procedure as simple as possible when advancing loans secured by real estates.

4. The Government is requested to take proper steps for authorizing the Central Bank of Credit Association to advance special loans in view of the fact that the Credit Association has functions practically identical with those of the savings bank as far as the deposits of clients outside the membership of the association are concerned.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

1.—NOTES ISSUED AND ADVANCES MADE BY THE BANK OF JAPAN DURING THE PANIC OF MARCH

Date	Notes Issued	Advances Outstanding	Notes Issued Beyond the Legal Limit for Fiducial Issue	Remarks
March 15	¥1,095,000,000	¥234,000,000	¥82,000,000*	Watanabe Bank (Tokyo) suspended payment.
,, 16	1,097,000,000	257,000,000	80,000,000*	
,, 17	1,195,000,000	258,000,000	82,000,000*	
,, 18	1,100,000,000	265,000,000	77,000,000*	
,, 19	1,154,000,000	300,000,000	23,000,000*	Nakai Bank suspended pay't.
,, 22	1,341,000,000	536,000,000	163,000,000	Four banks in Tokyo suspended payment.
,, 23	1,408,000,000	630,000,000	230,000,000	
,, 24	1,365,000,000	605,000,000	187,000,000	
,, 25	1,324,000,000	556,000,000	146,000,000	
,, 26	1,310,000,000	527,000,000	132,000,000	
,, 28	1;315,000,000	524,000,000	137,000,000	
,, 29	1,322,000,000	521,000,000	144,000,000	
,, 30	1,347,000,000	531,000,000	168,000,000	
,, 31	1,355,000,000	538,000,000	176,000,000	

(Asterisk indicates issues within legal limit for fiducial issue)

2.—NOTES ISSUED AND ADVANCES MADE BY THE BANK OF JAPAN DURING THE PANIC OF APRIL AND MAY

Date	Notes Issued	Advances Outstanding	Notes Issued Beyond the Legal Limit	Remarks
April 1	¥1,324,000,000	¥516,000,000	¥145,000,000	
,, 2	1,283,000,000	492,000,000	105,000,000	
,, 4	1,255,000,000	502,000,000	77,000,000	
,, 5	1,233,000,000	492,000,000	55,000,000	
,, 6	1,217,000,000	489,000,000	39,000,000	
,, 7	1,199,000,000	487,000,000	21,000,000	
,, 8	1,208,000,000	506,000,000	30,000,000	
,, 9	1,234,000,000	525,000,000	65,000,000	
,, 11	1,230,000,000	527,000,000	52,000,000	
,, 12	1,207,000,000	526,000,000	29,000,000	
,, 13	1,202,000,000	528,000,000	24,000,000	
,, 14	1,202,000,000	536,000,000	24,000,000	
,, 15	1,203,000,000	554,000,000	25,000,000	
,, 16	1,225,000,000	580,000,000	47,000,000	
,, 18	1,497,000,000	870,000,000	319,000,000	Wakatsuki Cabinet resigned. Taiwan Bank closed doors.
,, 19	1,626,000,000	1,001,000,000	448,000,000	Omi Bank suspended payment.
,, 20	1,679,000,000	1,062,000,000	501,000,000	
,, 21	2,318,000,000	1,664,000,000	1,140,000,000	The 15th Bank suspended pay't.
,, 25	2,659,000,000	2,095,000,000	1,149,000,000	General bank holiday was over.
,, 26	2,448,000,000	1,932,000,000	1,265,000,000	
,, 27	2,216,000,000	1,693,000,000	1,033,000,000	
,, 28	2,081,000,000	1,559,000,000	898,000,000	
,, 30	2,037,000,000	1,484,000,000	854,000,000	
May 13	1,764,000,000	1,347,000,000	581,000,000	Moratorium expired.
,, 19	1,431,000,000	1,078,000,000	248,000,000	

3.—CONDITION OF BANKING BUSINESS IN MARCH, 1927

Deposits

Description	Special Banks	Commercial Banks	Savings Banks	Total
Fixed Savings	—	¥1,745,000	¥514,109,000	¥515,854,000
Fixed Savings in Instalments	—	1,220,000	457,681,000	458,901,000
Public Deposits	¥675,890,000	178,174,000	450,000	854,514,000
Current Account	115,889,000	1,223,705,000	—	1,339,594,000
Petty Current Account	90,101,000	1,722,686,000	—	1,812,787,000
Deposits at Notice	77,875,000	527,845,000	—	605,720,000
Fixed Deposits	422,391,000	5,004,391,000	92,174,000	5,518,956,000
Other Deposits	90,005,000	205,878,000	1,190,000	297,073,000
Total	1,472,151,000	8,865,644,000	1,065,604,000	11,403,399,000
Decrease or Increase Compared with Feb., 1927	101,773,000	*83,518,000	*21,259,000	*3,004,000

Loans

Description	Special Banks	Commercial Banks	Savings Banks	Total
Loans Against Securities	¥1.977,452,000	¥1,306,231,000	¥220,897,000	¥3,504,580,000
Loans Against Bills	105,004,000	4,516,572,000	—	4,621,576,000
Over Draft on Deposits	44,138,000	1,306,703,000	—	1,350,841,000
Call Loans	73,019,000	629,979,000	—	702,998,000
Discount Bills	1,059,736,000	1,384,128,000	—	2,443,864,000
Documentary Bills	21,920,000	88,078,000	—	109,998,000
Total	3,281,269,000	9,231,691,000	220,897,000	12,733,857,000
Decrease or Increase Compared with Feb., 1927	221,117,000	*52,548,000	7,129,000	175,698,000

(Asterisk indicates decrease)

(Continued on Page 89.)

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THE QUESTION OF LIFTING THE EMBARGO ON GOLD

Further Decline of the Yen

Last of all we want to make a short survey of the problem of lifting the embargo on gold, for the question what tendency our financial world will assume following the financial panic above described is, for foreigners who are interested in the money market of Japan, no other than the question whether or not it will be possible for Japan to lift the embargo on gold in the near future. To this question foreigners seem to be inclined to give a negative answer, so far as we can judge from the situation up to the end of May when we prepared this article. This may be justified if we consider only the fact that the exchange rates on Japan in the markets of New York and Shanghai, which stood at $49 1/4 on March 15 when the panic began, have been going down for some two months till they have recently stood at $46, a fall of $3 or 7%.

Doubtless this heavy fall in the exchange rates has been brought about by the panic, which caused pessimistic views on the future of the Japanese monetary market. The panic and the forfeit of the external credit of Japan incurred by the business suspension of the Bank of Taiwan caused foreigners to take the pessimistic view that Japan would not dare for the time being to lift the embargo on gold. The reason the exchange rates on Japan are much affected by the question of the lifting of the embargo on gold is the fact that foreigners who have put too much reliance upon the economic policy of the preceding Kenseikai Cabinet since the end of 1925, were credulous about the prompt recovery of the financial activities of Japan; this led them to believe that Japan would soon lift the gold embargo, and they bought the yen and Japanese securities, and deposited their money in the banks and trust companies of Japan. At that time speculation on the yen was prevalent among exchange speculators in the markets of New York, Shanghai and other foreign business centres, and on that account exchange rates on Japan advanced remarkably, more especially during the last year. In January, 1926, the average of the exchange-rates on Japan was $43 1/2, but it went up month after month, and at the end of the year stood at $48 1/4, which meant that the rate was below the mint par by only $3/5.

New Government's Policy

Of course we admit that in the course of last year many improvements were made in every part of the economic life of Japan, for example, in finance and foreign trade, and that the economic policy of the Kenseikai Cabinet was founded on a stable basis. We do not think, however, that these facts alone were responsible for such an upward tendency in the exchange rates. On the contrary the authorities of the Yokohama Specie Bank and other experts on exchange in Japan believed that the advance in exchange rates was chiefly due to the fact that foreign business circles placed too much confidence in the lifting of the gold embargo in Japan. If this observation is right, it is quite natural that the exchange rates which were advanced solely by such confidence would fall again by the prevalence of a pessimistic view regarding the prospect of the lifting of the gold embargo.

Mr. Kataoka was an earnest advocate of the lifting of the gold embargo, and this necessarily made foreigners presume that Japan would remove the gold embargo in a short time. In fact, he considered that it would not be impossible for Japan to lift the embargo on gold like other countries, because the Japanese financial position is as strong as that of any western country. He, therefore, set up various policies to prompt the lifting of the embargo. But one of these policies met with an unexpected obstacle, the details of which we have already mentioned. Some people even attribute the panic to the failure of the policy to lift the gold embargo pursued by Mr. Kataoka, Finance Minister. This view is perhaps right in some points.

Then, can Japan lift the embargo on gold in the near future? Regarding this question there are two opinions in this country: but in reality the negative answers are more influential than the affirmative.

The pessimists back their opinions with many reasons, one of which is that Mr. Inouye, the present president of the Bank of Japan, who was formerly an advocate of the lifting of the gold embargo, now takes rather an indifferent attitude toward the problem, while Mr. Takahashi, the Minister of Finance, is the leader of the old fashioned metallists, and has been making objection to the lift of the gold embargo; so that while he holds office he will not dare to remove the embargo. This opinion involves no economic point of view so far as it only concerns the policy towards the removal of the gold embargo. The other opinion is that the exchange rates which fell so low through the panic, will go up very slowly, so that the time for lifting the gold embargo cannot be predicted at present. Although it is assumed that exchange will not fall below the present rate and a chance to lift the gold embargo will present itself some day, our business world, so much damaged by the panic, would no longer be able to endure any burden or blow which might come to it with the lifting of the gold embargo. This is a representative pessimistic opinion from an economic point of view.

On the other hand, there are many who, even now, cling to the hope of lifting the gold embargo. They say that at first they feared this, working on the business circles of Japan where many banks and companies remained unconsolidated, would give a fatal blow to such business interests. But the unsound banks and companies such as the Bank of Taiwan and Sudzuki & Co. failed before the financial panic took place and thus the natural consolidation of our business world was brought about. The banks and companies which are still carrying on business are comparatively sound. Moreover the two schemes, the one for the adjustment of the earthquake notes and the other for the special accommodation by the Bank of Japan have been adopted, and the finance and economics of Japan have been greatly stabilized. Hence no greater damage will be incurred if the gold embargo is lifted when the rates of exchange make it advisable. They of course admit that on lifting the embargo on gold the advance in the rates of exchange will hinder the export trade and cause a fall in the prices of commodities, and will cast an obstacle in the way of business enterprises. But they consider that these are temporary inconveniences, and they insist that on lifting the embargo on gold exchange will be stabilised and the low prices of commodities will stimulate the export trade after all, so that, in the long run, the advantages from the lifting of the embargo on gold must be far greater than those from continuing it.

Embargo to Continue for Some Time Yet

It seems to us that the embargo on gold will not be removed for a few years yet if things stand as they do at present. However, it is by no means impossible for the Japanese government to remove it; the above is only an inference from the views now held by the government regarding the question. This inference is practically endorsed by the fact that Mr. Takahashi, Financial Minister, is an ultra-believer in the laissez faire policy in finance and has stopped the export of specie. On the other hand, we hold the optimistic view that signs are in evidence for the lifting of the embargo.

We shall look for support for our opinion in a comparison of business conditions last year with those of a few years ago. Firstly, in the foreign trade the excess of imports over exports reached ¥330,000,000 in 1926. This is a shade over the amount for 1925, but smaller by half than three years ago. If the trade balance is reduced to this level, there are signs of its being made good by receipts of freights, premiums, commissions, trade proceeds, and foreign loans. For the first four months of the present year the exports of Japan proper were ¥591,390,000 or an amount ¥84,756,000 less than for the corresponding period of last year, while the imports showed a decrease of ¥133,430,000, reaching ¥843,403,000. In other words such a marked recovery was made in the trade balance during the year that the excess of imports was only ¥252,213,000, a decrease of ¥58,674,000 as against the first four months of last year. It is usual with the Japanese foreign trade that its turnover improves in the latter half of the year. In case, therefore, the trade fares well during the last six months of this year as it usually does, further improvement is sure to turn the trade balance.

Proceeding to the prices of commodities, the following statistics, based on 100 for October 1899, show that they have recently been marked by a gradual decrease:

	1925	1926	1927
January	283	254	224
February ...	278	249	226
March	270	243	226
April	267	239	225
May	264	235	—
June	264	235	—
July	262	236	—
August	265	234	—
September ..	266	232	—
October	265	230	—
November ..	261	227	—
December ..	256	224	—

The money market has seen successive fallings off in the interest rate recently. Mr. Kataoka, ex-Minister of Finance, has succeeded in preparations for the lifting of the gold embargo so far as the lowering of the interest-rate is concerned, though he came up against an unexpected obstacle in connection with the earthquake bills. In this respect it can be said that the financial policy of the government has been well in harmony with the conditions of the money market. Since last autumn the Bank of Japan has three times declared a lowering of the interest rate, which has fallen off from 7.3% to 5.8%. A depreciation is also noticeable in the discount-rate of commercial bills. It stood at from 6.5% to 6.8% at the end of May last in Tokyo, while it was between 7.1% and 8.8% last year.

It goes without saying that the financial world of Japan sustained extensive damage in the recent panic. Great as the damage was, however, it was hardly so serious as some people think. Taking the moratorium which is supposed to have affected the bisuness world most adversely, we are told by commercial authorities that its effects will be short-lived. The panic even rendered a service in that it ended the existence of insecure banks and firms which would have fallen of themselves any way. It was a trial from which only secure companies could emerge successfully. Further it is conceivable that it will accelerate the conscious or unconscious adjustment of banks and firms. For instance, the extraordinary accommodation act and two acts for the adjustment of the earthquake bills, recently passed by the Diet, will not only improve the financial standing of banks, but will greatly help to consolidate several small banks and business companies. It is most likely that the financial world of Japan will steadily improve.

Thus considered, the future of Japan's finances causes no anxiety, as they are improving year after year. The recent decline of the exchange rate, which is mainly due to the unfavourable prospect of the gold embargo being lifted, does not count much and should not be regarded as a sign of the financial weakness. To speak frankly, these financial problems are caused not so much by pure financial circumstances as by the views of persons in power. Therefore the time for lifting the gold embargo depends much upon how long the Seiyukai Ministery remains in power.

Financial Conditions Peculiar to Japan

In conclusion mention should be made of various differences in financial conditions between Japan and European countries.

1. Japan is situated far away from such central money markets as London and New York. Therefore she is differently placed than those European countries which, being so closely connected with the world's central money markets, can freely call in gold by lowering the interest rate, when too much gold has been exported. Or they can prevent the shortening of exchange funds by establishing credits in these central money markets. In Japan's case she depends entirely upon herself and help is hardly obtainable from the outside world in time of need. This explains much of the lukewarm attitude taken by the successive governments towards this problem. They dare not carry it out, unless they are more than confident of the result.

2. In Japan the phrase "lifting the gold embargo" is used instead of "returning to the gold standard." This difference is not a matter of mere phraseology, but has some significance. Although the exportation of gold has been banned since 1917, the rate between the specie held by the Bank of Japan and the amount of notes issued has been quite proportionate and never experienced such an abnormalcy as was common in most of the European countries which issued notes quite regardless of the specie held by them. So far Japan's monetary policy may well be regarded as sound. In those countries whose currency system was upset by a heedless monetary policy, the phrase "returning to the gold standard" s but natural, but in Japan, where the currency system did not undergo much alteration because of the war, the phrase "lifting the gold embargo" is more apt than the other. According to the investigation of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, Japan stood fourth in so far as the amount of specie held is concerned at the end of 1926. The following table shows the amounts of gold held by different countries:

U.S.A.	$4,079,531,000
Great Britain	735,421,000
France	711,106,000
Japan	561,810,000
Germany	436,235,000
Argentine	435,880,000
Italy	220,732,000

Now immediately after the panic in the money market, there is much abnormalcy in the amount of notes issued against the specie held by the Bank of Japan. But the average monthly ratio from the beginning of the year to the end of March has been from 80 to 90 per cent. The following table shows the ratio for each month since the beginning of the year:

	Amount of notes issued	Amount of specie held
January	¥1,285,021,000	¥1,058,132,000
February	1,194,804,000	1,058,132,000
March	1,197,439,000	1,058,132,000
April	1,619,216,000	1,062,715,000
Average for last year	1,150,868,000	1,058,130,000

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FOREIGN TRADE

TOTAL OF JAPAN'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The total of Japan's imports and exports in 1926, amounting respectively to ¥2,377,480,000 and ¥2,044,720,000, came up to ¥4,422,200,000, with an excess of imports of ¥332,760,000. When these figures are compared with those for the previous year, both the exports and imports are seen to have declined, the former by ¥260,870,000 and the latter by ¥195,180,000, showing a sharp decrease in trade transacted with foreign countries, and an increase in excess of importation of ¥65,690,000.

The following table compares Japan's foreign trade for the two years 1925 and 1926 (Korea and Formosa being included):

Exports	1926	1925	Increase or decrease
Japan proper (Saghalien included)	¥2,044,721,000	¥2,305,589,000	¥260,868,000*
Formosa	49,318,000	47,965,000	1,353,000
Korea	24,774,000	24,340,000	434,000
Imports			
Japan proper (Saghalien included)	2,377,476,000	2,573,657,000	195,181,000*
Formosa	62,197,000	56,489,000	5,708,000
Korea	123,929,000	105,387,000	18,542,000
Exports	2,118,813,000	2,377,894,000	259,081,000*
Imports	2,563,602,000	2,734,533,000	170,931,000*
Total	4,682,415,000	5,112,427,000	430,012,000*
Excess of importation	444,789,000	356,639,000	88,150,000

(Asterisk indicates a decrease)

Although Formosa and Korea were treading an upward path, Japan's foreign trade on the whole stood against her for the year and looked inactive, as compared with the activities of the preceding year. The major factors accountable for this falling-off in our export trade were the marked improvement in foreign exchange without a coincident decline in the prices of commodities, China's civil war, tremendously hindering the exportation of our goods, and an unfavourable turn in the exportation of goods to Oriental countries caused by the depreciation of silver. So far as the decrease in imports is concerned, the slow recovery of economic conditions at home, the reluctant attitude toward the importation of raw materials consequent upon the decrease of demand, difficulties in importation of goods due to an unstabilised exchange and the abrupt falling-off in the quotation of cotton and wool are chiefly responsible. The months which saw an increase in exports as compared with 1925 were January and March, and in imports, May and July, and the others were marked by a decrease.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The countries having business relations with Japan and the amount of business done by her with them in 1926 are given in the following table, with comparisons with the figures for 1925 (Unit ¥1,000):

		1926	1925	Increase or decrease
U. S. A.	Export	860,880,579	1,006,252,759	145,372,180*
	Import	680,185,761	664,992,279	15,193,482
China	Export	421,861,235	468,438,956	46,577,721*
	Import	239,410,462	214,657,519	24,752,943
India	Export	115,951,539	173,413,207	17,461,668*
	Import	391,136,194	573,563,812	182,427,618*
Kwantung Leased Territory	Export	99,606,771	101,647,368	2,040,592*
	Import	157,033,706	176,596,197	19,562,491*
Dutch East Indies	Export	74,754,266	85,556,831	10,802,565*
	Import	103,077,496	103,372,892	295,396*
Great Britain	Export	59,493,735	59,716,478	222,743*
	Import	170,274,500	227,292,002	57,017,502*
Hongkong	Export	52,973,011	73,629,010	20,655,999*
	Import	1,426,286	475,903	950,383
Australia	Export	51,611,323	47,495,813	4,115,510
	Import	128,396,266	149,969,468	21,573,202*
France	Export	42,411,882	58,854,954	16,443,072*
	Import	24,545,101	33,377,407	8,832,306*
Germany	Export	8,131,002	11,844,213	713,211*
	Import	145,220,980	123,819,262	21,401,718
Straits Settlements	Export	41,497,276	44,904,882	3,407,606*
	Import	39,872,330	37,004,343	2,867,987
Canada	Export	24,753,778	20,838,296	3,915,482
	Import	63,929,190	87,132,413	26,796,777
Egypt	Export	23,098,253	25,265,661	2,167,408*
	Import	31,958,679	32,631,415	672,736

(Asterisks indicate a decrease)

In exports the United States of America led the list, followed by China, India, Kwantung Leased Territory, the Dutch East Indies, Great Britain, Hongkong and Australia. In imports the United States also occupied the first position, and followed by India, China, Great Britain, Kwantung Leased Territory, Germany, Australia, and the Dutch East Indies. As the above table shows, the trade with Canada in both imports and exports and with Australia in exports increased and with all other countries decreased. And in imports the United States, China, Germany, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong are the only countries which enjoyed an increase.

STAPLE GOODS EXPORTED AND IMPORTED

Exports

A survey of the forty staples exported shows that twelve only increased, while twenty-eight decreased, as compared with the previous year. The principal of those which increased are silk goods, by ¥6,000,000, vegetable grease, by ¥5,000,000, soya beans, by ¥3,000,000, canned and bottled goods, by ¥2,000,000, and hats, also by ¥2,000,000, and those which decreased are headed by silk, the amount of the decrease of which is estimated at ¥145,000,000, followed by cotton yarn, showing a decrease of ¥52,000,000, cotton piece goods, down ¥16,000,000, waste silk and floss-silk, down ¥140,000,000, rice, down ¥7,000,000, knitted goods, iron and rubber tires, each down ¥4,000,000. The following table gives the figures for exports in 1925-6 in full:

Description	1926	1925	Increase or descrease
Rice	1,799	9,218	7,419*
Soya Beans	10,941	7,775	3,166
Marine produce	24,316	25,042	726*
Tea	12,109	14,736	2,627*
Sugar	34,027	32,255	1,772
Beer	2,540	1,874	666
Canned & bottled goods	15,976	13,641	2,335
Waste silk & floss silk	16,304	31,036	14,732*
Coal	31,123	33,201	2,078*
Lumber	17,899	19,789	1,890*
Vegetable grease	11,266	9,219	5,047
Camphor	5,742	7,281	1,539*
Menthol	10,047	10,249	202*
Silk yarn	735,152	880,740	145,588*
Cotton yarn	70,717	132,118	52,401*
Iron	3,636	7,843	4,207*
Straw braid	10,447	12,297	1,850*
Soaps	1,787	2,576	789*
Matches	6,859	8,733	1,838*
Silk piece goods	133,060	116,984	16,076
Cotton piece goods	416,270	432,864	16,594*
Woollen goods	3,187	3,833	646*
Blankets	3,589	4,743	1,154*
Silk handkerchiefes	4,810	6,315	1,505*
Straw mats	2,285	2,436	147*
Knitted goods	26,004	30,949	4,945*
Hats	11,451	9,065	2,386
Buttons	8,514	8,665	151*
Paper	19,028	20,244	1,216*
Cement	4,942	4,233	709
Earthen wares	33,190	35,271	2,081*
Glass & glass wares	14,308	17,339	3,031*
Insulated wires	1,865	1,773	92
Steel goods	13,142	14,824	1,682*
Rubber tires	4,735	9,467	4,732*
Accessories for machines	9,224	9,929	705*
Parasols	3,000	3,997	997*
Brushes	7,231	6,867	364
Lamps & parts	6,616	6,247	369
Toys	10,863	10,787	76
Others	284,680	301,134	16,454*

(Asterisk indicates decrease)

Imports

Imports can be divided into 36 general kinds, among which twenty-two increased and fourteen decreased in the value of business transacted, as compared with the previous year. The principal goods which showed increases are lumber, which increased by ¥27,000,000, steel, by ¥23,000,000, wheat by ¥22,000,000, bean-cake, by ¥16,000,000, ammonium sulphate, by ¥11,000,000, sugar, by ¥8,000,000, raw materials for extraction of oil, by ¥7,000,000, raw rubber, by ¥6,000,000, automobiles and accessories, by ¥4,000,000, Chili saltpetre, coal, and zinc, each by ¥3,000,000, building materials and paper, each by ¥2,000,000, and those which showed decreases comprise raw cotton, which decreased by ¥97,000,000, rice, by ¥69,000,000, wool, by ¥35,000,000, woollen piece goods, by ¥28,000,000, woollen yarn, by ¥23,000,000, beans, by ¥9,000,000, pulp, by ¥4,000,000, and flax, caustic soda, soda ash and cotton piece goods, each by ¥3,000,000.

The following table gives the figures in full, in comparison with those for the previous year:

Description	1926	1925	Increase or descrease
Rice	50,655	120,510	69,855*
Wheat	93,349	70,521	22,828
Soya Beans	61,381	70,535	9,154*
Eggs	11,322	12,593	1,271*
Sugar	83,672	75,086	8,586
Salt	3,667	3,032	635
Raw materials for extracting oil	29,484	22,268	7,216
Raw rubber	40,019	33,612	6,407
Chili saltpetre	8,473	5,174	3,299
Ammonium sulphate	44,961	33,185	11,776
Phosphorite	9,152	7,484	1,668
Soya Bean-cake	123,942	107,416	16,526
Raw cotton	725,935	923,356	197,421*
Flax	24,934	28,613	3,679*
Wool	86,062	121,075	35,013*
Coal	27,831	24,529	3,302
Iron & other minerals	10,315	11,878	1,563*
Lumber	103,978	76,772	27,206
Chaff	13,321	15,035	1,714*
Leather	8,158	7,766	392
Caustic soda & soda ash	7,971	11,657	3,686*
Tar & other dye stuffs	6,560	5,670	890
Woollen yarn	32,484	56,058	23,574*
Pulp	10,496	14,924	4,428*
Iron & steel (plates, tubes, rails, etc.)	123,150	99,901	23,249
Lead	18,774	16,396	2,378
Zinc	14,039	10,381	3,658
Building materials	9,354	6,951	2,403
Gasoline	18,233	17,525	708
Oil	11,921	13,321	1,400*
Cotton piece goods	6,396	10,376	3,980*
Woollen goods	29,268	57,491	28,223*
Paper	20,362	17,500	2,862
Watches	9,506	9,063	443
Automobiles & accessories	15,722	11,693	4,029
Machines & accessories	90,686	89,404	1,282
Others	391,943	354,006	37,937

(Asterisk indicates decrease)

THE RECOVERY OF THE YEN

Through the summer of 1923, the value of the yen was maintained around $ 49 to the ¥ 100, although the trade balance continued adverse to us, for the government was disposing of its gold holdings abroad on liberal terms. The great catastrophe of the 1st of September, 1923, which devastated the capital and neighbouring districts, caused great uneasiness in the minds of foreigners as to the economic strength of this country. There was also large importation of materials needed for the reconstruction of the capital and the devastated districts, which made the adverse balance of trade the more conspicuous, and resulted in a precipitate fall of the yen. In October the next year, the bottom was touched at $ 38, a loss of over $ 10 in about one year. From this bottom figure, the rate began to improve steadily, and by the end of the year 1925, it had risen to $ 44. The upward trend still continued, and the end of 1926 witnessed the height of $ 49¼, and thus the yen fully recovered from the depreciation caused by the great calamity of 1923.

The chief factors responsible for this sharp recovery are supposed to be:

1. Recovery of sentiment from the shock that had brought about the collapse of the yen. It was true that Japan was badly hit by the calamity, which destroyed an immense amount of wealth. Nevertheless the economic foundations of this country were not shaken. Japan was in possession of about ¥1,300,000,000 in gold at home and abroad, and was quite solvent. It now became clear that the yen dropped far below its real value. The foreign exchange banks stopped selling it and began to cover. The Yokohama Specie Bank, too, worked hard in support of the yen, making use of the government-held gold, which the bank purchased for the purpose.

2. When the rate of exchange dropped below $ 40, there was general confidence that it would not go any further. In those days the conditions of the money market at home were unfavourable for the issue of debentures, and as exchange was very favourable for those who make loans abroad, big electric power companies raised large sums in New York. The two cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, too, negotiated municipal loans abroad. These loans went far to increase Japan's invisible export.

3. Silver, which had long maintained a level of 30 pence an ounce, dropped to the level of 24 pence, its lowest. The weak trend of silver encouraged Chinese speculators in Shanghai to buy the yen by selling silver.

4. Japan is an import country. Imports always exceed exports. The depreciation of exchange, however, went very far to decrease imports, and at the same time to favour exports, which with government encouragement increased considerably. Thus the trade balance improved remarkably.

5. Since the Kensei-kai party got into power, it has stood for administrative readjustment and retrenchment of public expenditures. The government made special efforts for the readjustment of the economic world, which had been thrown out of order by the crisis of 1920, and more especially by the great catastrophe of 1923. It established a scheme of redemption of national loans out of the sinking fund. This sound policy of the government greatly reassured the public both at home and abroad.

6. For the last year or so, the government, for the purpose of replenishing its gold holdings abroad, made shipments of gold on several occasions.

For the causes enumerated above the yen is maintaining the high level at which it stood before the earthquake of September, 1923.

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EXPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The Government has long recognized the need, for the purpose of promoting exports, of combining small manufacturers in an association and thereby avoiding suicidal competition among them and many other hindrances to the development of the foreign trade of this country, and also the need of making necessary plans and providing necessary equipment for the common interest of the trade, through use of the financial resources and credit of the association. The old law of industrial association was found inadequate for the purpose of promoting exports; the Government, therefore, enacted two laws, one for Exporters' Associations and the other for Staple Export Goods Manufacturers' Associations, and put them into force in September, 1925. Below we shall explain the organization of the associations and their condition in March, 1927.

(A) EXPORTERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are five Exporters' Associations, which have been sanctioned by the Government, and four more are now being organized. There follow details about some of these associations.

I. The Association of Russian Exporters

(Jitsugyo Building, Minami-Konya cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo)

This association was formed for the purpose of giving special aid to those trading with Russia, where the trade is a government monopoly, and special regulations are enforced on the trade.

The association consists of 172 members, including merchants in the six biggest cities (Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama) and Tsuruga, engaged in the export trade to Soviet Russia, the Eastern-China Railway zone, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland. One share in the association is 500 yen (of which the first call of 125 yen has been paid in). Three hundred shares have so far been subscribed to. The principal business of the association consists of the introduction of the merchandise of the members, which is marketed on a commission basis; investigation markets for such merchandise, opening sample markets, exhibition of catalogues and samples in the sample markets, fostering close connections with trade organs and associations in Russia, and despatching and stationing of agents in Russian markets to look after the development of the export trade. The association also attends to the conditioning of export goods and exchange business for its members.

II. The Japan Blanket Export Association

(Hamadera, Senhoku-gun, Osaka Prefecture)

This association consists of members engaged in the export of blankets, steamer rugs, shawls, womens' coats and like merchandise. Cotton blankets, however, constitute by-far the more important part of the business of the association. They are principally produced in the Senhoku district of Osaka Prefecture. The system of production is, however, on a small scale, the exporters are also in a small way, and the business is largely carried on through the medium of Chinese merchants in Kobe and Osaka. Those who export directly have been engaged in desperate competition among themselves. The association has been formed to save the situation and enhance the interests of the trade.

There are 36 members of the association, consisting principally of exporters in the Osaka and Senhoku districts. The face value of one share in the association is 100 yen, of which 25 yen has been called in; 200 shares have so far been subscribed to. The principal business planned by the association is:

1. The formation of a separate association for the conditioning of export goods,
2. The handling of the members' merchandise on a commission basis for the purpose of starting direct export trade.
3. The institution of an auction market for blankets, to avoid violent fluctuations of price detrimental to both the purchaser and supplier and to guard against dumping by foreign houses.

The association is also planning exchange of blankets among its members so that any big order from abroad may be filled on short notice. The sending of samples to be exhibited in the Sample Exhibition run by the Osaka Municipality at Shanghai, the construction of warehouses, and the arranging of the amount and time of export are also among the plans of the association.

III. An Association for the Export of Japanese Oranges to North America

(Onoicho, Yokohama)

The tangerine orange is one of Japan's important staple agricultural products exported to Canada and the United States. They are in demand chiefly for Christmas presents. The demand is, therefore, seasonal, as is the production. In the export season the markets are flooded with oranges, and naturally hard competition ensues among sellers. For these reasons the prices fluctuate violently, the quality deteriorates, and the damage from diseases and worms increases, hampering the growth of the business to a serious extent.

In 1924 the Government took alarm at these conditions and enacted a regulation for the control of the export of oranges and the removal of all these irregularities. The regulation provides that all oranges for export purposes must come up to a standard set by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, and must be examined by the association. Through this law the association is able to regulate the export of oranges, improve their quality, and regain the former reputation of this fruit. In order firmly to combine the exporters among the members of the trade association, an Export Association was formed under the auspices of Mr. Seitaro Arai, of Yokohama. There are 29 members of the association, including all the orange exporters in the country.

One share in the association is 50 yen, paid up, and so far 670 shares have been subscribed to by the members, according to the allotments made to them in proportion to the average volume of their business. The association fixes the total export of oranges each year, and apportions it among the members according to the number of shares held by each in the association. Each member consigns his share to the association. The latter undertakes the export in its own name on terms and conditions previously arranged. When the price for goods exported is received, it is divided among the members according to the amount and quality supplied by each. In its system and the working of the system this association is preeminently superior and a model export association.

As explained above the aim of this association is to control the amount exported by each member by undertaking the whole export business in its own name, by availing itself of orange export regulations, and to promote the interests of the trade by economy, exploiting new markets, and improvement of the quality. The association's way of doing business has secured the confidence of foreign traders and a very good reputation. The commercial attachés and consuls all recommend it as the model export association of Japan.

IV. The Kyoto Association for Export to America

(c/o Kyoto Chamber of Commerce)

For the purpose of exporting to America the principal products of Kyoto Prefecture such as fans, pottery, dolls, toys, cloisonne wares, copper wares, lacquer wares, and embroideries, this association was formed through the efforts of Mr. Bunsuke Sakata and others and includes among its members all the exporters to America in Kyoto and Kyoto Prefecture. There are 41 members. One share is 300 yen, of which 75 yen has been paid up, and 110 shares have so far been subscribed to.

The Kyoto Association of Exporters to America is the only association that prescribes the district of the members, but it now intends to enlist in the membership the manufacturers of embroideries in Otsu and neighbourhood, and the lantern manufacturers of Gifu Prefecture. Unlike the exporters in Osaka and Kobe, the merchants in Kyoto are not in possession of any large means, and moreover the goods they handle are manifold. They sell their goods to foreign commission merchants in the open ports or to American merchants who visit them to buy. For these reasons they are placed under a great disadvantage in many respects. The association has been formed to remove these disadvantages by starting the direct export of goods by combining the trade into a union. The association is planning the contruction of a warehouse for storing the goods of the members, a joint freight and insurance account, and the despatch of agents to exploit American markets.

V. The Japan Association of Orange Exporters to South America

(Shimidzu, Shidzuoka Prefecture)

We have told above how the Association of Exporters of Oranges to North America is working with success. Prompted by this success, Mr. Shimidzu and others promoted another association aiming at the exportation of oranges to Argentine in South America. One hundred and four members have been enlisted in the association and 210 shares have been subscribed to. One share is 20 yen paid up. The shipment of oranges to South America cannot be effected so easily as their shipment to North America. They have a much longer voyage to make and must pass the equator. Because of these difficulties no one had ever ventured on the shipment of oranges to South America.

In 1925 when there was a very abundant crop of oranges, the exporters made a special arrangement with the Osaka Steamship Company, and making use of a fast steamer equipped with cold storage, made a trial shipment of oranges to South America. The temperature in the cold storage was comparatively high and upon arrival at their destination the greater part of the shipment was found damaged. The trial was a failure, but the Japanese commercial attaché at Buenos Aires, Mr. Ishii, reported that if the cold storage could be lowered in temperature and well ventilated, and greater care were given to the packing, the damage would be minimized, and as there was a large demand for oranges, there were large possibilities for the trade. In 1926, therefore, the promoters of the association made improvements in the cold storage equipment, ventilation and packing of the goods. The results were better on the whole than in the preceding year, though the details are still to be had.

When export to this market proves a paying business the association is intending to work it on the same system as the Association of Orange Exporters to North America.

VI. Associations now being formed

Besides these five associations already formed and obtained in possession of official sanction, there are four more associations for which application for official sanction has been made. They are:

1. The Association of Exporters to France, Belgium, and Switzerland promoted by Mr. Cho Hoshino. The association is to include in its membership all the merchants in the six big cities and other places engaged in the export trade to those countries.

One share in the association is 500 yen, of which 125 yen per share is paid up. Taking into consideration the international nature of the French and Belgian markets, the association is planning to appoint agents in Paris and Berne and other centers which are crowded with foreigners. In Paris, Messrs. Hanno & Co. will serve, and in Berne Messrs. Albert Gasser & Co. who are specially connected with Mr. Shotaro Nakamura, one of the promoters of the association. The new association is to function along the same lines as the Association of Exporters to Russia.

2. The Japan Association of Enameled Ware Exporters

A plan is on foot for the formation of an association of enameled ware manufacturers, and this has suggested the formation of an association of enameled ware exporters. All exporters of enameled wares in Japan will be enlisted in the association, a share in which will be 5,000 yen, one quarter paid up.

The principal aim of the association is the undertaking of the export of goods belonging to its members on a commission basis, and also the giving of necessary aid in the export operations of its members. The construction of warehouses for the storage of the members' goods is among the plans. For the purpose of suppressing the production of inferior goods, the conditioning of export goods is being conducted according to the regulations of the Department of Commerce and Industry. The association is thinking of a plan for the modification of the principle of conditioning export goods so that the goods would be examined not only for the purpose of suppressing production of inferior qualities but also to make them suitable to the demand in foreign market. For this purpose arrangements will be effected with the manufacturers' association.

3. The Japan Association of Brush Exporters

This is another association prompted by the formation of a manufacturers' association, and still another association of tooth brush manufacturers is planned. When the Association of Manufacturers is made to co-operate with them, exporters must also be united, and thus the Japan Association of Brush Exporters is being formed. It will enlist all the brush exporters in Japan. The shares are 500 yen, one fourth of which is paid up.

As in the case of the Association of Enameled Ware Exporters, this association, too, makes it its principal aim to undertake the export of the members' goods on a commission basis and to give aid to its members in their export business. In the conditioning of export goods, it also is planning the revision of the system, and with the co-operation of the manufacturers' association, to make the goods suitable for foreign markets, besides suppressing the production of inferior goods.

4. The Japan Association of Potato and Onion Exporters

This association is being promoted by Mr. Kichibei Yoshihida of Kobe and others. The export of potatoes and onions being carried on by Chinese and Americans, as well as Japanese, there is hard competition, and many evils have ensued. The principal consumers of these products are American troops stationed in the Philippines, and many difficulties are being experienced in the dealings with them. The present association has been planned

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for the purpose of removing all these difficulties. There will be about 10 members and a share in the association will be 200 yen, of which 50 yen is to be paid up.

Besides these associations already inaugurated or under formation, there are plans for the formation of associations of exporters of artificial pearls, beads, toys, umbrellas, lily bulbs, isinglass, tangles and other sea-weeds. They are now awaking to the disadvantages of futile competition and striving for co-operation in the trade.

(B) MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The Manufacturers' Associations are corporations of the manufacturers of staple export goods. The recognized staple export goods are cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, their manufactures, knitted goods, hosiery, watches and clocks, metal manufactures, earthenwares, potteries, enameled wares, glass and glass wares, celluloid manufactures, matches, rubber manufactures, lacquer wares, braids, toys, buttons, brushes, hats, pencils, artificial pearls, figured mattings, ordinary mattings, and bicycles.

The business of the associations recognized by law is (1) the making of necessary inspections of members' production, raw material, and equipment for production or working over, and the taking of other necessary measures for regulating or controlling the industry, (2) the establishment of facilities for the common interests of the members, (3) the giving of counsel in its members' business, study and research, and the taking of other necessary measures for the benefit of the business, (4) selling or working on the products of the members at their request, and the supply of necessaries to the members. The formation of the association requires the consent of at least two thirds of the persons qualified for membership residing within the district fixed as its sphere, and the sanction of the Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Since the promulgation of the Act controlling the Manufacturers' Associations of Staple Export Goods in 1925, a little over a year and a half had passed up to March 10, 1927, and during this period, 33 associations had already got official sanction, 4 more had applied for it, and 10 were being formed.

The aims of the Manufacturers' Associations are to combine the manufacturers of goods of the same class in one association, thereby preventing the abuses of harmful competition, and facilitate production, sale, and financial accommodation, systematizing the business, putting it under control, and thereby stabilizing the position of manufacturers. It is, however, too early to judge of the results of the enforcement of the Act or to say how it will work. The following table shows the number of associations, their businesses, and other particulars :

(C) ASSOCIATION NAMES AND ADDRESSES

Cotton Fabrics

Hatano Association of Export Cotton Crepe Manufacturers (*Hatano, Naka-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture*).

Eikyusha, an Association of Export Cotton Fabric Manufacturers of Enshu (*Washizu, Yoshizu, Hamana-gun, Shidzuoka Prefecture*).

Textile Manufacturers' Association of the First Division of Senhoku-gun (*Tsuruta, Senhoku-gun, Osaka Prefecture*).

Textile Manufacturers' Association of the Third Division of Senhoku-gun (*Fuchu, Kokufu-mura, Senhoku-gun, Osaka Prefecture*).

Federation of Senhoku Textile Manufacturers' Associations (*Hamadera, Senhoku-gun, Osaka Prefecture*).

Japan Blanket & Sheet Manufacturers' Association (*Otsu, Senhoku-gun, Osaka Prefecture*).

Silk Fabrics

Soma Association of Export Silk Fabric Manufacturers (*Kodaka, Soma-gun, Fukushima Prefecture*).

Yokohama Association of Export Silk Fabric Dyers (*Takashima-cho, Yokohama*).

Knitted Goods

Osaka Association of Export Knitted Goods Manufacturers (*Kamifukushima, Konohana-ku, Osaka*).

Yokohama Association of Export Knitted Goods Manufacturers (*Aioi-cho, Yokohama*).

Nagoya Association of Export Knitted Goods Manufacturers (*Hijie-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya*).

Hyogo Prefecture Association of Knitted Goods Manufacturers (*Nakamichi-dori, Hyogo, Kobe*).

Osaka Association of Knitted Goods Bleachers (*Kunitsugu-cho, Higashiyodogawa-ku, Osaka*).

Metallic Manufactures

Tsubame Association of Table Utensil Manufacturers (*Tsubame-machi, Nishikambara-gun, Niigata Prefecturs.*)

Japan Association of Umbrella Rib Manufacturers (*Nakahama, Higashinari-ku, Osaka*).

Earthenwares and Potteries

Seto Association of Pottery and Porcelain Manufacturers (*Seto, Higashikasugai-gun, Aichi Prefecture*).

Tokoname Association of Pottery Manufacturers (*Tokoname-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi Prefecture*).

Enamelled Wares

Tokyo Association of Enamelled Ware Manufacturers (*Higashikonya-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo*).

Nippon Association of Enamelled Ware Manufacturers (*Tonya-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka*).

Glass Goods

Nippon Association of Bracelet Manufacturers (*Utsubo Minamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka*).

Nippon Association of Glass-Bead Manufacturers (*Higashikobashi-machi, Higashinari-ku, Osaka*).

Celluloid Manufactures

Tokyo Association of Export Celluloid Toy Manufacturers (*Kawara-machi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo*).

Nippon Association of Celluloid Bracelet Manufacturers (*Kobashi-higashino-machi ,Higashi-ku, Osaka*).

Matches

Nippon Association of Match Manufacturers (*Sakaimachi-dori, Kobe*).

Braids

Ebara Association of Hemp Braid Manufacturers of Tokyo Prefecture (*Tanaka, Omori, Ebara-gun, Tokyo Prefecture*).

Ochiya Association of Hemp Braid Manufacturers (*Ochiya, Kitauonuma-gun, Niigata Prefecture*).

Brushes

Osaka Association of Toilet Brush Manufacturers (*Enari-cho, Konohana-ku, Osaka*).

Artificial Pearls

Nippon Association of Export Artificial Pearl Manufacturers (*Andoji-bashi, Minami-ku, Osaka*).

Kobe Association of Artificial Pearl Manufacturers (*Sannomiya, Kobe*).

Figured and other Mattings

Okayama Association of Matting Manufacturers (*Kami-ishii, Okayama*).

Bicycles

Tokyo Association of Bicycle Manufacturers (*Otsuka, Sakashita-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo*).

Associations Classified According to Their Businesses

BUSINESS OF ASSOCIATION

Description	No.	Conditioning	Control of Production	Investigation & Research	Commission Business	Indent	Working up Goods to Order	Facilities for Common Interests
Bicycles	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Cotton Fabrics	7	7	—	3	5	4	5	2
Silk Fabrics	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Knitted Goods	5	4	5	1	2	4	1	—
Metal Manufactures	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Earthenwares & Potteries	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
Enamelled Wares	2	2	2	—	2	2	1	—
Glass Goods	2	2	2	—	2	2	—	—
Celluloid Goods	2	2	1	2	2	2	—	—
Matches	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Braids	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	—
Brushes	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Artificial Pearls	2	2	1	2	2	2	—	—
Figured Mattings	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

PREVENTION OF UNFAIR COMPETITION

We often hear complaints of the debased quality of our exports, and also of unfair competition in export goods. Of course Japanese traders and manufacturers must be held responsible for these criticisms but sometimes they are wide of the mark. For instance, Japanese merchants have been sued for the piracy of trade marks simply because they executed orders from foreign traders who designated trade marks for the goods. Or sometimes foreign traders order goods which are not only inferior in quality, but short in quantity, size, etc., and our simple execution of these orders causes severe criticism in foreign countries. From our point of view these criticisms are quite out of place, and most unfortunate for Japanese merchants ; for they are sure to be utilised by foreign rivals who are eagerly looking for opportunities to injure the reputation of Japanese goods.

In Japan there are various laws, such as the Trade Mark Law, the Law for the Registration of Designs, etc., for the protection of trade marks, trade designs and firm names. Unfair competition is also forbidden by the Law for Weights and Measures. For the prevention of debased quality in export goods there are the inspection methods. But with the development of our industry these laws have proved insufficient to prevent all unfair competition, so that necessity is felt for another legislative action to make the inspection more effective. This has been the object of investigations by the government since 1910.

The question of unfair competition, far from being domestic, has a close bearing upon international trade, from which viewpoint it should be considered. Heretofore several international agreements have been arrived at regarding this question : particularly the one framed at the Hague Conference in 1925 has effected a revision in the Paris Treaty of 1883 which provides for the international protection of industrial rights. This has placed an obligation upon the Japanese Government to enact not later than May 1st 1928 a law prohibiting the following three actions :

1. The preparation of goods in such a way as to render likely their confusion with rival goods.

2. The circulation of false statements likely to affect the reputation of rival goods.

3. The use of the national emblem, ensign, or any other national insignia of a treaty power as a trade mark without being authorized by the government concerned.

To fulfill the above obligation, the Department of Commerce and Industry drew up a draft law in December 1926 to be introduced at the last session of the Diet, but failed to introduce it by reason of a delay in the negotiations with the other departments. The drafted regulations are essentially as follows :

1. The injured party in any of the under-mentioned cases can, unless the offender excercises rights stipulated in the Patent Law, the Trade Mark Law, the Utility Model Law, or the Law for the Registration of Designs, claim the suspension of such an act or payment for the damage inflicted :

a. The use or sale of a persona name, trade mark, firm name, or way of packing which is the same as or confusable with an existing one.

b. The circulation of false statements to encroach upon another's business.

c. The affixing to goods of a mark indicating false places of manufacture.

2. Those found guilty of the following actions shall, with the same exceptions as stated above, be fined one thousand yen or less :

a. The use or sale of a mark the same as or confusable with the national emblem, ensign, or any other national insignia of a contracting power of the Treaty for the Protection of Industrial Rights, without being authorized by the government concerned.

b. The use or sale of a mark the same as or confusable with the signet employed for inspection or certification by officials of a contracting power of the above treaty, without being authorized by the government concerned.

In this connection mention should be made that a Conditioning Law is to be enforced for raw silk on and after July 1st this year and also that the same kind of law for export silk goods has lately passed the Diet and will soon come into effect. In the latter law the following provisions are noteworthy : (1) the standardization of the varied inspection methods of 12 prefectural examining stations by means of state management, (2) the submission of Fuji silk, pongee, and other important silk goods to inspection, which has hitherto been confined to Habutae, and (3) to give to the central government the administrative power of the examining stations now entrusted to the respective prefectural authorities concerned. In short this law aims to maintain the popularity of Japanese silk goods abroad, for which purpose it will be strictly seen to that no goods rejected by competent inspectors shall be exported, but for such cases as a ministerial sanction has been obtained.

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JAPAN'S INTERNATIONAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS IN 1926

Japan's foreign trade for the year 1926, including the figures for Chosen and Taiwan, reveals an excess of imports amounting to ¥ 430,000,000, which is an increase of ¥ 73,000,000, compared with ¥ 357,000,000, the excess of imports for 1925.

Turning to invisible export and import, in the former we may mention in the first place our earnings in the undertakings in China, Manchuria, the South Seas and others, which totalled about ¥ 120,000,000. The return from foreign investment was rather poor owing to the fact that the interest received on the loans to China did not reach half the usual amount. The interest on the Government's deposits abroad also dropped, due to the reduction of the funds. The receipts from those sources, including the receipts from German reparations, did not exceed ¥ 10,000,000. Receipts on freights are estimated at about ¥ 100,000,000, the same as last year. Remittances by emigrants, including the money they brought home, are estimated at about ¥ 40,000,000, a sum somewhat below the figures for the previous year. The money spent by foreign tourists and others amounts to a considerable sum, and the figures for the past year are put at about ¥ 40,000,000, about the same as for the preceding year. The receipts in the form of insurance premiums are difficult to estimate, but they are considered to be in the neighbourhood of ¥ 5,000,000.

All these constitute the ordinary invisible exports of this country. On the side of extraordinary invisible export, we may mention the proceeds of the loans raised by the Toho Electric Company, and the Tokyo and Yokohama Municipalities amounting to over ¥ 73,000,000 in the aggregate; on the other hand, there was a redemption of 1,000,000 pounds sterling by the Kansai Railway Company. The net receipts from this source, therefore, were about ¥ 63,000,000. The shipment of gold during the year totalled ¥ 32,000,000. The two items combined amounted to ¥95,000,000. The ordinary invisible exports which amounted to ¥ 315,000,000, when added to this sum, brings it up to a total of ¥ 410,000,000.

The biggest item in the invisible imports is the interest paid on national bonds and debentures, and the service on the sinking funds of the loans. The former amounted to about ¥ 110,000,000 and the latter to ¥ 20,000,000, a total of ¥ 130,000,000. The sum expended by Japanese travelling or staying abroad is hard to estimate, but it is put at about ¥ 40,000,000, the same as that for the preceding year.

The foreign payments by the Government for purchases of various sorts were much cut down for the purpose of retrenchment in Government expenditures, and yet they amounted to the considerable sum of ¥ 60,000,000.

The profits on investments by foreigners in Japanese undertakings, and the profits taken by foreigners through speculation in the yen, which was carried on a gigantic scale during the year, amounted in the aggregate roughly to about ¥ 35,000,000. Besides these ordinary payments, there were extraordinary payments in the form of foreign investment and purchase of Japanese bonds issued in foreign countries. The latter was largely carried out after October last, when the yen was stabilized at about 48 dollars for 100 yen. The good yields of these bonds and the advantage of the exemption from income tax induced, it appears, the large purchases. The total payments on these accounts are estimated at about ¥ 20,000,000.

Thus the aggregate total of these payments on the account other than trade amounted to ¥ 285,000,000. Deducting this sum from the receipts, which amounted to ¥ 410,000,000, the net invisible export will be ¥ 125,000,000. The excess of imports in foreign trade was ¥ 430,000,000 as stated at the beginning. Now deducting the invisible export of ¥ 125,000,000 from this sum, the net debit for the year amounted to the great sum of ¥ 300,000,000.

In the export trade, it is usual to estimate the export value at about 40 per cent. below the actual figure. During the year, large sums of money have been invested in the yen by foreigners by way of speculation. The Government also let go about ¥ 50,000,000 of the funds it held abroad. These factors being taken into consideration, it is likely that the debit item of ¥ 300,000,000 was fully covered, and this must be the cause of the recovery in the exchange value of the yen that took place during the past year.

THE POPULATION PROBLEM

It is no new matter in Japan that the natural growth of the population is surprisingly great, and controversies have been repeatedly held on the resulting problem. A new phase of the problem, however, is that shortage of food is considered more seriously than ever as an important part of it.

The fact that this problem has recently attracted more attention, in this country is doubtless due to the growing seriousness of her economic decline, with decreased wages and increased unemployment. But it is also attributable to the ratio of the increase in population which is becoming higher every year. In this connection the Government furnishes the following figures :

Approximate Increase of Population
(*Korea and Formosa excluded*)

In 1920	603,000
In 1921	702,000
In 1922	682,000
In 1923	710,000
In 1924	743,000
In 1925	875,000
In 1926	941,000

Of the figure for the last year the Government gives the following explanation, which indicates that the increase resulted mainly from a fall in the death-rate :

"As regards the excess of births over deaths during 1926, it reached the tremendous figure of 940,000, as registered, and would have come out at over one million if those unregistered had been included. This is still an increase of 65,700 over the 875,000 for the previous year, which was the record for the country. In that year the births numbered 2,100,720, and were greater than in the previous year, but they were 34.7 to every thousand people and a fall of 00.2. Deaths decreased by 1.1 as compared with the preceding year, being 1,159,635 or 19.2 to every thousand. The year's death rate was the lowest since the first investigation was made into population in 1899."

In such circumstances the Wakatsuki Ministry agreed to carry on investigations on population and food problems, but it resigned office before taking up the work. The present Tanaka Ministry, which had succeeded it, however, has recently declared that more extensive and complete inquiries are necessary before the problem can be properly treated.

In the same connection the Government is undertaking an increase of the rice crop in Hokkaido, Formosa, and Korea and also what is called domestic colonization by developing the natural resources of Hokkaido and other undeveloped parts of the country. It is, however, clear that the Government does not regard these as fundamental solutions of the problem: but, the opinion is powerful in official and non-official circles that the only possible way to settle it is to improve industry, particularly those high technical industries which require large supplies of human labour, and also the export trade, so that domestic labour may be fully utilized and the national economic life be strengthened.

In certain circles it is urged that emigration should be encouraged as a solution of the population difficulties. But Japanese emigrants are exceedingly few in number and of no great significance in view of the large yearly growth in population. In the future, too, they can never be of much help to the Japanese Government in overcoming its difficulties, unless freedom of international migration be secured. The main country to which Japanese emigrate in any large number is Brazil, and the Government is protecting them by means of subsidies. In September last there was a conference under the auspices of the Foreign Department for the encouragement of the South Seas trade. At the beginning of the meeting, Baron Shidehara, then the Foreign Minister, delivered a speech which disclosed a part of the Government's emigration policy. Below is an outline of the speech :

"The subjects of discussion at the present conference do not include the problem of emigration, as they should not, though it is interlaced with various trade problems. But I would like to remark to relieve you from any possible misapprehension of the matter that we should consider the interests of any country which receives our emigrants as well as our own, as I have often said on many occasoins. It is in no way wise to send emigrants to a country which does not welcome them. It has been and still is our policy to take no measures to encourage emigration without as far as possible taking heed of the conditions in the countries to which our people go."

INDUSTRIAL GUILDS

In 1891 modern industrial guilds were introduced into Japan. At first they were on a very small scale but since the adoption of the Industrial Guild Act, by which the existence of co-operative societies was legally acknowledged in 1900, they have reached their present prosperity.

At first they were intended to facilitate the accommodation of money, the buying of raw materials and the sale of products in the rural districts to keep abreast with the development of capitalism in the cities. This explains to a great extent the fact that most of the present industrial guilds have their roots in villages and towns and the guilds for labourers in large cities and industrial districts are excluded from them. In fact, guilds for consumers have not developed so far as guilds for producers. This discussion will keep this fact in view.

Kinds of Industrial Guilds

According to their different objects, industrial guilds may be divided into four, namely, credit, sales, purchase and utilization guilds. However one guild sometimes is engaged in the business of two, three or in some cases all the four branches above-mentioned and classification in this way divides them into eleven different kinds.

The number of industrial guilds, arranged according to their objects, is as follows :

THOSE WITH A SINGLE OBJECT

Credit associations	2,573
Sales guilds	289
Purchase guilds	370
Utilization guilds	195

THOSE WITH DOUBLE OBJECTS

Sales and purchase guilds ..	305
Sales and utilization guilds	154
Purchase and utilization guilds	71
Credit and sales associations	166
Credit and purchase guilds ..	2,649
Credit and utilization guilds	125

THOSE WITH TRIPLE OBJECTS

Sales, purchase, and utilization guilds	253
Credit, sales, and purchase guilds	3,807
Credit, sales, and utilization guilds	91
Credit, purchase, and utilization guilds	308

THOSE WITH QUADRUPLE OBJECTS

Credit, sales, purchase, and utilization guilds	3,161

(*Figures for* 1925)

The total of the above guilds is 14,057, a number even greater than the number of cities, towns, and villages in the whole country.

The paid-up capital of 13,219 industrial guilds investigated in 1924 stood at ¥ 122,345,000, and the average amount paid up by each member at ¥ 36.9.

THE FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIAL GUILDS

Federations of industrial guilds attend to the business of one guild with the others. Apart from it, there is an association known as the Central Association of Industrial Guilds. The former is an association for one line of industrial guilds, while the latter takes in all the guilds in the country. The number of federations for the various industrial guilds is shown below :

Federations of credit associations	80
Federations of sales guilds	113
Federations of purchase guilds ..	153
Federations of utilization guilds..	17
Total	363

(*Figures for* 1925)

Federations investigated	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Loans	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
197	8,533,000	1,639,000	12,198,000	22,371,000

The condition of the various federations is given below :

1. Federations of credit associations

Federations investigated	Loans	Loans redeemed	Deposit	Amount refunded
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
82	93,289,000	67,407,000	125,628,000	87,980,000

2. Federations of sales guilds

Federations investigated	Sales	Sales per federation	Sales per guild
106	¥35,676,000	¥336,000	¥8,674,000

3. Federations of purchase guilds

Federations investigated	Purchase	Purchase per federation	Purchase per guild
152	¥11,974,000	¥79,000	¥1,675,000

4. Federations of utilization guilds

Federations investigated	Charges for utilization	Charges per federation	Charges per guild
14	¥91,660,000	¥6,547,000	¥69,000

(*Figures for 1924*)

THE CENTRAL CASH OFFICE FOR INDUSTRIAL GUILDS

Excepting the federations of credit associations, all the federations for industrial guilds are without a good system of mutual co-operation and are greatly in need of funds. This has resulted in the establishment of the Central Cash Office. In view of its importance, the government has subscribed some fifteen million yen to the capital of the office, which is at present ¥ 34,000,000 (paid up). The following are its main functions :

1. To allow the member guilds and federations loans without security on condition that they be redeemed periodically within five years.
2. To discount bills or allow overdrafts on current deposits for member guilds and federations.
3. To draw bills of exchange for them.
4. To receive deposits from them.

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PROPERTY INSURANCE

(Report for 1924)

BUSINESS DONE BY PROPERTY INSURANCE COMPANIES

A. Fire Insurance

1. Number of companies ..... 50 (the same as the preceding year)
2. Number of contracts and their amount at the beginning of the year
   Contracts 7,096,000
   Amount ..... ¥ 10,113,413,000
   This is classified as follows :
   Immovable property insurance
   Contracts 3,708,000
   Amount ..... ¥ 5,614,467,000
   Moval property insurance
   Contracts 3,388,000
   Amount ..... ¥ 4,498,940,000
3. New Contracts
   Contracts 10,217,000
   Amount .....¥ 15,727,450,000
   This is classified as follows :
   Immovable property insurance
   Contracts 5,027,000
   Amount ..... ¥ 6,969,817,000
   Movable property insurance
   Contracts 5,189,000
   Amount ..... ¥ 8,757,633,000
4. Number of contracts and their amount at the end of the year
   Contracts 8,427,000
   Amount .....¥ 11,660,476,000
   This is classified as follows :
   Immovable property insurance
   Contracts 4,515,000
   Amount .....¥ 6,412,775,000
   Movable property insurance
   Contracts 3,912,000
   Amount .....¥ 5,247,699,000

B. Marine Insurance

1. Number of companies 42
2. Number of contracts and their amount at the beginning of the year
   Contracts 231,000
   Amount .....¥ 515,097,000
   (*Exclusive of reinsurance*)
3. New contracts
   Number of contracts 2,723,000
   Amount .....¥ 5,952,827,000
   This is classified as follows :
   Time policies
   Number of contracts 84,000
   Amount .....¥ 308,473,000
   Voyage policies
   a. Ships
   Number of contracts 1,000
   Amount .....¥ 3,626,000
   b. Cargo
   Number of contracts 2,638,000
   Amount .....¥ 5,630,453,000
4. Number of contracts and their amount at the end of the year
   Contracts 239,000
   Amount .....¥ 534,975,000
   This is classified as follows :
   Time policies
   Contracts 60,000
   Amount .....¥ 221,026,000
   Voyage policies
   a. Ships
   Contracts 28
   Amount .....¥ 162,000
   b. Cargo
   Contracts 179,000
   Amount .....¥ 313,783,000

C. Transport Insurance

1. Number of companies ..... 29 (Of these 29 companies only 26 are operating.)
2. Number of contracts and their amount at the beginning of the year
   Contracts 43,000
   Amount .....¥ 116,213,000
3. New contracts and their amount
   Contracts 1,217,000
   Amount .....¥ 2,676,113,000
4. Number of contracts and their amount at the end of the year
   Contracts 61,000
   Amount .....¥ 143,266,000

FINANCIAL STATUS OF PROPERTY INSURANCE COMPANIES

At the end of the year 1924 there was a total of 52 companies doing business in property insurance. Their aggregate assets amounted to ¥ 339,057,000, a gain of ¥ 22,441,000 over the figures of the previous year. The liabilities totalled ¥ 314,617,000, an increase of ¥ 19,461,000 over the figures for the same period of the preceding year.

The excess of assets over liabilities amounts to ¥ 24,439,000, the former being 107.8 per cent. of the latter. The percentage for the preceding year was 108.3. The leading items of the assets and liabilities are as follows :

Assets

1. Cash on hand and in bank..... ¥ 95,959,000
   This represents 28.3 per cent. of the total assets, and shows an increase of ¥ 3,340,000 for the last year.
2. Loans
   The loans represent 13.8 per cent. of the total assets, and show an increase of ¥ 6,924,000 for the last year. They are classified as follows :

	1924	Increase over preceding year
Mortgages on immovables.....	¥3,129,000	¥388,000
Mortgages on factories	8,833,000	1,719,000*
Mortgages on vessels	10,587,000	532,000
Loans on bonds and stocks.....	14,565,000	3,302,000*
Unsecured loans to municipalities ..	423,000	28,000
Other loans	9,253,000	2,529,000

(*Asterisk shows decrease than 1923*)

3. Bonds and shares
   These represent 37.7 per cent. of the total assets and show an increase of ¥ 5,430,000 for the last year. They are classified as follows :

	1924	Increase over preceding year
Government bonds	¥33,405,000	¥3,179,000
Foreign bonds	17,258,000	1,976,000
Local bonds	6,837,000	701,000
Debentures	27,967,000	759,000
Stocks.....	42,355,000	6,859,000

4. Immovable property..¥ 8,175,000
   This represents 2.4 per cent. of the total assets and shows an increase of ¥ 103,000 for the last year.
5. Accounts due from agents ..... ¥ 14,877,000
   This represents about 4.4 per cent. of the total assets and shows an increase of ¥ 2,734,000 for the last year.

Liabilities

1. Capital paid-up ....¥ 98,215,000
   This is a decrease of ¥ 36,000 since a year ago.
2. Legal reserves .....¥ 24,200,000
   This is an increase of ¥ 1,015,800 as compared with the preceding year.
3. Legal reserves for payments

	Legal reserves	Reserves for payments
Fire insurance....	¥62,519,000	¥7,634,000
Marine insurance..	49,880,000	14,652,000
Transport insurance	1,213,000	224,000

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The total receipts in 1924 of property insurance companies were ¥ 480,565,000 showing an increase of ¥ 121,294,000 as compared with the preceding year.

The payments amounted to a total of ¥ 456,124,000, being an increase of ¥ 118,314,000 over those of a year ago.

The excess of receipts over payments amounted to ¥ 21,139,000, being an increase of ¥ 2,979,000 over the figure for the preceding year.

During the business year of 1924, 43 companies reported a total profit amounting to ¥ 29,489,000 and 4 companies reported losses amounting to ¥ 1,049,000. The leading items of receipts and payments are as follows:

Receipts

1. Premiums..... ¥ 175,565,000
   This shows an increase of ¥ 26,188,000 as compared with the figure for the preceding year. It is distributed as follows :
   Fire insurance .....¥ 118,947
   Marine insurance 54,275
   Transport insurance 1,232
2. Reinsurance money received .... ¥ 64,833,000
   This is an increase of ¥ 19,545,000 over the figure for the preceding year. It is distributed as follows :
   Fire insurance .....¥ 28,809,000
   Marine insurance 34,865,000
   Transport insurance 25,000
3. Reinsurance premiums ..... ¥ 12,760,000
   This shows an increase of ¥ 3,159,000 over the preceding year.
4. Reinsurance refunded..¥3,432,000
   This shows an increase of ¥ 1,899,000 as compared with the preceding year.

Payments

1. Reinsurance premiums paid .... ¥ 87,014,000
   This shows an increase of ¥ 16,051,000 over the preceding year. It is distributed as follows :
   Fire insurance .....¥ 53,983,000
   Marine insurance 32,487,000
2. Insurance money paid ..... ¥ 105,828,000
   This shows an increase of ¥ 22,727,000 as compared with the preceding year. It is distributed as follows :
   Fire insurance .....¥ 52,216,000
   Marine insurance 52,321,000
   Transport insurance 679,000
3. Money refunded on cancellation of contracts .....¥ 3,897,000
   This shows an increase of ¥ 1,495,000 as compared with the preceding year. The money refunded on account of fire insurance contracts was ¥3,256,000.
4. Money refunded on other accounts ..... ¥ 5,392,000
   This shows a decrease of ¥ 840,000 as compared with the preceding year. Of this money refunded, fire insurance was responsible for ¥ 3,369,000 and marine insurance for ¥ 1,784,000.

THE TRUST BUSINESS

The last several years have marked an epoch in the history of the Japanese trust business, which has made substantial headway. At the outset the trust business was represented by individual trustees in western countries, from which later evolved corporate trustees. But the case was different with Japan and the business was started by corporate trustees from the beginning.

The unique nature of the trust business in Japan may be summed up as follows :

First, the main function of the trust companies is to hold funds in trust. Second, they do not engage in banking operations as in America, and there is an ever-growing tendency for the importance of corporate trustees to increase.

The recent rapid progress of this business in Japan is in large measure attributable to the generous attitude the Government has assumed toward it. It was with a view to encouraging it that the Government enacted the Act of Trusts and Trustees on January 1st 1923. This established a minimum capital for trust companies, and provided strict rules of inspection and supervision for their establishment and management. This policy of the Government is in essence a greater interest in the quality of trustees than in their number ; and as the Government has so far strictly enforced it, the appearance of insecure companies has been much reduced. It has secured a steady and wholesome development for the business. At the end of May 1924, was drawn up the first business report since the promulgation of the above-mentioned Act in which the total trust properties stood at ¥ 115,000,000. This jumped up to ¥ 653,000,000 at the end of February this year. It is also notable that the number of companies with a capital of over ¥ 10,000,000 is at present seven, in addition to five now contemplated, while it was only two before the enactment of the Act. These trust companies with great financial interests behind them are gradually perfecting their functions as protectors of property, agents in financial affairs, and suppliers of long-term loans. The role played by the Association of Trustees is remarkable in the improvement of their business in general.

Its existence having been short, the trust business of Japan has not as yet reached a stage where all its primary advantages can be enjoyed. The lines of business now pursued by these companies are receipt and administration of trust funds, securities, and real estate ; aid in the execution of wills ; care of surface rights, monetary obligations, and the lending of land, and life-insurance for dependents ; and the holding of debentures secured by hypothecation in trust. Of all the trusts, however, about two-thirds are money trusts and only one-sixth are securities, the next largest in amount. For the most part people use trust companies merely for the purpose of making money. But it is conceivable that this is only a temporary phenomenon and that their utilization for their primary purpose will before long be realized.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST BUSINESS

By Yukinori Hoshino,
Managing Director, Kashima Trust Co., Ltd.

The trust business did not come into being till quite recently in Japan. It was after 1923, when the credit laws and by-laws were enacted and promulgated, that powerful credit companies were formed. In spite of its short existence, the business has achieved remarkable progress and expansion. The amount in trust, which stood at ¥120,000,000 at the end of 1924, increased to ¥300,000,000 at the end of 1925, and in the next year reached ¥630,000,000. No parallel of such expansion can be found in the history of commercial bank deposits or insurance company reserves.*

*The public is now being told in different ways by trust companies that for adminstration of properties, their employment for profit and their disposal and for other similar purposes, trust companies can be made use of to the best advantage. They are striving for the diffusion of trust ideas among the people, and their efforts will result in further great expansion of the trust business. The trust companies have already started the supply of long credit on immovable properties, taking up public bonds and debentures, and other important financial activities, and they will in future fill an important place in the general credit transaction of the country.

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LIFE INSURANCE

In the preceding two numbers of "Present-Day Japan" we dealt with this subject somewhat in detail, and in the present number we shall show the recent results of the business in the following tables :*

*BUSINESS CONDITION IN 1925

(Statistics prepared by the Life Assurance Association on the basis of the reports for 1925 rendered by the 44 companies)

	Life insurance		Annuity insurance		Conscription insurance		Total	
	No. of contracts	*Amount*	*No. of contracts*	*Amount*	*No. of contracts*	*Amount*	*No. of contracts*	*Amount*
At the beginning of the year	4,121,745	¥4,003,510,000	2	(¥250)	724,266	¥293,899,000	4,846,013	¥4,297,409,000
New contracts	854,560	1,143,399,000	0	0	154,676	102,899,000	1,009,236	1,246,298,000
Other increase	51,609	51,688,000	0	0	22,330	8,731,000	73,939	60,419,000
Contracts that have become claims	72,854	53,463,000	2	(250)	4,063	553,000	76,919	54,016
Contracts extinguished for other reasons	411,118	476,847,000	0	0	122,455	64,740,000	533,573	541,587,000
Reduction of contracted amount		11,157,000	0	0		295,000		11,452,000
Condition at the end of the year	4,543,942	4,657,130,000	0	0	774,754	339,941,000	5,318,696	4,997,071,000
Interest received		52,126,725		0		3,476,765		55,603,490
Premiums received		197,724,708		0		14,972,673		212,697,381
Insurance paid		52,159,342		250		532,272		52,691,864
Bonus paid on insurance contracts		8,308,884		0		125,745		8,434,629
Other sums paid as per terms of policy		12,098,891		0		1,256,242		13,355,136
Overhead running expenses		58,211,596		0		4,842,667		63,054,263
Reserves for payments at the beginning of the year		8,743,751		0		925,972		9,669,723
Reserves for payments at the end of the year		10,369,308		0		1,520,258		11,889,563
Legal reserves at the beginning of the year		608,484,081		250		44,992,406		653,476,737
Legal reserves at the end of the year		702,664,681		0		54,992,207		757,656,888
Dividend reserve at the beginning of the year		24,991,011				35,620		25,026,631
Dividend reserve at the end of the year		28,755,168		0		65,683		28,820,851

CONDITION OF FUNDS IN OPERATION

(June 30, 1926)

	Life assurance	Conscription insurance	Total
Deposits	¥166,391,055.162	¥22,070,079.480	¥188,461,134.642
Loans	198,520,228.067	19,383,628.560	217,903,856.627
Bonds and debentures	448,111,067.560	23,144,441.750	471,255,509.310
Immovables	46,061,019.213	9,576,829.680	55,637,848.893
Total	859,083,370.002	74,174,979.470	933,258,349.472

(Report of the Life Assurance Association)

DEATHS SEEN FROM THE LIFE ASSURANCE POINT OF VIEW

The recent visit to this country of Dr. Emden, Chief of the Medical Department of the München Reinsurance Company of Germany, has given occasion to the question of the seriousness of the insurance of the weak. For the investigation of the subject the Life Assurance Association** has appointed a special committee thus our insurance business is assuming an international nature.

In the present number, therefore, we shall investigate statistically the causes of deaths in Japan during the five years 1920-1924 inclusive and give a statistical table of the deaths of the insured, which will give a sidelight on the business in this country.

Statistical List of Deaths during the Five Years (1920-1924)

Cause of death	Average per year	No. per thousand
Epidemics and general infections	291,897	222
Diseases of the nerves and the sense organs	197,876	151
Diseases of the circulatory system	44,132	34
Diseases of the respiratory organs	205,207	156
Diseases of the genital and urinary organs	65,783	50
Pregnancy and childbirth	6,802	5
Diseases of the digestive organs	231,701	176
Diseases of the skin, of hypodermic bony tissue, and of the organs of motion	8,467	6
Deformity and diseases of infancy	80,807	61
Old age	75,375	57
Other causes	46,387	35
Diseases diagnosed as unknown, and deaths from accidents	61,592	47
Total	1,316,026	1,000

(The above table is an abstract of a report prepared by the Life Assurance Association)

According to the report of the Life Assurance Association, the deaths of insured persons constitutes 32 per mille of all deaths in the Empire. We shall arrange below the causes of deaths according to the order of percentage :

1. Epidemics and general infections
2. Diseases of the digestive organs
3. Diseases of the respiratory organs
4. Diseases of the nerves and the sense organs
5. Deformity and diseases of infancy
6. Old age
7. Diseases of genital and urinary organs
8. Diseases diagnosed as unknown, and deaths from accidents
9. Other causes
10. Diseases of the circulatory system
11. Diseases of the skin, of hypodermic bony tissue, and of the organs of motion
12. Pregnancy and child-birth

Dividing the Empire into eleven districts, we shall give below a table showing the number of deaths (average per year during the five years given above) in each district, and their causes, according to the foregoing table. (See the table, "Causes of Deaths during Five Years according to Districts" at the bottom of the page.)

From this table it will be seen that the percentage of the deaths of insured persons was largest in the Hokuriku district, and with the exception of Okinawa, the Kinki district showed the lowest percentage.

AGRICULTURE

In reviewing the general condition of agriculture in this country, we find the following figures in the estimated and actual yield of rice for the year 1926:

First estimate	59,491,810 koku
Second estimate	56,804,850
Actual yield	55,591,290

(1 koku = 4.9629 bushels)

Harvesting the Rice Crop in October

Une famille paysanne moissonnant le riz. La femme coiffée sépare le grain de la tige avec la machine

During the growth of the plants, the land was visited by two storms, which wrought some damage in the Tokaido district. In the North-East, Hokuriku and Chugoku districts, the rice fields suffered much from floods. The damage was, however, thought rather limited in extent and not heavy, and before the publication of the first estimate, the public expected a crop around 61,000,000 koku. The damage from the storms and floods, however, proved much heavier than had been thought, and the first crop estimate based on the condition of plants on September 20, put it at a little over 59,500,000 koku, over 210,000 koku below the actual yield of the preceding year.

After the first estimate was published the weather became rather unfavourable. The early arrival of cold and wet weather stunted the growth of the rice. Insects also worked heavy damage, and the second estimate of 56,800,000 koku based on the condition at the end of October showed a decrease of over 2,600,000 koku from the first estimate. The actual yield revealed a further decrease of 1,210,000 koku and totalled up at 55,590,000 koku.

The first expectation for the year was 61,000,000 koku, as stated before, and the actual yield fell as much as 5,500,000 koku short of this expectation.

The barley harvest fared no better. To make the matter worse, the price of cocoons suffered serious depreciation, making the farmers' position very hard indeed.

Actual Yield of Staple Cereals

	(1926)	*Decrease from the preceding year*
Barley	6,870,829 koku	136,205 koku
Rye	6,818,327	378,007
Wheat	5,146,190	179,141
Total	18,835,346	693,623

So desperate is the condition of the petty farmers who constitute the great majority of the country population, that they dispose of their crops immediately after harvest in order to get money as soon as possible. They cannot wait for the advance of prices that is sure to follow a short crop. The market is thus demolished. For this reason prices fell even below the level of the preceding year : an abnormal phenomenon in a lean year. The heaviest burden of a break in the market always falls on the shoulders of these unfortunate petty farmers. Last year was indeed an evil year for the country communities. The farm village problem will surely assume a serious aspect in the future.

Below we give an estimate of the supply and demand for 1927:

Supply of Rice

Actual yield in 1926	55,591,000 koku
Carry-over from previous crop	5,945,000
Import from Chosen	5,500,000
Import from Taiwan	2,000,000
Total	69,036,000

Demand for Rice

Home consumption	68,500,000 koku
Export	500,000
Total	69,000,000

The supply is too small to leave sufficient balance to be carried over to the between season. The deficit must be made good by the importation of foreign rice. To facilitate this importation the customs duty on imported rice has, therefore, been suspended.

For these reasons the market remains firm, which has encouraged the accumulation of rice in the chief distributing centers, and in spite of the poor crop, there are considerable stocks in the market, and all fear of a shortage is removed for the present. The available acreage for rice plantation is limited, while the crop is subject to violent seasonal fluctuations. The agricultural problem of the country is one that demands serious consideration by both the government and the general public.

CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS

Division	Epidemics	Nerves	Circulatory system	Respiratory organs	Digestive organs	Genital & urinary organs	Pregancy & child-birth	Skin & organs of motion	Deformity & infancy	Old age	Other causes	Unknown diseases	Death of insured persons: Total	Average per year	per mille
Hokkaido	11,151	6,612	1,232	8,198	8,567	1,937	283	326	3,087	1,441	2,336	2,427	47,597	1,716	36
Tohoku (north-east) : Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima	24,862	25,446	4,809	22,095	28,041	7,560	800	1,049	11,158	7,118	4,057	8,258	145,253	3,472	24
Kanto : Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa	62,466	38,722	8,436	40,612	44,669	14,661	1,387	1,395	17,829	12,525	15,767	10,693	269,162	8,845	33
Hokuriku : Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui	20,783	18,575	3,939	16,033	20,783	4,626	488	755	5,149	5,365	2,710	4,643	103,849	4,807	46
Tosan : Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu	13,980	11,670	2,693	10,761	13,637	3,599	378	453	4,633	4,309	2,214	3,760	72,087	2,352	30
Tokai : Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie	24,377	16,126	3,798	17,504	20,116	4,648	487	710	7,090	7,280	2,975	5,514	110,625	3,837	35
Kinki : Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama	50,988	27,258	6,599	27,703	33,088	9,766	1,045	1,092	11,918	10,413	5,273	8,850	193,993	8,108	42
Chugoku : Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi	25,670	17,196	4,438	17,042	18,957	5,549	592	710	6,806	9,243	3,609	5,551	115,363	3,550	31
Shikoku : Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi	16,081	9,900	2,556	11,522	12,284	3,263	350	562	4,816	5,916	2,151	3,357	72,758	1,514	21
Kyushu : Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima	39,259	25,510	5,447	31,979	29,460	9,601	917	1,327	8,311	10,972	5,146	7,543	175,472	4,185	24
Okinawa	2,280	861	185	1,758	2,099	573	75	88	10	793	149	996	9,867	45	5
Total	291,897	197,879	44,132	205,207	231,701	65,783	6,802	8,467	80,807	75,375	46,387	61,592	1,316,026	42,431	32

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THE MINING INDUSTRY

The principal mineral products of Japan are coal and copper so far as volume of output is concerned. Petroleum oil, gold, zinc, iron, and silver are also found in Japan, but in small amounts. The demand for iron and petroleum oil, both important in modern industry, far surpasses the yield every year and is mostly satisfied by the importation of foreign products. Nothing but coal is exported to any extent. The following statistics will give accurate information as to production and distribution in the mining industry :

Japan yields minerals to the value of ¥356,000,000 annually, which comprises ¥237,000,000 or 67% for coal, ¥53,000,000 for copper, ¥17,000,000 for petroleum oil, ¥13,000,000 for gold, and less than ¥10,000,000 each for zinc and silver. In the foreign trade, totaling ¥323,000,000, there is an unfavourable balance of ¥215,000,000, with ¥54,000,000 for exports against ¥269,000,000 for imports. Coal occupies the prominent position in the shipment of minerals, comprising 62% or ¥33,000,000 of the total. Iron exports show a total of less than ¥7,000,000 and though coming next to coal in value, are far behind. On the other hand, iron occupies the first place in the Japanese import of mineral goods from abroad. Of the total value of mineral imports, iron makes up 38% or ¥103,000,000, whereas the import of petroleum oil exceeds ¥57,000,000. The other half consists of coal, lead and zinc. In these figures it is to be noted that the trade balance in 1925 became much better as compared with the previous year. There was an increase of ¥14,000,000 in exports and a decrease of ¥124,000,000 in imports.

The more important branches of the mining industry are here treated under separate headings, the figures given being for the year 1925.

COAL

A continued slump was against the coal industry but did not hinder its activities. The policy of mass production was faithfully carried out, with the result that the year 1925 witnessed a gain of 4.5% in output over the preceding year and the record for the country. This furnished, together with the depression in the manufacturing industries and the limited exportation of coal owing to disturbances in China, factors which developed unfavourably for the coal market. The greatest depreciation since the great war followed and there were cases of curtailment of operations and some of total stoppage among colliery owners. In 1926 there was a slight recovery, both in demand and in the quotation, despite the fact that the output was increased over the last year. It seems, however, that long years must elapse before the industry can restore the pre-war level. Kyūshū is the greatest supplier of coal in Japan, followed by small mines widely scattered over the country. A certain amount is imported from Fushung, while other parts of China take some Japanese coal.

COPPER

America's grasp on the Japanese copper market is so firm that it reflects every movement in the market in that country. In such circumstances it is also the coal of America that determines the fate of the copper mining industry of Japan. In 1925 there was an advance of 7.8% in American copper, with no sharp fluctuations following ; and this brought firmness to the Japanese market, which turned for the better with a recovery of 4.2%. The volume of production also improved by 5.4%. But the next year saw the re-appearance of unfavourable factors in the industry.

GOLD

Since a gold embargo was declared in November 1924, there was a rise in the market price of gold in proportion to the depreciation in exchange during 1925. This gave an impetus to gold mining, and a new record production resulted that year. But the rate of exchange saw a marked improvement in 1926, and it was inevitable that the industry should fall off in activity.

PETROLEUM OIL

The yield of oil amounted to 58,000,000 gallons in 1926, an enormous decrease of 48,000,000 gallons as against 1925, the production for which year was the greatest in the history of the industry. Since 1925 there has been an increasing import every year from the Dutch East Indies and America. In 1925 Japan bought over 86,400,000 gallons of crude petroleum from foreign countries. Pessimism rules in Japan's oil industry, the production gradually decreasing without new wells being developed and with the old ones of limited capacity. It is more disappointing to learn that the development of oil wells in North Saghalien, over which the whole nation was enthusiastic, has recently fallen far below expectation.

THE OUTPUT OF MINERALS IN JAPAN

The following tables show the output of the various Japanese minerals and the import of crude oil :

	1920	1926
Gold	2,417 *kwan*	2,221 *kwan*
Silver	36,499 *kwan*	32,996 *kwan*
Coal.....	29,263,000 *kilograms*	29,216,000 *kilograms*
Copper	104,271,000 *kin*	104,286,000 *kin*
Petroleum ..	1,450,000 *koku*	1,528,000 *koku*
Iron.....	83,000 *kilograms*	65,000 *kilograms*

Imports of Crude Petroleum

1924....	1,638,000 koku	¥13,047,000
1925....	2,166,000 ,,	15,702,000

1 *kwan* = 3.75 *kilograms*
1 *kin* = 0.60 *kilograms*
1 *koku* = 47.654 *gallons*

FORESTRY

Area of Forests and "Genya"

The forests and "genya" in Japan cover 43,523,118 hectares. The particulars thereof according to ownership are as follows :

		Imperial *hect.*	State *hect.*	Communal *hect.*	Shrines or Temples *hect.*	Private *hect.*	Total *hect.*
Honshu	Forest	418,542	4,071,632	2,284,687	114,008	6,849,126	13,737,995
	Genya	157,011	113,540	1,193,964	14,239	1,239,140	2,717,894
	Total	575,553	4,185,172	3,478,651	128,247	8,088,266	16,455,889
Hokkaido ..	Forest	773,139	3,383,288	679,033	353	452,157	5,287,970
	Genya	58,506	124,891	70,640	376	429,951	684,364
	Total	831,645	3,508,179	749,673	729	882,108	5,972,334
Karafuto ..	Forest	—	2,383,000	—	—	—	2,383,000
	Genya	—	379,000	—	—	—	379,000
	Total	—	2,762,000	—	—	—	2,762,000
Formosa ..	Forest	—	1,968,077	1,653	—	94,221	2,063,951
	Genya	—	487,519	2,232	—	40,193	529,944
	Total	—	2,455,596	3,885	—	134,414	2,593,895
Korea	Forest	—	7,583,000	278,000	222,000	5,024,000	13,107,000
	Genya	—	1,575,000	82,000	14,000	961,000	2,632,000
	Total	—	9,158,000	360,000	236,000	5,985,000	15,739,000
Total	Forest	1,191,681	19,388,997	3,243,373	336,361	12,419,504	36,579,916
	Genya	215,517	2,679,950	1,348,836	28,615	2,670,284	6,943,202
	Total	1,407,198	22,068,947	4,592,209	364,976	15,089,788	43,523,118

* "Genya" is treeless wild land covered with weeds and grasses which may be utilized for grazing and collecting of herbage or converted into forests.

When compared with the total area of the whole country, 67,675,390 hectares, the area occupied by forests and "genya" is 63.5%. Thus it is seen that Japan is far richer in forests than European and American countries.

The Lumber Trade

The lumber trade in Japan has grown greatly since the great European war. The lumber trade in 1919 amounted to ¥34,880,000 in total value, while in 1924 it amounted to ¥142,750,000, showing an increase of about 407% as compared with that of 1919, and up to 1920 the lumber exported exceeded that imported annually. However, this favourable state of affairs was suddenly changed in 1921 owing to the import of large quantities of American lumber. Since then the lumber exported has amounted in value to only one eighth of the lumber imported.

Export Trade

The principal forest products exported from Japan are railway sleepers, match sticks, sawn or hewn lumbers and logs. The export of these has increased remarkably since the European war with many orders from new markets in Australia, South Africa and South America, the value also increasing year by year up to 1911, since which year it has gradually decreased due to the financial depression throughout the world.

The amounts of lumber exported during the three years from 1922 to 1924 are given in the following table :

Export of Lumbers by Countries, 1922-1924

Countries, to which exported	1922	1923	1924
China Proper	¥5,561,071	¥4,175,133	¥4,720,344
Kwantung Province	546,086	1,011,268	732,429
Hongkong	975,638	929,506	828,796
The Straits Settlments	2,024,310	1,432,042	1,108,973
British India	1,192,356	2,107,736	2,715,467
Dutch India	311,593	141,382	383,987
Great Britain	671,910	640,635	924,208
United States of America	—	181,007	206,364
Australia	1,275,569	1,141,157	1,508,086
Others	1,663,243	418,429	547,362
Total	14,111,736	12,218,365	13,676,016

Iron Industries in Japan

It has not been long since modern iron industries were first introduced into our country. Even the Yawata Iron Works, the oldest works of the kind, which are under government control, were established only thirty years ago. All other works, all privately owned, were started during the World War. Thus it will be seen that the iron industries in Japan are still in a state of infancy. This is partly due to the insufficient output of iron ores in this country. Accordingly, of all iron materials consumed annually, more than sixty per cent. of iron ores, thirty per cent. of pig iron and thirty per cent. of steel are imported from abroad. The details stand as follows :

	Home Output 1925	Home Output 1924	Import 1925	Import 1924
Ores	452,000	382,000	1,212,000	1,208,000
Pig Iron and Alloyed Iron	932,000	832,000	319,000	467,000
Black Steel	1,300,000	1,099,000	11,000	10,000
Wrought Steel	1,102,000	906,000	531,000	1,152,000

Some pig iron and steel is exported, but it is of negligible quantity.

The year 1926 was rather eventful for our iron industries. At the beginning of the year, the customs-duty upon imported steel was raised and at the same time, the home pig iron industries were granted subsidies by the Government. Then arose the Han Ya Ping problem, and while it was still unsettled, we came up against another problem brought about by the dumping of European steel. Again, in the latter part of the year, a cartel was formed among some big steel companies on the European Continent, and this proved a great stimulus to the same industry in our country. Here follows a short survey of these problems.

I. The customs-duty was raised as a first step towards the realization of the state policy concerning iron and steel, a subject which had been discussed since the previous year. As a matter of fact, most of the iron ores and manufactures requisite for our iron industries, as above stated, were supplied by foreign countries and dependence on the home output was little thought of. In the meantime, the importation of iron from abroad was entirely suspended during the War, dealing a tremendous blow to our iron industries. Whereupon the necessity of the self-supply of iron was deeply felt by both the Government and people. A plan looking to the independence of the industry was studied, and at last it was agreed by both the Government and people that the best thing was to raise the customs-duty and protect home industry.

On steel an advalorem duty of 15% had hitherto been imposed, but now this was changed to a specific duty of one yen and ten sen per hundred pounds of steel (the equivalent of an 18% advalorem duty). As for pig iron, the tariff was not touched, but the home iron works were subsidized from six to three yen per ton of pig iron produced.

II. In March when the customs-duty question was almost settled, it was followed by the Han Ya Ping question, which menaced our iron industries.

The fact was that the Han Ya Ping Company of China had been affected by the Civil War between the North and the South factions in that country, and the operation of the mines was greatly hindered by the difficulty of taking out ore and the break down of the railways. In 1925 the difficulties became extreme and the Company could ship no more ore to our country. This was a fatal blow to our iron industries, seeing that our country had been annually supplied by the Company with 200,000 tons of iron ore on the security of a loan financed by our country, and the ore from the Han Ya Ping mines had been the only resource of our iron industries. Meanwhile, Mr. Sheng En-i, the president of the Company, came to Japan to ask the Government for relief. The Government conferred with him and offered the following terms :

1. The payment of interest by the Company on the loan of ¥40,000,000 to be suspended for three years.
2. The Japanese Government to finance a further loan to the Company up to the limit of ¥5,000,000.
3. The Japanese Government to agree to the raising of prices of ores supplied by the Company.

The Chinese Civil War, however, did not come to an end within the year, and the Han Ya Ping problem remains unsolved.

(Continued to Page 119.)

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THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The spinning of cotton makes, with the reeling of silk, the foremost of all Japanese industrial activities. During 1926 raw silk made up 36% of the total exports of this country, while cotton yarn, cotton textiles, knitted goods and other cotton goods made up 25.5%. On the other hand, 35% of the year's imports was raw cotton.

The opinion that Japan's prosperity should be based upon the cotton industry has often been voiced, and this is justified in the fact that no other industry has better prospects in this country. But, its progress in the past, which seems more prominent in Japan than in any other country, is due to her backwardness. She started cotton spinning much later than Western countries, and covered in a comparatively short period those stages of development of the industry that Western countries needed a longer time to get through. It is for this reason that the Japanese cotton industry has had revolutionary changes nearly every ten years. Changes are still taking place, but they are gradual. Now the industry seems firmly founded, and its condition in 1926 is given as follows by the Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan :

	In 1926	In 1925
No. of companies	53	53
No. of factories	234	233
Paid-up capital	360,195,000 yen	351,804,000 yen
Reserved capital	229,326,000 yen	221,777,000 yen
No. of spindles	5,410,000	5,320,000
No. of spindles (for the twisting of yarn)	785,000	775,000
No. of looms	71,000	68,000
Dividend	26,484,000 yen	27,230,000 yen
Dividend (in percentage)	14.8%	15.3%

The above table shows that no great change took place in the industry last year with the exception of a slight increase in spindleage by 90,000. In the same year the total output was 2,607,000 cases for cotton yarn and 4,277,726,000 yards for cotton textiles, the latter showing a gain of 221,644,000 yards over the previous year. Meanwhile, cotton yarn was sent out of the country to the value of ¥ 70,716,000 and cotton textiles to the value of ¥ 416,254,000, showing a falling off respectively by ¥ 152,400,000 and ¥ 16,596,000 as against ¥ 123,116,000 and ¥ 432,850,000 for the preceding year. However, attention is specially called to the imports of raw cotton which provide, figuratively speaking, 99 per cent. of the materials needed in all the Japanese cotton factories, with only a small part supplied from Korea. These imports were made as follows for the same year :

From	In 1926	In 1925
British India	¥327,520,000	¥475,632,000
United States	317,427,000	360,166,000
China	35,133,000	49,975,000
Egypt	34,471,000	15,085,000
Korea		
Others	1,377,000	22,494,000
Total.....	725,930,000	923,355,000

Out of the above imports, including those from Korea, the following amounts were consumed :

	In 1926 lbs.	In 1925 lbs.
Indian cotton	664,655,000	640,310,000
American cotton	486,464,000	380,046,000
Chinese cotton	19,956,000	47,239,000
Egyptian cotton	43,557,000	34,706,000
Annan & Saigon	1,011,000	2,722,000
Korean cotton	12,512,000	19,070,000
Others	8,763,000	9,781,000
Total	1,133,878,000	1,133,878,000

The 1926 figures given above indicate a decrease in imports of ¥ 198,000,000 over the previous year, which saw unprecedented imports, while showing an increase of 103,000,000 lbs. in the amount consumed. There is a tendency toward the import of a greater quantity of American cotton every year, which was, it is to be noted, used far more in 1926 than in 1925, while the use of Indian cotton fell off. This was due partly to the big crop in the former country that year, which caused a depreciation in price. Another reason is that the Japanese spinners are becoming more interested in yarn of finer fibers. It seems that in the mills in China they are spinning coarse yarns exclusively, and at home they are turning more and more from lower grade goods to higher. That is to say, the production of finer yarns rather than coarser, finer textiles rather than coarser, and figured fabrics rather than plain is increasingly aimed at. This seems to explain clearly why while the imports of Indian cotton have already reached the height of their possibilities, those of American have been on the marked increase. The imports and exports in connection with the cotton industry during the years 1925 and 1926 are given in the following two tables :

A Spinning Mill Worker Dans la filature

IMPORTS

	In 1926	In 1925
Raw cotton	¥725,930,000	¥923,355,000
Cotton yarn	1,038,000	1,856,000
Cotton textiles	7,784,000	11,889,000
Total	734,753,000	937,101,000

EXPORTS

Whipped cotton	—	—
Cotton yarn	70,716,000	123,116,000
Cotton textiles	416,254,000	472,357,000
Total	486,971,000	595,474,000
Excess of imports....	247,782,000	341,627,000

For Japan to become prosperous as a cotton manufacturing country, it is necessary to overcome the excess of imports, which has amounted to between two and three hundred million yen annually. She has to find a solution of her problem in the manufacture of high grade goods. In connection with this, it is noteworthy that the more important cotton manufacturers have their mills in China, which is a supplier of their raw materials and a consumer of their manufactures.

With the exception of the Naigai Cotton Spinning Company, the Japanese spinners were slow in paying attention to China, where the construction of cotton mills is of comparatively recent date. At present there are in operation 1,318,312 spindles and 8,500 looms in Japanese mills throughout China, and these figures show an increase of 11,864 spindles and 1,600 looms since 1925. The following particulars are arranged according to the localities where Japanese mills exist:

	In 1926 spindles	Increase over 1925 spindles
Shanghai	950,072	3,152
Woosung	215,600	—
Tsingtao	243,648	5,104
Hankow	24,816	2,456
South Manchuria	74,176	1,152
Total	1,318,312	11,864

Events having a close connection with the Japanese cotton industry were numerous in 1926. In the first place should be counted the boycott of Japanese goods by Indians. Indian cotton interests reproached Japanese spinners with having tried to defeat them in competition by unjust means. To cope with this, the Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan presented a statement consisting of eleven items to the Indian Government, pointing out that the charges were unfounded. Also the British consul in Osaka has, acting upon instructions from his home government, made inquiries into the matter and sent a detailed report to London, which is said to be written in moderate terms. After all, however, Japanese cotton interests will be placed in an unfavourable position, as it is most likely that the new tariff will be worked out by the Tariff Investigation Commission now sitting so as to treat Japanese goods discriminately in India.

Next comes the disorder in China which has pressed heavily upon the Japanese cotton interests there, creating a complicated political situation. During the last few months the situation has turned markedly critical with the capture of Hankow and Shanghai by the Southern Army.

The third event was the meeting of the Tariff Conference in China as an outcome of the Washington Treaties. Though the Conference, after several months' sitting, came to no decision, hindered by the disorder in that country, there is every reason to believe that it will greatly influence Japanese interests there, when it is again opened.

In addition to the above mentioned events which occurred outside this country, it should be recorded that a revision was made in the Japanese Factory Law in July, 1926, prohibiting midnight work in factories after the last day of June, 1929. This is no doubt a set-back to the industry.

Lastly are to be given a series of events which were assets to the Japanese cotton industry. Japanese spinners, enjoying no escape from the world-wide business depression, had a very hard time of it and had to cut down their dividend by 0.5% in 1925. Despite this fact, however, the Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, with funds reserved during the war boom, was able to overcome its difficulties last autumn, when it was faced with the alternative of paying a lower dividend or curtailing operations. It is also notable that the Toyo Raw Cotton Company purchased the Diamond Mill (with a spindleage of 34,552) at Bombay and began to run it under the style of the Toyo Podar Mill with a capital of two million rupees, while the Nippon Raw Cotton Company bought up several spinning and packing mills in Tanganyika and Uganda in Africa.

THE RAYON INDUSTRY

Foreigners whose acquaintance with Japan is short and limited will little think that she has such a modern industry as the manufacture of rayon, which claims to have advanced in recent years more than any other branch of industry in the world. But, embarking upon the industry more than ten years ago, Japan has already shown ample prospects of her future prosperity in this line of manufacture.

Prior to the outbreak of the great war, there existed in this country several small concerns engaged in the rayon industry, some of which, however, have gone bankrupt on account of the post-bellum business depression and of the calamity of 1923. Of those which have successfully gone through these tests, the Asahi Silk Weaving Co. and the Teikoku Artificial Silk Co. are the foremost, the Tokyo Artificial Silk Co. and the Miye Artificial Silk Co. coming next. Besides these, the nation-wide enthusiasm over rayon has given rise to the appearance of many manufacturers since 1924, among whom are the Toyo Rayon Co., the Nippon Rayon Co. and the Kurashiki Silk Weaving Co. It will be of some interest to the reader to know how each of these representative Japanese rayon companies has come to exist, and how it is progressing.

1. The Asahi Silk Weaving Co. This company was founded on May 25th, 1922, and bought the mill at Zeze (on Lake Biwa) from the Asahi Artificial Silk Co., where after the completion of a series of improvements and the obtaining of the patent rights of the Verniigte Glazstoff Fabriken A. G. of Germany, it started production. Its products were first marketed in 1923.

2. The Teikoku Artificial Silk Co.—Starting operations at its mill at Yonezawa thirteen years ago, this company was the first adventurer to undertake rayon manufacturing in this country. But hardship is always the lot of the first man : the company was confronted with many difficulties in the early days of its existence. These have been overcome, however, by the assiduous efforts of the company, which was much assisted by the "boom" during the war; and an extention scheme has been realised with the erection of a new mill at Hiroshima in 1911, and another mill at Iwakuni in 1926.

The Zeze Rayon Factory of the Asahi Kenshoku Co. Vue général de la soierie artificiele Asahi

3. The Tokyo Artificial Silk Co. This company, which was organized in 1922, had its mill at Matsuda, Kanagawa prefecture, until the earthquake, which occasioned the removal of the mill to Yoshiwara, Shizuoka prefecture.

4. The Toyo Rayon Co.—The construction of a mill for this concern, which was formed in 1925, is now in progress at Ishiyama, on Lake Biwa. As the structures have been completed and are being equipped with machinery, the mill will be running not later than next autumn.

5. The Nippon Rayon Co.—Fi-

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nanced by the Japan Cotton Spinning Co., this company came into existence in 1925 and sent its manufactures to the market in February this year.

6. THE MIYE ARTIFICIAL SILK CO. This is one of the oldest rayon companies in this country, operating the mills of the Nippon Artificial Silk Co. and the Toyo Artificial Silk Co. founded in Matsusaka city in 1917, which it has bought. But, the business done by it is small, the yearly production being not more than 600,000 pounds.

7. THE RAYON INDUSTRY CO.—The textile weavers of the Ryomo district are the sponsors of this firm, which was founded in 1922 with a mill at Kawagoye, Saitama prefecture. It has not yet begun business and is still experimenting, but is said to have increased its machinery and other equipment.

8. THE KURASHIKI SILK WEAVING CO.—This company, an offshoot of the Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., is quite new, having been established in 1926. A site has already been fixed upon for a mill, and due preparations are on, with one of the directors abroad, who seems to be charged with the purchase of machinery.

9. THE TOYO COTTON SPINNING CO.—This cotton spinning company set about the construction of a rayon mill at Katada, by Lake Biwa, last year, and will finish it by next summer.

In addition to these, the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, the Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co., the Katakura Raw Silk Co., the Nippon Woollen Textiles Co., and the Teikoku Powder Co. are all said to be planning to construct rayon mills. The press reports that the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha has been carrying on investigations and has made a survey of a site on the east side of Lake Biwa.

The following table shows the details of capital and capacity of the companies named above :

	Authorized Capital (Yen)	Paid up Capital (Yen)	Yearly Production (Lb.)	Location of Mills
Asahi Silk Weaving Co...	8,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	Zeze, Shiga-ken. Nobeoka, Miyazaki-ken.
Teikoku Artificial Silk Co.	12,500,000	8,750,000	7,500,000	Yonezawa, Yamagata-ken. Hiroshima & Iwakuni.
Tokyo Artificial Silk Co.	10,000,000	2,500,000	900,000	Yoshiwara, Shizuoka-ken.
Miye Artificial Silk Co...	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	Matsuzaka, Miye-ken.
Nippon Rayon Co.....	15,000,000	3,750,000	1,200,000	Uji, Kyoto-fu,
Toyo Rayon Co.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	Ishiyama, Shiga-ken.
Rayon Industry Co.	3,000,000	1,500,000	300,000	Kawagoe, Saitama-ken.
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co.	unknown	unknown	unknown	Katada, Shiga-ken.
Kurashiki Silk Weaving Co.	10,000,000	10,000,000	unknown	unknown

The increase in the output of Japan's rayon industry has been marked during the last nine years, the particulars of which are given below :

	Produced	Imported	Total	Exported	Consumed
1918.....	100,000 lb.	77,086 lb.	177,086 lb.	7,000 lb.	170,086 lb.
1919.....	140,000	75,716	215,716	30,000	185,716
1920.....	200,000	79,805	279,805	15,000	264,805
1921.....	150,000	127,729	287,739	5,000	282,739
1922.....	250,000	224,142	474,142	6,000	468,142
1923.....	800,000	1,006,609	1,806,609	5,000	1,801,609
1924.....	2,000,000	895,655	2,895,655	—	2,895,655
1925.....	3,000,000	825,099	3,825,099	—	3,835,099
1926.....	7,000,000	3,163,914	10,173,914	6,048	10,167,866

It is most likely that this year's production will reach ten million pounds.

Advancement is not confined to the volume of production, but is also indicated in the quality of products, which have been so improved as to be scarcely inferior to foreign goods.

Now we come to the question of raw materials. There are two materials essential for rayon manufacture, viz., pulp and chemicals; for the former Japan depends solely upon imported goods, but this is not a very serious handicap, in view of the fact that the pulp constitutes only from five to ten per cent. of the cost of production. As the consumption of pulp is on the increase, it is expected that Japan will make efforts to meet the need with her own products.

As for the supply of the chemicals necessary in the rayon industry, Japan has a great advantage in that her industry can be fully supplied with home made products. When the problem of pulp is solved, Japan's rayon industry will stand entirely on its own merits. With reference to motive power, the supply of coal and electricity is abundant, and the prospects of the industry will be brighter when the management and technique are improved.

THE SILK INDUSTRY

Dry Cocoon Storage and Conditioned Weight Silk Transactions

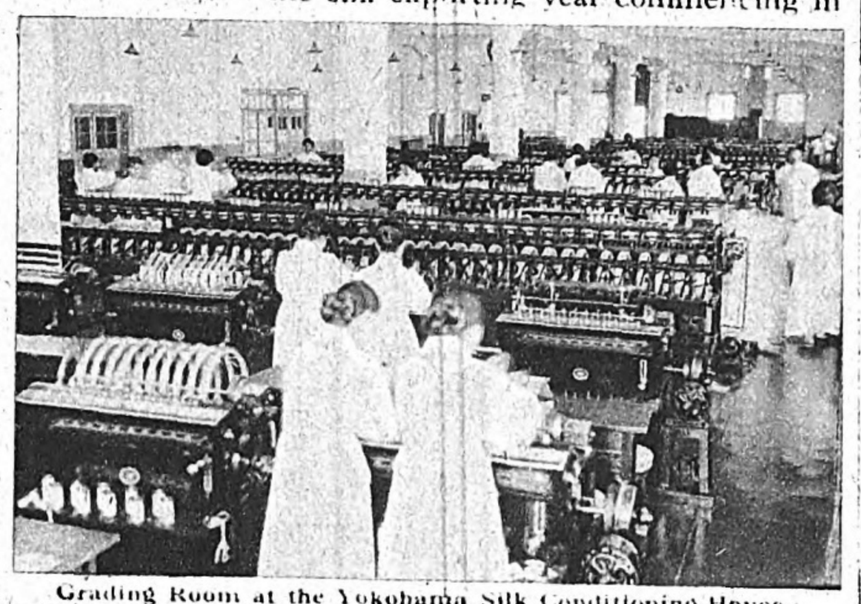
The prominent features in the silk industry of the present day are (1) the scheme for the establishment of dry cocoon storage as a means for improvement of the sericultural industry, and (2) enforcement of the system of raw silk transactions on the conditioned weight basis, as a means for the improvement of silk transactions.

Starting in 1926, the Government is advancing the plan for encouraging the establishment of dry cocoon storage throughout the empire by granting subsidies. In some prefectures they have alredy set to work, and soon other prefectures are expected to follow suit. In the absence of dry cocoon storage at present, the farmers must sell the cocoons immediately upon the crop being harvested in the spring, summer and autumn, and the reelers must take in the necessary stock of cocoons at each harvest and keep it in their own godowns. This practice is exceedingly liable to seasonal fluctuations. When the dry cocoon storages have come into being, the farmers will not be forced to make haste to dispose of their cocoons as soon as they are cropped nor the reelers to purchase all necessary stock at one time, but they can then take only such-quantities as they need immediately. By this method the seasonal violent fluctuation of prices will be avoided to a considerable extent, and much good will be done to both farmers and reelers.

It has always been a target of criticism that the cocoon and raw silk market fluctuates sharply independently of the cost. The foundation of the industry is now getting stabilized, and speculative elements are gradually being removed from the industry. When the use of dry cocoon storage becomes universal and transactions are carried on on the basis of dried cocoons, the cost of production will become the chief factor in determining prices, and fluctuation of prices will be much lessened.

The question of raw silk transactions on the basis of conditioned weight has become a reality in the promulgation in 1926 of the law relating to the conditioning of export silk. The new law will come into force from July 1927, the silk exporting year commencing in July. Conditioned weight means raw silk which contains 11 per cent. of moisture. Because of the climatic conditions of the country, Japanese silk contains a comparatively large percentage of moisture. At the Yokohama Conditioning House, therefore, the existence of a maximun 2 per cent. moisture beyond the standard of 11 per cent. has been permitted on export silk.

The art of reeling silk has made considerable advance in recent years, and the percentage of moisture has been much reduced. This led the Government to regulate by law the standard percentage of moisture for raw silk, and thus to unify the quality of Japanese silk.



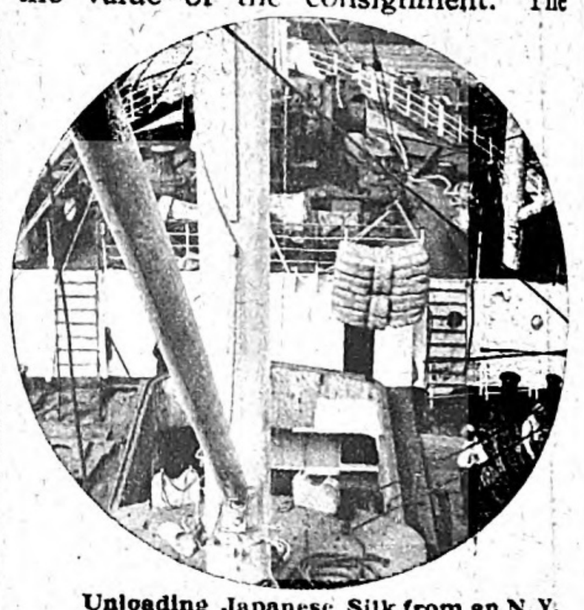
Grading Room at the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House
Une chambre de la salle d'examen à Yokohama. On y examine la qualité de la soie brute

Financing of the Industry

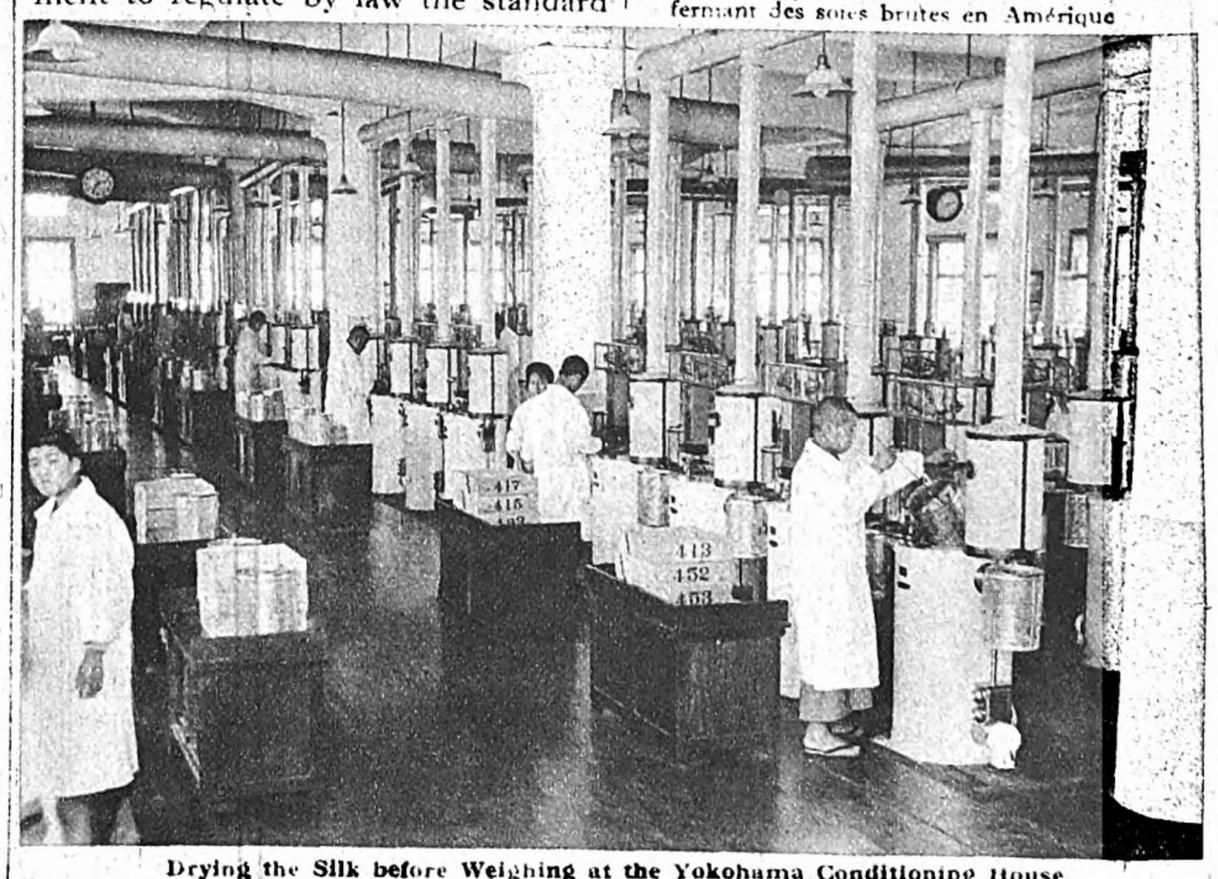
Side by side with the improvements in production, which are making fair progress, the system of establishing new enterprises and the marketing system are also being rapidly improved. There are in Japan 2,693 reeling plants, which are equipped with more than 50 basins, scattered throughout the country, and this is often said to be too many.

At Yokohama and Kobe, the two silk exporting ports of Japan, there are commission agents and exporters. At present, most of the producers make use of the services of these commission merchants, who receiving consignments from the producers, sell them to exporters at price limits set by the producers. The exporters purchase the goods either on indent from abroad, or at their own risk. The recent tendency among producers is to dispense with the services of these intermediaries as much as possible, and to deal direct with the exporters. Thus the Katakura Raw Silk Company and the Yamaju Reeling Company keep their own marketing offices in Yokohama to attend to their export business.

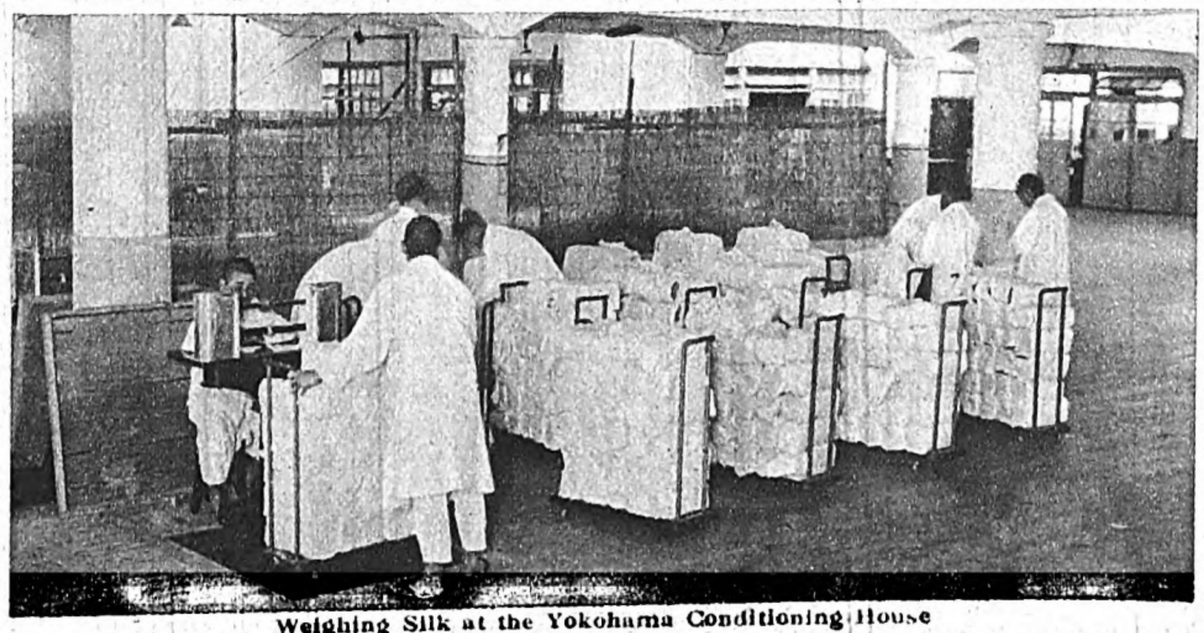
The producers upon sending consignments to the commission agents receive advances from them for part of the value of the consignment. The recent tedency, however, is to get this accommodation from the banks direct and not through the commission agents. Thus the bigger producers have thier branches in Tokyo to attend to the financing of the industry. In the spring of 1927, the silk industry guilds (associations of sericulturists and reelers) formed a national federation for the direct marketing of silk, aiming at the prevention of the profits being engrossed by intermediary agents. A plan is now under way for the establishment of a marketing office in Yokohama. The silk industry guild system is a phase of the most advanced form of industry, and they receive finacial accommodation from the central treasury of the industrial guilds.



Unloading Japanese Silk from an N.Y.K. Steamship in America
On va décharger le bateau de colis renfermant des soies brutes en Amérique



Drying the Silk before Weighing at the Yokohama Conditioning House
Une chambre de séchage de la salle d'examen à Yokohama. On y sèche la soie brute pour fixer le poids



Weighing Silk at the Yokohama Conditioning House
Une chambre de la salle d'examen à Yokohama où l'on examine la capacité totale de la soie brute.

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NEW PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

Development of Agriculture

The recent policy of the Government of Korea puts stress on the encouragement of industry, which, as a result, has increased its yearly output from ¥260,000,000 in 1910 (in which year Korea was annexed to Japan) to ¥1,790,000,000 in 1925. The most important of all the products are of the farms, including rice, soya-beans, barley, potatoes, fruits, cotton, beets, cocoons, raw silk, and cattle; and the value of these agricultural products amounted to ¥1,340,000,000 in 1925.

This scheme to increase the rice crop, which passed the Diet and went into operation in 1926, will be completed in fifteen years, with the Korea Land Improvement Company and the Oriental Colonial Company as the main entrepreneurs.

Admiral Viscount Minoru Saito, Governor General Korea
The New Building of the Government of Korea

Scheme to Multiply the Rice Crop

The significance of the scheme is threefold: first, it is devised as a relief measure to help solve the food problem of Japan proper, which suffers from a shortage of rice of 50,000,000 bushels every year; second, it meets the ever increasing demand in Korea for rice, upon which the majority of the Korean people live; and third, it is a means toward securing a better living and a higher economic standard for the peasants who constitute 80% of the whole population. This project seems highly effective, considering the richness of Korean soils for rice plantation, the existence of a large expanse of territory yet to be developed, the low cost of labour and of production in general, etc.

Land Improvement

The land which is to be improved between 1926 and 1937 as a part of the agrarian scheme above mentioned amounts to about 857,844 acres. The expense to be incurred in this improvement plan is computed at ¥303,250,000, of which ¥65,007,000 will be furnished by the Korean Government, ¥198,696 will be put up by the central Government as a low-interest loan, and the remainder is to be provided by those who undertake the enterprise.

Supply of Funds for Fertilizers

Another conspicuous feature of the scheme is the project to raise fertilizing funds, the estimate for which stands at some forty million yen. This comprises ¥37,000,000 for an improvement of land covering 1,813,727 acres, including the land under the improvement plan, and 3,000,000 yen for the improvement of other agricultural systems.

When all of the above scheme has been realized, it is expected that there will be an increase in Korea's annual rice crop of 41,000,000 bushels. Then most likely 15,000,000 bushels of the increase will be needed to satisfy the home demand, and the remaining 26,000,000 will be added to the exports going to Japan proper, which have heretofore stood at about 25,000,000 bushels per year.

Encouragement of Sericulture

Sericulture will become a more and more important industry in Korea, when a plan for enlarging the annual cocoon output to five thousand bushels is put into effect. Since the plan was launched in 1925, the Government-General has been subsidizing the industry and concerning itself very largely with the increasing of mulberry plantations and the bettering of the quality of cocoons. Results have already been noted in an enormous increase in the cocoon output, which reached in 1925 1,425,000 bushels, or twenty times the amount for 1910. Now the Korean sericulturists depend mostly on home cocoons, and a number of them have bgun to manufacture raw silk for export purposes. Thirty per cent. of the products are placed on the home market, forty per cent. are sent over to Japan, and twenty per cent. consumed by the domestic wants of the producers.

Policy in Forestry

The forest land of Korea covers about 39,215,686 acres, making seventy per cent. of the whole area. But owing to inefficient transportation facilities, a great part of the forests remains unexploited, and for other reasons another great part is unproductive.

The Government-General of Korea established a Forestry Department in 1925 to take charge of the general administration of forests. Under this Department were also established in various parts of the country thirty-six Forestry Offices, which have been attending to the management and protection of the state-owned forests. The administration of private forests is entrusted to the provincial government.

Plan for Marine Produce

Korea, with a coast-line of about 8,800 miles and having a number of spacious sea-beds within the depth of 100 fathoms, is naturally well supplied with marine produce. This is conspicuously true along the eastern coasts, where fishing is conducted on a comparatively large scale. The southern coasts extending from Fusan to Moppo furnish a good fishing ground with many islands and good communication service. And the western coast is also suitable for fishing because of the shallowness of the sea.

After annexation, the Government-General, establishing a definite fisheries policy, promulgated many regulations in connection with the control of the fishing industry and fishing guilds, and thereby increased the value of the annual catch to ¥85,820,000 in 1925. This is nine times as much as the total value (¥9,410,000) in 1911.

Encouragement Plan Drafted in 1927

1. Fishing:

It was decided that ¥105,800 should be added to the annual subsidy for the building of 100 fishing vessels equipped with motors, 1,000 fishing sailing-boats and a guard boat.

2. Sea-weed and Oysters:

The area available for sea-weed and oyster raising consists of dry inlets of 700,000 square cho along the western and southern coasts and shallow waters scattered along the entire coast-line of the peninsula. Out of such a vast area only 6,000 square cho is actually utilised at present. The Government-General appropriated ¥216,000 for sea-weed raising to double the present output (¥1,900,000) within the coming ten years and ¥208,000 for oyster raising with the object of increasing the annual output to ¥1,000,000.

In Korea there are 45 rivers over 20 miles long, whose total length is estimated at about 8,000 miles, and 85 lakes with shorelines over half a mile long, whose aggregate area is 10,440 square cho. The paddy fields available for fish raising amount to 120,000 square cho and can easily yield over 25,000,000 pounds of fish, although the present output is only 2,500,000 pounds. One million yen has been allotted for the encouragement of this industry.

3. To facilitate the preservation of fish, the authorities are encouraging the building of ice-manufactories and warehouses for ice.

The Mining Industry:

The development of gold mining, the increase in the demand for lead, zinc and Korean coal and the technical development of mining experts are the major factors which account for the gradual growth in the Korean mining industry. The four main minerals mined are gold, iron, black-lead and coal.

GOLD: The highest peak so far reached in Korean gold mining was in 1916, when the yearly output amounted to ¥7,500,000 and the mining districts totaled more than 1,000, of which 249 were in operation. But since then, a declining tendency has appeared and the number fell to 640 in 1925, of which only 108 were in operation. Last year, however, saw the reappearance of 48 mining districts.

IRON: The iron industry is still suffering depression. In 1918 the mining districts amounted to 392, but they declined in 1925 to 192, of which only 28 were in operation.

BLACK-LEAD: Black-lead has not experienced a rise in market price, but the demand is gradually increasing. It is chiefly absorbed by the electric industry in Japan proper.

COAL: Despite the general stagnation of the mining industry, coal only is enjoying fairly active business. This is chiefly due to the demand in Japan proper for smokeless coal. In 1925 200,000 tons were shipped to Japan. At the same time the consumption in Korea is steadily increasing.

Railroad Extension Plan

No little attention has been given to the extension of railroads, as the growth of railroads has a great bearing on the development of any county. The mileage of government roads is 1,342 miles, while that of private roads is 487 miles, making the total mileage 1,829 miles. But as compared with Japan proper and other countries, Korea is so scantily supplied with railroads that her natural resources have been left largely unexploited. The development of Korean industry will not only be for the welfare of the people of the peninsula, but will also go very far toward solving Japan's food problem. Taking this fact into consideration, the Government-General has established its plan for the extension of the railroads. The details of the proposed railway program are as follows:

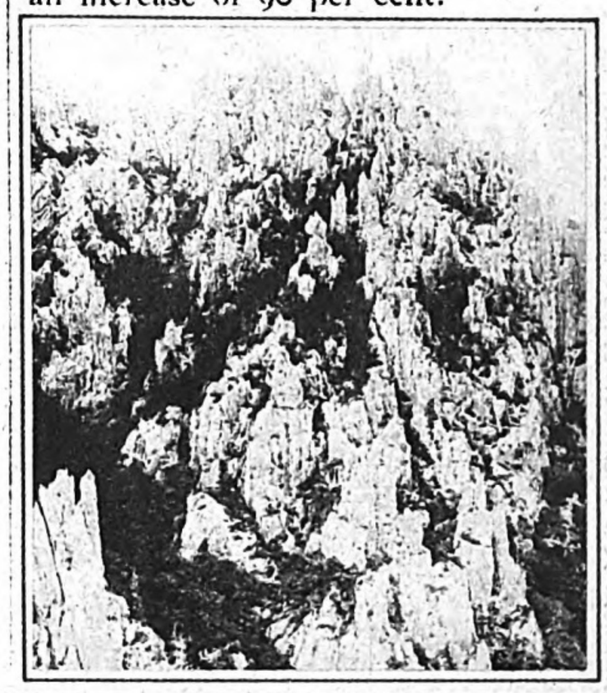
(a) New lines to be constructed:—

1.	Junsen-Manpochin line	175 miles
2.	Shinshu-Zenchu	156 ,,
3.	Genzan-Koryo-Kakusan	341 ,,
4.	Kisshu-Keizanchin	88 ,,
5.	Doganohin-Yuki	97 ,,
	Total	860 ,,

(b) Private railway lines to be purchased:—

1.	Shoteiri-Tanyo	22.7 miles
2.	Riri-Zenshu	15.5 ,,
3.	Taikyu-Kakusan	92.0 ,,
4.	Masan-Shinshu	43.5 ,,
5.	Doganchin-Kainei	36.1 ,,
	Total	209.8 ,,

When this extension program has been carried out, the total mileage of government and private railroads will be 3,501 miles. This is will be an increase of 90 per cent.



The Magnificent View of Mt. Kongo

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FORMOSA

The island of Formosa lies between 119° 18'—122° 6' east longitude and 21° 40'—25° 38' north latitude. Its circumference is 973 miles, and its area 13,889 sq. m. The central range, as it is called, runs through the middle from north to south, but bears considerably to the east. West of the range extend vast plains forming the area of industrial production.

The climate is semi tropical. It is suitable for general, agriculture, sugar cane, forest and many other products.

Rice is harvested twice a year.

The following table shows the production of the principal products of the island for 1925 :

Agricultural Products ¥307,998,000

Kind	Amount
Rice	6,443,163 koku
Sugar	833,209,665 kin
Sugar Cane	8,839,832,892 kin
Ground-nuts	428,004 koku
Tobacco	1,666,046 kin
Tea	20,904,449 kin
Sweet Potatoes	1,908,914,636 kin
Ramie	8,052,535 kin
Jute	
Bananas	267,642,022 kin
Pine Apples	14,228,461
Oranges	23,622,605 kin
Live Stock	¥37,763,438
Camphor	4,802,310 kin
Salt	230,178,450 kin

Other industries yield products valued as follows :

Forestry	¥ 43,398,000
Mining	¥ 14,627,000
Fisheries	¥ 16,779,000
Manufacturing	¥276,533,000

Guide to Railways, Steamers and Hotels.

The railways in Formosa are of two kinds Government (500 miles) and private (300 miles), both engaged in transportation and having good connections in the island. Express trains run between Keelung and Takao three times daily with well appointed dining and sleeping cars. Between Keelung (the terminal port of Formosa) and Kobe, passenger ships run 12 times a month.

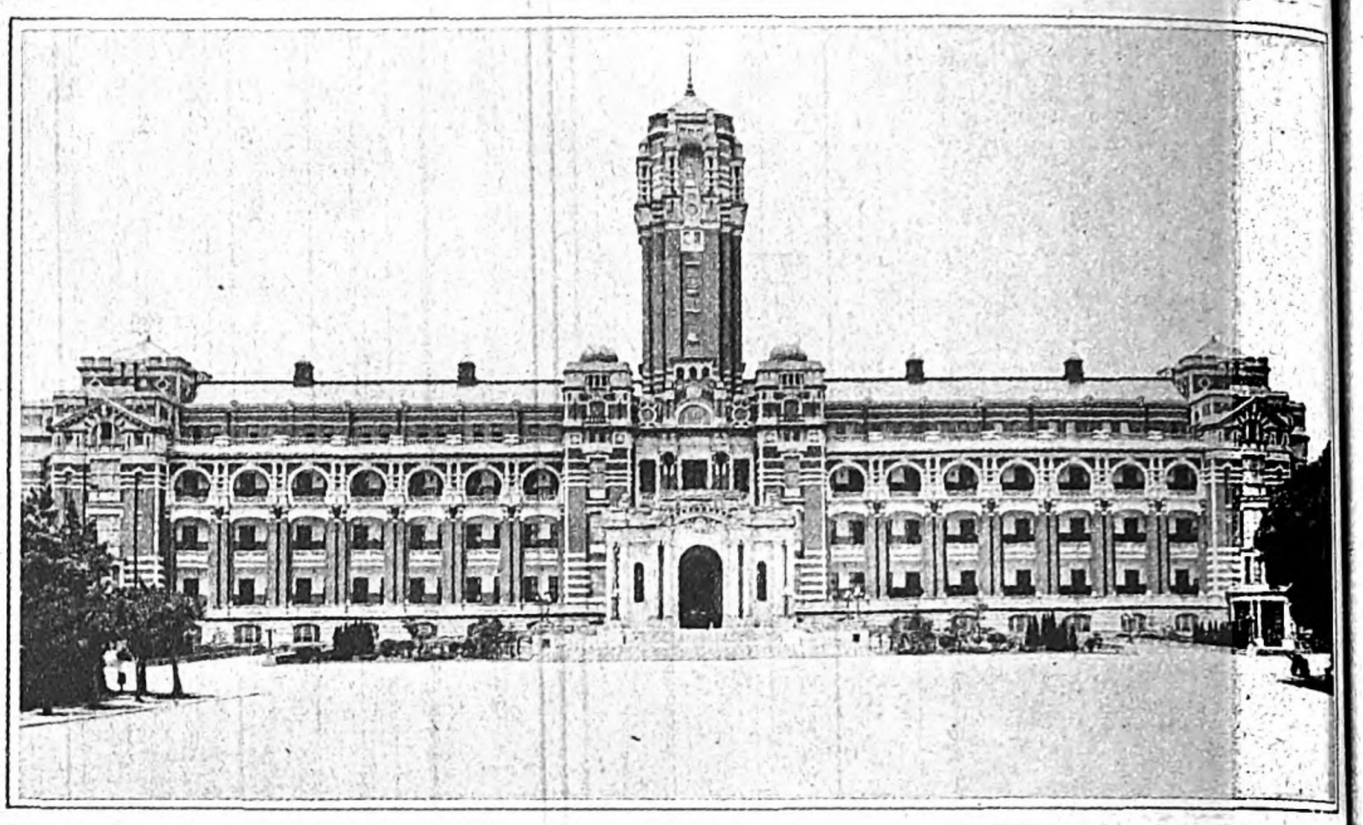
The Taihoku station hotel is run on both the European and American Plans, and the rates are moderate.

Every information will be furnished by the Japan Tourist Bureau at the Station Hotel.

State Monopolies.

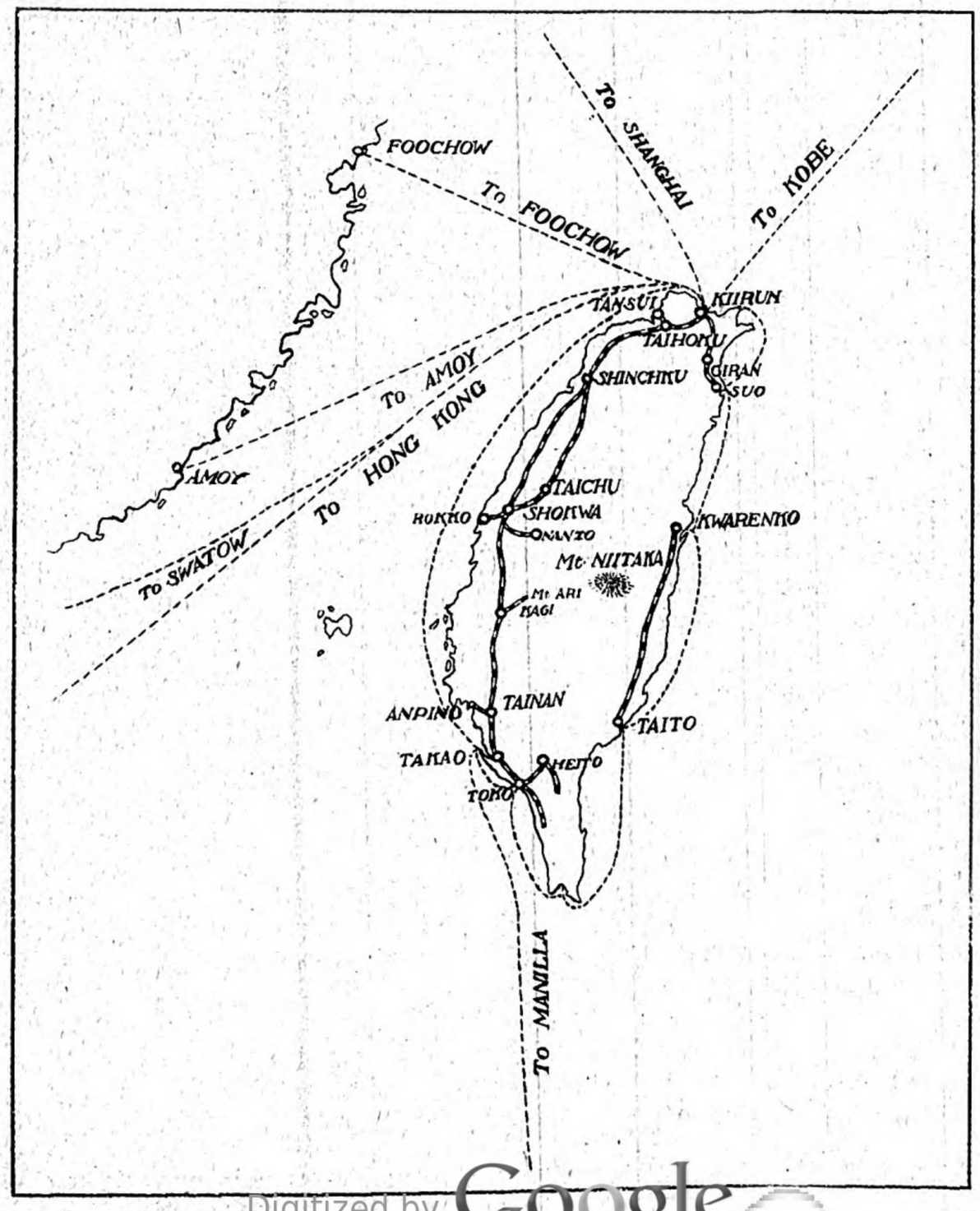
The Taiwan Government has five monopolies. Camphor, Opium, Salt, Tobacco and Alcoholic Liquors.

All these monopolies are for the good of the public, to check speculation, and to maintain high and uniform quality. As a matter of fact, these monopolies have brought in considerable revenue to the Government of Taiwan, although that was not the main object in their establishment.



Top : The Government Building, Taihoku, Formosa.
Left : Tea Pickers at Work in the Tea Gardens.

The Golf-links at Tamsui



Pure Formosa Oolong is the Finest Tea.

Formosa Oolong tea has spread far and wide all over the world, and it is making rapid strides in public favor. It has a special flavor not found in other teas. Consequently the exportation of Formosa Oolong tea is growing larger every year. There are two kinds of Formosa tea, "Oolong tea" and "Pouchong tea." The former has been made from an early date, while the latter, which is scented Oolong tea, is of comparatively recent origin. The total production of Oolong tea at present is from 10 to 12 million pounds, 90 per cent. of which goes to the United States and the rest to England and other markets, while the total output of Pouchong tea is over 12 million pounds, 70 per cent. of which is exported to the Dutch East Indies and the balance to Siam and other markets. It may be a matter of interest to those not familiar with Oolong tea to know the differences between Oolong, Black and Green teas. Black tea, as is well-known, is totally fermented in the course of manufacture, as evidenced by the reddish brown colour of the leaves when infused, while green tea does not undergo fermentation at all, so that the leaves when infused still retain their color. If the leaves of Oolong tea are carefully examined when infused, it will be seen that they are a reddish brown color round the edges while the centers are green, showing that they have undergone fermentation only round the edges. This is the characteristic of Oolong tea which combines the sweet odour of black tea and the fragrance of the green, making a most refreshing beverage.

Thus, Formosa Oolong tea possesses superior fragrance and taste and is appreciated by all tea drinkers; to those who are accustuned to Black tea, Oolong Tea blended with Black tea will be found delicious, as it will give a beverage with the distict taste and fragrance of Formosa Tea for which Formosa Oolong tea is known and praised all over the world.

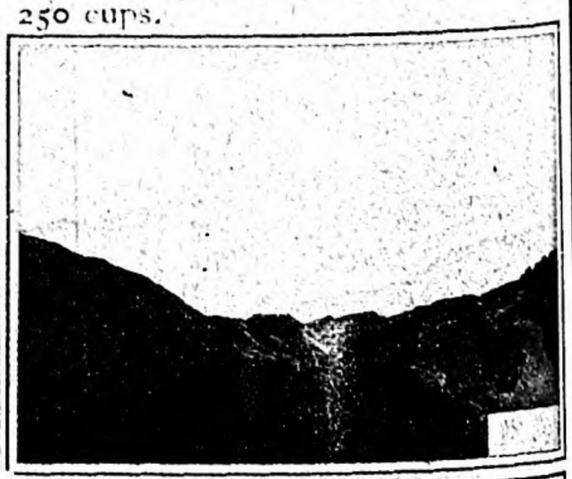
Formosa Oolong Tea is Best.

1. BECAUSE Its fine flavor and delicious taste have long made it universally popular as a beverage.

2. BECAUSE Being absolutely pure it can be used as freely as water without injurious effect.

3. BECAUSE When properly prepared it yields a liquor of very attractive color, which, combined with its delightful aroma and delicate flavor, makes it one of the most agreeable and satisfactory of all beverages.

4. BECAUSE It is very economical—one pound will make more than 250 cups.



Top : Mt. Niitaka from Mt. Ari.
Bottom : A Banana Plantation in the Central Districts.

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Kwantung Province.

Kwantung Province forms the tip of the Liaotung Peninsula (121° 4′—122° 34′ East Long. and 38° 43′—39° 33′ North Lat.), bordering on the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. It possesses two fine ports, Ryojun (Port Arthur) and Dairen.

The climate is healthful, though dry, with little rainfall and with many windy days throughout the year. The temperature, ranging between 35.7° and 0.19° C., averages 10.2° C.

Area and Population :

The territory, whose area is 1,337 square miles, has a population of 765,776, which comprises 94,853 Japanese, 1,235 Koreans, 669,106 Chinese and 583 foreigners. This is three times as great as in the year 1906, when the Japanese administration was inaugurated. The yearly increase of population is 8,000 for Japanese and 24,000 for Japanese and 24,000 for Chinese. Such an increase is due mainly to the Chinese immigrants who have come to dwell in large numbers in this territory which has wonderfully improved in administration and economics under the Japanese Government.

Historical Sketch :

Japan acquired the lease of Kwantung Province by virtue of the Peace Treaty of Portsmouth and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peking signed in 1905.

Thus her government gained from the Russian Government all the rights it had held in Kwantung and had these rights acknowledged by the Chinese Government.

In the treaty concluded between Russia and China in 1898, it was provided that Russia was entitled to complete and exclusive control over the leased land and its territorial waters. The term of the lease was stated to be twenty-five years from the date of the signing of the treaty, and provision was made for extension in case both parties agreed. Accordingly Japan had it extended to ninety-nine years in the treaty consummated on May 25, 1915.

Organs of Civil Administration :

In September, 1906, the Kwantung "Totokufu" (Government-General) was created to rule over the territory, and its office was established in Ryojun. The administration system under this "Totokufu," however, underwent several modifications until it finally took a new form in April, 1919, when the present Kwantung Government was founded to take the place of the "Totokufu." Hence the post of the Governor went from the hands of military officers to those of civil officers.

The main functions of the Governor are :

1. To administer the Kwantung Leased Territory.
2. To police the South Manchuria Railway Zone.
3. To execute other administrative measures in accordance with the Imperial ordinance.
4. To supervise the business of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The Kwantung Government Office consists of a Secretariat, two Bureaus of Civil and Police Administration and a Department of Finance. The local offices affiliated with it are : the Civil Administration Offices, Police Offices, Law Courts, Communications Bureau, Prisons, Marine Bureaus, Schools, Observatory and Hospitals.

Law Courts :

The law courts of Kwantung consist of the Supreme Court in Ryojun and the District Court in Dairen. The latter conducts preliminary trials in civil and criminal actions as well as ordinary suits, and exercises jurisdiction over cases in which preliminary hearings have been held before the Japanese consular courts in Manchuria. The Supreme Court is divided into an Appeal Court and a Court of Final Jurisdiction.

THE OMI MISSION

A venture of faith, combining the efforts of architects, businessmen, physicians and other Christian workers for the establishment of a self-perpetuating evangelical organization in the Province of Omi, Central Japan.

Farmers, fishermen, and merchants form the major part of the inhabitants of Omi province, numbering approximately 700,000, in an area of only 1616 square miles. Of religious institutions, there are 2094 Shinto shrines, 3207 Buddhist temples and 9 Christian churches. There are 2424 Buddhist priests, 288 Shinto shrine-keepers and 4 ordained Christian preachers at work.

In 1905, a Christian Mission was started with the following Platform:—

Platform of Omi Mission

1. To preach the Gospel of Christ in the Province of Omi, Japan, without reference to denominations. There being no "Omi Mission Church," converts to be organized into self-supporting congregations of the denomination of their own choice.
2. To practise the complete unifying of the work and fellowship of Japanese and foreign workers.
3. To evangelize communities unoccupied by any Protestant Mission, and under no circumstances to overlap with the work of such Missions.
4. To evangelize *Rural* communities, as the most conservative element of the nation, and the most probable source of leadership.
5. To seek, enlist, and train leaders and workers.
6. To work for social reforms, including temperance, social purity, marriage customs, physical and sanitary betterment, and definite efforts for the neglected.
7. To study and experiment with new methods of evangelization.

The unique feature of this Omi Mission is the fact that its industrial departments are not merely means of earning financial self-support but are conducted as practical demonstrations of Christian principles in everyday life. The men and women in these departments are counted as evangelistic workers, and the methods of operating and the quality of goods handled are all calculated to illustrate the standards about which they are preaching.

All proceeds of the earning departments go to the central treasury, and are budgeted for evangelistic and social service and living allowances by the Executive Committee of the Mission.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium of the Omi Mission.

The Mission conducts a modern Tuberculosis Sanatorium which, altho its capacity is only 50 beds, is succeeding in setting a higher standard of medical treatment and also of individual spiritual care.

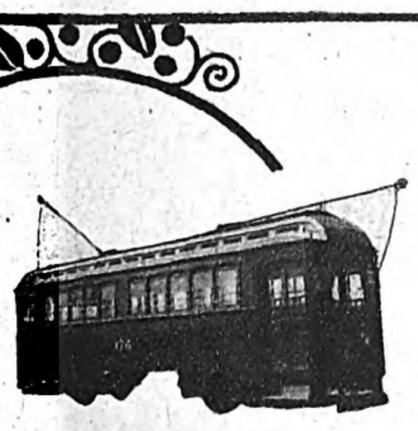
Six Christian social centers have been established with Christian workers, at important places around Lake Biwa —the 40-mile scenic center of Omi Province. Hundreds of people have been brought to see the true meaning of Christ. Statistics of "converts" do not give a satisfactory measure of the spiritual growth of a community. It is more important that friends are arising in every section of the province, who are attempting to shape their lives and their neighborhoods by Christian standards.

The architectural department, called W. M. Vories & Company, has served the entire country in furnishing modern designs for more than 700 buildings, including Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Banks, Department Stores, Auditoriums and Residences ; in connection with the latter, setting higher living standards all over the Empire.

The Business Department, known as Omi Sales Company, Ltd., distributes the famous American product Mentholatum, as sole agent in Japan, and has been successful in introducing many foreign articles, such as Pianos, plumbing supplies, building hardware, paints, telescopes, etc. The present force of the Mission is about 100, representing four nationalities, Japanese, Koreans, Chinese and Americans.

The origin of this entire organization was the providential outcome of the Bible teaching of one young American teacher of English in a Government school in Omi, who was driven out of his position about 20 years ago, because of local prejudice, and had to begin over again with no resources at all, but with the zealous help of a number of his pupils, who are to this day the pillars of the Omi Mission.

If one cares to know more fully about this unusual Mission, printed matter may be obtained by writing to The Omi Mission, Omi-Hachiman, Japan.



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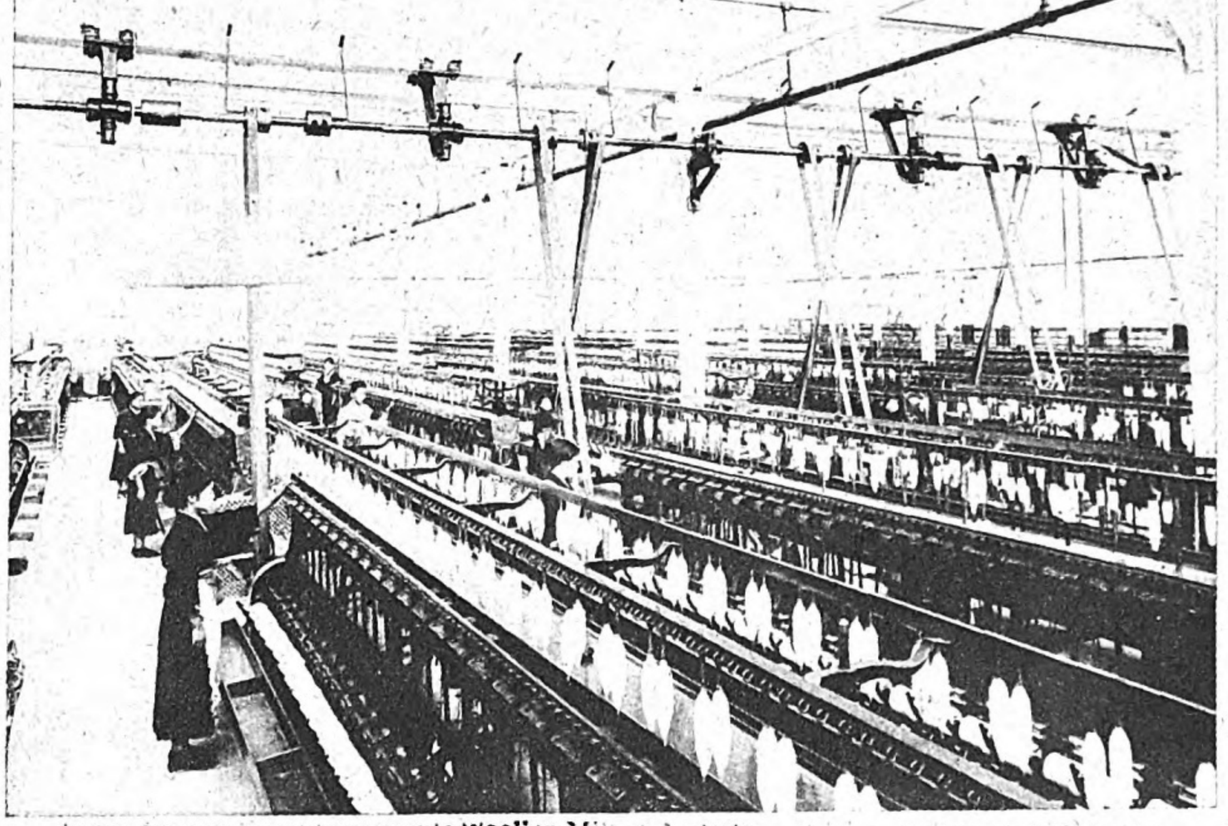
THE WOOLLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The woollen textile industry in Japan has made a marvelous development since the World War, and at present occupies, next to cotton, the most important position in our textile industry. The extent of the development may be inferred by the fact that the output of muslins, woollen cloth, serge, etc. has been increased from ¥ 32,000,000 in 1913 to ¥ 162,500,000 in 1921. Needless to say, this development was chiefly stimulated by big orders from Russia, and abrupt increase of domestic demands owing to the stoppage of the import of foreign goods during the war. For some time after peace was restored European goods once more invaded the Japanese market. This fact, together with the post-war business depression, gave such a heavy blow to the Japanese woollen industry that some factories were forced to suspend work or at least shorten hours. The only exception was the muslin industry, which was but slightly affected by the post-war financial depression. because the industry saw little expansion during the war. The fact that muslin goods were greatly in vogue, thanks to the skilful campaign of the muslin companies and the fact that they suited the taste of the poeple is responsible for the comparatively longer prosperity of the industry. The earthquake of 1923 gave a tremendous blow to the textile companies in the afflicted districts. For instance, the loss of combing machines amounted to 28,000 spindles, thus causing a decrease of over thirty per cent. in output. The decrease in output was, however, soon made good, but the assets of the companies were greatly decreased. In 1925 the woollen textile industry experienced a great depression of business throughout the world, and the Japanese woollen textile industry could not escape the effects of the depression, from which it is still suffering. The following returns giving the output of woollen textile goods, and the import of the materials, namely, wools and 'tops,' and the import of the manufactured goods will show the extent of the development of the Japanese woollen textile industry :

As shown in the above table, the woollen textile industry in Japan has made a remarkable development despite the post-war trade depression, and the earthquake of 1923, but the domestic output is only forty or thirty per cent. of the goods annually imported. This causes a surplus of the output, and naturally the woollen goods manufacturing companies are forced to engage in fierce competition among themselves. There are two causes for the disadvantageous position in which the Japanese woollen goods industry is placed in competition with foreign goods. In the first place Japan does not produce wool, and raw materials are imported from abroad, thus causing high cost of production, and in the second place the industry was long in a very infant condition, and the goods thus produced were hardly comparable with imported goods in quality. In short the woollen textile industry was treading the same path trodden by our cotton textile industry twenty or thirty years ago. In recent years the method of manufacture has been improved to such an extent that the goods of middle and lower grades can now successfully compete with imported goods, both in cost of production and quality. This improvement in manufacture, together with the revised tariff which came into force in 1926, has enabled our goods of middle and lower grades to supersede foreign goods. The returns given above show that the import of woollen fabrics and woollen goods during 1926 was reduced by half as compared with 1925 and 1924. It may be admitted that a big amount of imports in 1924-5 was due to speculative import of the goods in anticipation of the revision of the tariffs, while the sudden decrease of imports during 1926 was caused by the revised tariffs, the extreme depression in the woollen goods trade, and the reaction after over-importation of the goods in the previous year. Taking all this into consideration, the fact still remains that Japanese woollen goods, after the example of the cotton textile industry, are gradually superseding European goods.

The woollen textile industry of the world which has long been suffering from business depression, is recovering its former prosperity. In Japan a Europeanisation of garments is taking place, and naturally the demand for woollen goods is rapidly increasing. It cannot be denied, therefore, that the Japanese woollen textile industry has a bright future.



In the Nippon Keori Company's Woollen Mill at Nagoya

Imports of Raw Wool, "Tops", and Woollen Goods

	Raw Wool and "Tops" Quantity (Pound)	Raw Wool and "Tops" Value (Yen)	Worsted Yarn Quantity (Pound)	Worsted Yarn Value (Yen)	Muslin Value (Yen)	Woollen Cloth and Serge Quantity (Yards)	Woollen Cloth and Serge Value (Yen)	Others Value (Yen)	Total Value (Yen)
1868	—	—	—	—	—	73,000	194,000	235,000	1,630,000	1,948,000
1876	—	89,000	—	—	—	2,373,000	490,000	684,000	1,793,000	4,846,000
1888	—	918,000	189,000	346,000	255,000	1,126,000	2,524,000	1,983,000	1,418,000	4,537,000
1898	3,616,000	1,062,000	1,636,000	1,337,000	3,835,000	2,882,000	2,233,000	3,515,000	9,583,000
1908	22,716,000	14,352,000	1,539,000	1,539,000	1,871,000	6,687,000	6,207,000	4,146,000	12,224,000
1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	70,747,000	88,297,000	20,768,000	63,001,000	—	34,099,000	56,169,000	5,465,000	61,634,000
1925	82,328,000	121,701,000	15,498,000	55,923,000	—	25,805,000	56,735,000	789,000	57,524,000
1926	76,848,000	115,040,000	11,265,000	29,944,000	—	14,070,000	27,009,000	1,166,000	28,175,000

N. B.—The figures for 1926 are those up to the end of November.

Production of Woollen Goods

	Muslin Quantity (Yards)	Muslin Value (Yen)	Woollen Cloth and Serge Quantity (Yards)	Woollen Cloth and Serge Value (Yen)	Others Quantity (Yards)	Others Value (Yen)	Total Value (Yen)
1906	16,796,000	3,844,000	—	4,360,000	—	1,834,000	10,038,000
1913	54,755,000	18,359,000	6,377,000	5,567,000	—	4,458,000	28,384,000
1924	138,271,000	90,167,000	36,492,000	69,067,000	—	59,173,000	218,407,000
1925	129,434,000	88,450,000	35,251,000	61,956,000	—	32,196,000	182,602,000
1926	130,000,000	—	37,000,000	—	—	—	200,000,000

N. B.—The figures for 1926 are estimated.

There are seventy-eight woollen textile companies in Japan, which have invested capital of over a hundred thousand yen. According to the returns at the end of the first half of 1925, the total amount of the investment was ¥ 211,675,000, of which ¥ 160,133,875 was paid up. The following are the assets and business conditions of the most representative companies :

Companies	Capital (Yen)	Paid (Yen)	Reserve (Yen)	Profits (Yen)	Dividends (Yen)	
Nihon Keori	50,000,000	27,500,000	21,077,981	2,547,448	2,062,500	15%
Muslin Boshoku	20,000,000	16,250,000	5,358,414	783,077	487,500	6%
Toyo Muslin.....	11,160,000	10,075,000	81,020	81,020	—	—
Tokyo Muslin	30,512,500	19,262,500	—	—	—	—
Tokyo Keori.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	1,461,195	633,832	480,000	6%

The above five companies and four others, namely, Nihon Keito, Chuo Keito, Kuribara Boshoku and Osaka Keori, make up the Dai Nippon Yomo Kogyokai (Japan Woollen Industry Association).

NEW EXCHANGES

The two exchanges for bean cakes and raw cotton have this year been added to the list of exchanges in the country.

Raw Cotton Exchange

The Raw Cotton Exchange is included in the Osaka Sampin Exchange Co. Its system is one of semi-membership and joint responsibility. There are 80 members, of whom 30 deal in raw cotton exclusively, and the rest in raw cotton and cotton yarns. The standard of delivery is the American strict middling. Official permission was granted for dealings on nine months delivery, but at present transactions are actually being made on the basis of seven months delivery.

The unit of delivery is ten bales, and that of quotation is one picul. The transactions for current month delivery are closed on the 15th of each month, and the last day of delivery is the end of the month.

Before delivery goods must be inspected by special officers of the Exchange, and receive certificates good for three months after date. The goods are graded each month, and should there be any objection to a decision, the case is referred to a committee, whose decisions are final.

Raw cotton futures transactions were opened on January 15, 1927. The average daily turn-over is around 6,000 bales, too small to be compared with the volumes of transactions on cotton exchanges in America and Europe, and even smaller than the turn-over of raw cotton transactions on the Shanghai Cotton Exchange.

Japan is the second largest consumer of American cotton in the world, and the centre of the cotton industry in the Orient. Consequently there are large possibilities for the new cotton exchange. The officers of the exchange, for the purpose of enlarging the business, are planning to begin transactions of Indian cotton as well. Their final aim is to make Osaka the Liverpool of the East, and they are making special efforts for the realization of this aim. Americans appear to take interest in this new cotton exchange, for orders are coming from that quarter.

The default of a member is made good by his caution money deposited with the Exchange, and if there is still a deficit, this is made good from the joint reserve, contributed to by all the members, as is the practice on exchanges of the membership system.

Bean Cake Exchange

The Bean Cake Exchange was formed in Kobe and opened for business on the 16th of April, this year. It is of the membership system. There are at present 32 members. The Tokyo Rice and Merchandise Exchange also deals in bean cake futures, but this Exchange is not of the membership system but a limited liability company.

The aim of this new exchange is to facilitate the bean cake transactions of the members, and for this purpose it will undertake possession of property, its management, disposal, and renting. The transactions are of two kinds; future and spot. The former is subdivided into special futures and ordinary futures. Spot transactions are made on the basis of direct dealing. Futures transactions are on a 5 months delivery basis. The unit of delivery is 1,000 cakes. The quotation is on 100 cakes, delivered free alongside steamer Kobe. The business is transacted in four sessions in the morning and four sessions in the afternoon.

There is a regulation for inspection of goods, but no standard grade is fixed for delivery; and bean cakes which have passed the inspection of the Manshu Kongo-hokan Godown (The Manchurian Mixed Storage Godown) are acceptable. Deliveries are made at the appointed godowns by the exchange, at the customs free depot, alongside ship Kobe Harbour, at Wada-misaki, Shinkawa, and Onohama Station.

Bean cakes have been imported into this country from Manchuria for many years. At first the volume was rather limited, as they were only used as substitutes for fish guano. From about the year 1889, the demand began to rise, and after the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5), with increase of production at the source, and completion of transport facilities, the import grew rapidly. Bean cakes now form the most important fertilizer in this country. In 1920, the value of the import amounted to the tremendous sum of ¥ 125,500,000, of which Kobe's share in the business was ¥ 40,730,000. With the large increase in demand, fluctuation of prices became violent. In order to make official quotations for this staple and thus facilitate the business, for the benefit of the farmers, the Kobe Bean Cake Exchange, which is now coming to be the distributing centre of this business, was formed in Kobe. The officers are a president, Mr. Mohei Ishikawa, three directors under the president, one managing director, and two auditors.

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COLONIES AND TERRITORIES

KOREA

The post-war economic depression in Korea was comparatively slight. Nor was she so lavishly blessed by the boom preceding the gloomy aftermath as Japan proper was, though Korea, which is neither more nor less than an extension of the economic entity of Japan, has felt every financial vicissitude befalling the mother country. Measured in terms of economics, Korea is a young nation. Thus on land and sea there remain considerable natural resources still undeveloped throughout the erstwhile Hermit Kingdom, which has shown a steady increase in prosperity year after year amid general slackness in the business world.

Agriculture

Korea is primarily an argricultural country with about eight per cent. of her population engaged in husbandry. Over seventy per cent. of the staple products come from the fields, and of the farm produce, rice claims the foremost rank with a total crop of more than 76,450,000 bushels in 1926, which means an increase of some 24,450,000 bushels compared with the yield in 1910. Improvements in the method of cultivation and in the quality of rice-plants achieved by the Japanese Government-General since its organization upon the annexation of Korea by Japan accounts for this salutary miracle. But if we compare the productivity of one "tanbu" (0.25 acre) of paddy-fields in Korea with that of a field of equal size in Japan, we find the latter surpasses the former by fifty per cent. The new regime has done much to conquer the sterility of the land but the native peasants were so completely unnerved by the maladministration of the old government that their will-power to produce was shattered and the inducements to investors became almost nil. The people would not make any attempts to increase the fertility of the soil, which received little enrichment and from which crops were carelessly wrested. Better irrigation, more scientific methods of cultivation, and especially, more fertilizer, would easily double the yield of the fields in a few years. With such a goal in view, the Government-General drew up in 1926 a programme which aims at the material increase of rice crops by means of general improvements in farming methods and extensive improvement of 350,000 chobu (about 858,000 acres) of land in fourteen years, beginning in 1926. The capital needed to carry out the scheme will amount to well over ¥ 351,690,000, of which ¥ 73,510,000 is to be provided by the Government partly as subsidy, ¥ 238,690,000 to be financed through the Government, and the rest to be invested by the promoters themselves. Should the enterprise succeed, the fourteenth year will witness an increase in the rice crop of 41,000,000 bushels. The cotton crop was only 27,391,000 lb. in 1910. It leaped to 223,093,000 lb. in 1926. The climatic and other conditions in Korea are peculiarly fitted to sericulture, but owing to the misrule under the Li dynasty the industry went downhill till it reached a climax in 1910, when the crop of cocoons showed a beggarly total of 85,000 bushels. By dint of encouragements and improvements under the present regime, sericulture has also travelled the upward path, yielding 1,585,000 bushels in 1926. A worthy enterprise is now afoot in this field. The programme has as its object an increase of 5,000,000 bushels in the cocoon crop in the course of fifteen years, beginning with 1925. There has been a steady increase in the production of soya beans, wheat, millet, other cereals, tobacco, hemp, jute, etc.

Other Industries

Development is not confined to agriculture alone: equal progress is shown in mining and fisheries. The marine products in 1925 were valued at ¥ 83,610,000, while mining, after a temporary decline, as a result of the post-war financial depression, caught the upward swing in the last few years and showed an output of ¥ 20,870,000 worth of minerals in 1925. The manufacturing industries in Korea are still in their infancy. As in other ecomonic activities, here, too, we behold a marked growth. This is especially the case in the manufacturing of flour, sugar, paper, silk, and cotton goods, which is being conducted on an increasingly large scale. The aggregate of the mineral products for 1925 is put at ¥ 295,200,000, showing an increase of ¥ 33,980,000 compared with the figure for 1919. Long strides are also evident in hydroelectric enterprises.

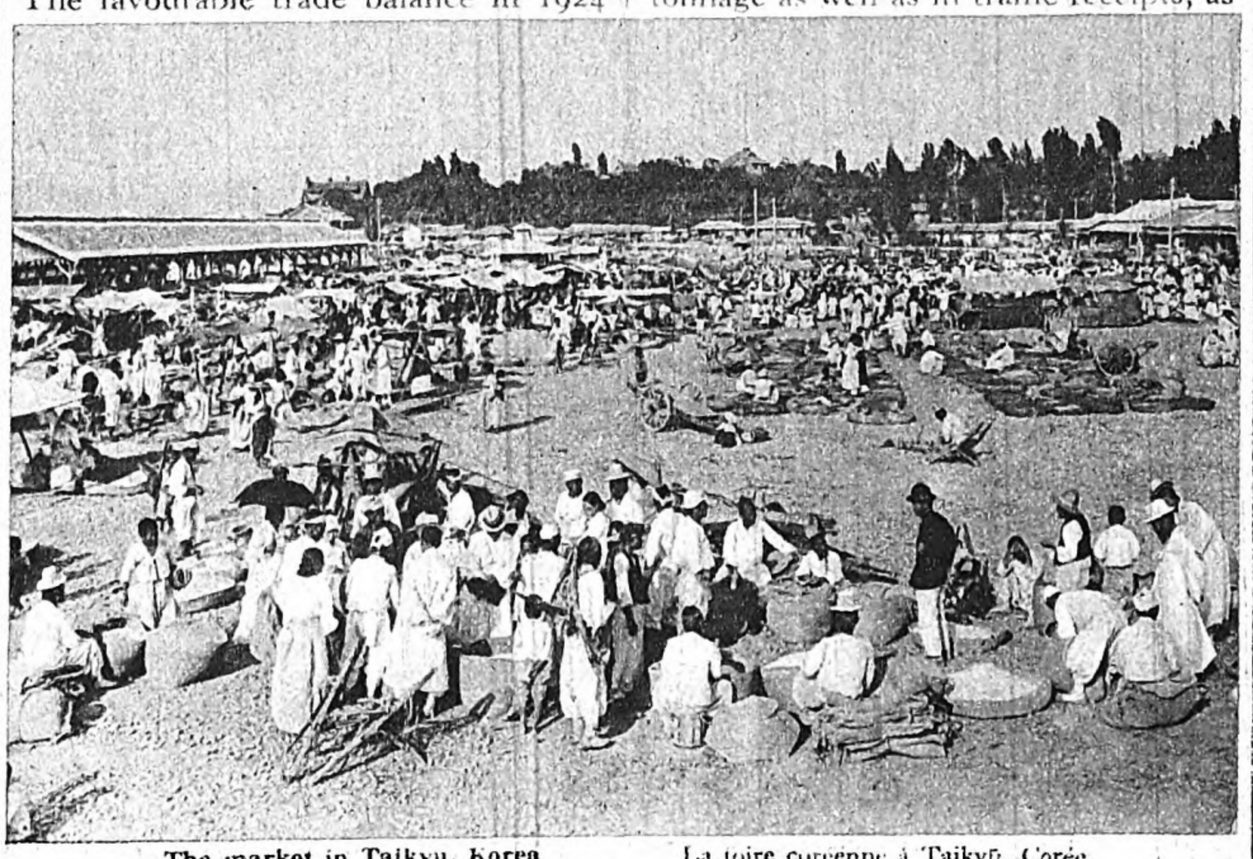
Commerce and Trade

The following figures showing Korea's trade with Japan and other countries offer the most convincing proof of the remarkable development of her economic life, despite the persistent depression which has hung on the financial horizon for several years:

1926	
Exports to Japan and other countries	¥ 362,950,000
Imports from Japan and other countries	372,160,000
Total	735,110,000

Compared with the figures for 1919, the table for the last year shows a gain of ¥ 91,380,000 in imports and ¥ 143,280,000 in exports. Another salutary feature noticeable in the statistics is the fact that the long invariable excess of imports over exports has been gradually reduced, till at last the table has turned in favour of exports. The favourable trade balance in 1924 was ¥ 19,440,000, though in 1925 it fell to ¥ 8,610,000. The balance was again reversed in 1926, but the unfavourable balance was only ¥ 9,210,000. The financial statistics also bear witness to the growing prosperity of Korea. The total of bank deposits throughout Korea in 1926 exceeds ¥ 202,310,000, an increase of ¥ 77,040,000 over the total for 1919. Loans made by banks stood at ¥ 372,190,000, an increase of ¥ 118,830,000, chiefly due to a greater demand for long-term loans to finance irrigation, reclamation and improvement of farming lands and manufacturing industries. As to commercial loans, the depression in business has asserted itself, and they show a considerable decrease.

As we observed elsewhere, the extent of the harm done to Korea by the acute economic setback is not alarming. There are two factors which enable the country to withstand the recent financial shock: firstly, she is a new country embracing vast undeveloped resources; secondly, the eyes of the people have been opened to the economic possibilities of the land, partly by the Government, which has left no stone unturned to encourage and promote industries. Prodigious as it may appear, the modernization of Korea's economic life has just begun and will surpass even the most sanguine hopes, should the future remove the financial gloom of to-day and increase the efficiency of the machinery of production.



The market in Taikyu, Korea — La foire coréenne à Taikyū, Corée

Railways in Korea

Direct Management by Government

Unified control of the railways in Chosen and Manchuria being considered advisable on account of their economic and communicative relations, the Government-General, in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance of July 31, 1917, concluded a contract with the South Manchuria Railway Company and entrusted to it the management of all the state-owned railways in Chosen.

The management of the company was continued until April, 1925, when the Government-General of Chosen (Korea), in order to effect a strict economy and efficiency in the administration of the railways, cancelled the said contract with the South Manchuria Railway Company and again took direct control of the railways by instituting the Railway Bureau.

Traffic Returns

The traffic returns for the past ten years showed a steady increase in traffic mileage, in traffic activity, and in annual receipts up to the time of the Kwanto earthquake in September, 1923.

In 1924, however, the figures registered a marked decrease in freight tonnage as well as in traffic receipts, as compared with those of the preceding year. The result was in a great degree due to the economic slump following the earthquake above mentioned.

	1915	1925	1926*
Average Traffic Mileage	1,006	1,309	1,309
No. of Passengers	5,040,471	18,241,062	8,658,246
Freight Tonnage	1,656,640	4,297,266	2,160,132
Annual Receipts	7,296,465	30,708,822	15,696,179
Revenue per Mile per Day	¥ 19.95	¥ 64.52	¥ 65.52

(*The figures indicate the returns for the first half of the fiscal year)

Railway Lines

The aggregate mileage of the state-owned railways in Chosen open to traffic in January, 1927, was 1,341.6 miles. The chief lines of the government railways are as follows:

Main Line (Fusan-Shingishu)
Taiden—Moppo
Heijo—Chinnampo
Keijo—Jinsen
Genzan—Shinhokusei; Tansen—Kisshu; Kyokudo—Kainei (parts of the Genzan-Kainei Line already open for traffic).

Five new lines with a combined length of 860 miles are being planned for the near future.

In addition to the five new lines being planned, the Railway Bureau is considering the purchase of five private lines, totalling 209.8 miles in length.

FORMOSA

The island of Formosa is rich in natural resources and especially adapted to agriculture. The policy followed by the Government-General for the last thirty years has been one of the development of the use of the land, and this policy will be continued into the future. The application of civilized scientific management to the naturally favoured land has made the island highly productive, and has devoloped various industries fit to the soil. A firm foundation has already been established, and intensive management is now being developed.

Side by side with agriculture, marine, forestry, mining and manufacturing industries are steadily growing up.

Agriculture

The island has an area of 5,690 square miles, of which mountains cover more than half, and yet 21.5 per cent. is cultivated land. Over 58 per cent. of the population are farmers. Farm houses constitute about 51 per cent. of the total number of houses. The yearly production reaches ¥ 659,000,000, of which ¥ 307,000,000 is from agriculture. Of all agricultural products, rice leads the list. It grows most abundantly in the western half of the island, which yields two crops a year. Special attention is being paid to the improvement of the quality by planting imported seeds, and increase of the product by improvement of the method of cultivation.

Selected seeds brought from Japan proper are now largely planted with good results, and the yearly product now reaches over 1,082,346,000 litres, valued at ¥ 162,000,000. The Government-General is confident that the rice yield of the island will be increased to double the present amount. Even at present a large amount of rice is yearly exported to the mother country after the demand of the island has been supplied.

The next important staple product is sugar. The sugar industry has developed marvellously under the encouragement of the Government, which with a view to the independence of the country in the supply of sugar, has systematically encouraged the industry. To regulate the competition for sugar cane, the island was divided into sections for this purpose, and the cane grown in each section is to be sold to an appointed mill, bounties being granted for cane planting.

The growth in rice cultivation, however, has had its effect on cane growing. Rice yielding better returns than cane, in many districts there is a growing tendency to plant fields with rice in stead of cane. The sugar companies have taken alarm at this tendency, and are encouraging the planting of Java cane. This cane yields a larger percentage of sugar, and in spite of the reduction in area, the yield of sugar is growing, in 1925 the total output reaching the record of 8,300,000 piculs, and it is confidently expected that it will not be long till the output reaches 10,000,000 piculs.

Other important products of the soil are tea, sweet potatoes, and fruits. Banana and pine-apple growing has enjoyed a remarkable growth in recent years, and large shipments of

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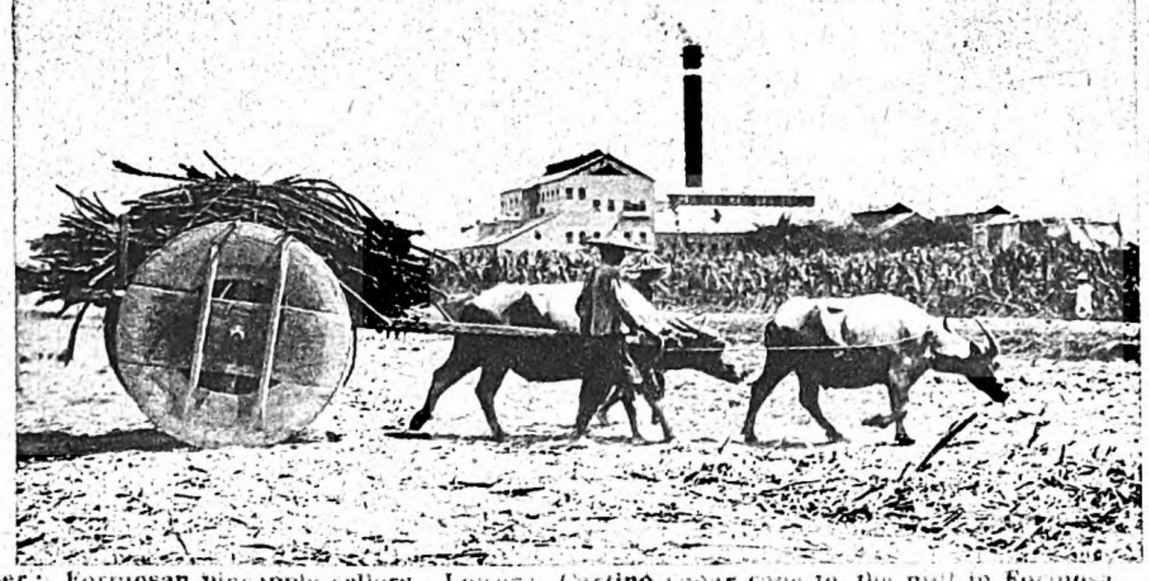
these fruits are being supplied to the home market. Another promising industry is the growing of aralia papyrifera, which is used as material for artificial flowers, and for export purposes it has a great future, though at present it forms the basis of but a small-scale domestic industry.

For live-stock, we shall mention hog breeding. Formerly government encouragement was limited to such staple products as rice, sugar and tea, but the policy has now been changed to the encouragement of all lines of agriculture and live-stock raising. Thus there are at present over twenty kinds of agricultural products which yield over ¥ 500,000 a year. The island is exporting the surplus of these products to the mother country and abroad.



Upper: Formosan pineapple sellers. Lower: Carying sugar cane to the mill in Formosa
En haut: Marchands d'ananas à Formose. En bas: On fauche et envoie des cannes à sucre à Formose

Rise of Industrial Enterprises

Formosa being surrounded by the sea, it is natural that a marine industry should develope. The sea about the island is one of the richest fishing grounds, not inferior to those off Hokkaido, Karafuto or the coasts of Japan proper. For long the people concentrated their attention on agriculture, and rather nelgected fishing. It was only recently that this business came to draw the attention of enterprising people. The product is still rather small, being worth only 15 or 16 million yen a year. It has, however, a great future.

The growth of forestry enterprises is what one would naturally expect in a country like Formosa, where the greater part of the land is mountainous. Most of the mountain region, however, is inhabited by savages and lacking, besides, in the facilities of communication. The rivers are rapid, and while there are ancient forests hard of access, most of the mountains of easy access remain bald from long years of indiscriminate falling of trees. The present business, therefore, is the planting of trees rather than the exploiting of the forests. The exploiting of the big cedar forest of Mt. Ari and Mt. Hassen is now going on with fair success, but the products do not amount to ¥ 50,000,000 a year.

Mining is Rather Insignificant

Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, oil, and sulphur are produced, the coal mined amounting to some ¥ 13,000,000 a year. Oil is a new industry, and many fields are being opened up.

The manufacturing industry is next in importance to agriculture. Its output amounts to about ¥ 276,000,000, but of this ¥ 188,000,000 is for food stuffs, including ¥ 162,000,000 for sugar.

During the boom period of the War, the chemical and fibre industries sprang up like mushrooms, but most of the companies are now in difficulties. The future of these industries is discouraging.

A survey of Formosan industries would not be complete without mention of camphor, which is a Government monopoly. Formosan camphor has a firmly established reputation in the world market, and is as prosperous as ever, although recently German artificial camphor has begun to offer competition in some quarters, making the business somewhat difficult. The yearly product amounts to ¥ 36,000,000, and constitutes a good source of revenue for the Government-General.

Financial Position of the Island

Rapid industrial development is acting favourably upon the economic and financial condition of the island. Most noticeable of all is the very fine showing the finances of the Government-General have been making since the island was annexed in 1905. Shortly after the annexation, the island became financially independent of the mother country, and it is now even contributing one half of its sugar consumption tax to the revenue of the mother country.

During the reactionary period following the War boom, economic difficulties also visited the island, but by dint of strict economy and retrenchment it was able to tide them over.

During these years new railway lines were built or extended, harbours were constructed, and irrigation works and other public undertakings were carried to completion. The Government budget amounts to about ¥100,000,000.

The foreign trade, including the trade with the mother country, amounts to over ¥ 400,000,000. The big items of export are sugar, coal and camphor, but in the trade with foreign countries, the imports on the average exceed the exports. The case is reversed in the trade with the mother country, and in recent years the favourable balance has reached as high as ¥ 100,000,000.

Of the three essential materials for life, Formosa is selfsupplying in the matters of food and dwellings, but for clothing it must look for supply to the outside world. Business prosperity calls for increase in the currency, and there is a growing demand for a larger issue of notes. Bank deposits exceed ¥ 100,000,000, and if the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks and credit associations are added, the total reaches over ¥ 130,000,000, while bank loans and advances amount to ¥250,000,000. The paid-up capital of companies totals over ¥ 300,000,000, part of which, however, is due to the mushroom-like rise of companies in the boom period of the War, and the readjustment of those companies is now being vigorously carried on. The wealth of the island, now being exploited exceeds ¥ 2,100,000,000, but through the joint efforts of the Government and the public, this wealth will grow with the years.

The following statistical tables will prove of value to those who may wish to make a study of the economic conditions of the island:

Products in 1925

Agriculture	¥307,998,620
Fisheries	16,779,371
Forestry	43,398,516
Mining	14,627,334
Industries	275,533,018
Total	¥659,336,859

Area of the island	5,690 square miles
Cultivated area	799,517 "ko"*
Rice field area**	567,464 ,, *
Rice crop	6,443,163 "koku"*
Area planted to sugar cane	130,372 "ko"*
Sugar cane crop	8,839,832,892 "kin"*
Sugar	8,332,097 piculs
Sugar companies' capital	¥271,454,900
Number of sugar mills	65
Capacity of sugar mills	38,840 tons
Government monopoly products	¥36,788,852

(* *1 "ko"=about 9917.36 square metres.*
1 "koku"=180.391 litres=47.654 gallons.
1 "kin"=0.6 kilogram=1.323 pounds.
** *Area of two-crop fields is doubled in the future.)*

SOUTH SAGHALIEN

South Saghalien, which came into our possession in 1905, is situated at the northern extremity of our Empire bordering Russian territory at 50° N. lat. The climate is of course very cold, yet the soil abounds in natural products of all descriptions, and now the territory is generally expected to play an important part in the solution of our population and food problem. Capital and labour, which had long been lacking, are now available, so that the steady growth of industries in the Island may be expected in the near future.

Agriculture

Of the total area of the territory, some 482,900 acres is thought to be suitable for agriculture and 482,900 acres for pasturage, but up to the present only 43,900 acres, or 10% of the former has been brought under cultivation, while in 1925 it was reported that only 34,000 acres was really cultivated. At present agricultural work is followed by only 9,625 families, but more are required. The future prosperity of agriculture, therefore, depends upon the increase of the rural population. In 1925, agricultural products amounted in value to ¥ 3,779,000, showing an increase of ¥ 2,000,000 as compared with those of ten years ago.

In Japan proper, not only do farmers prefer rice planting but the character of the soil makes it most suitable for rice; in Saghalien, the authorities are taking measures to encourage the vegetable planting more suitable to the Island.

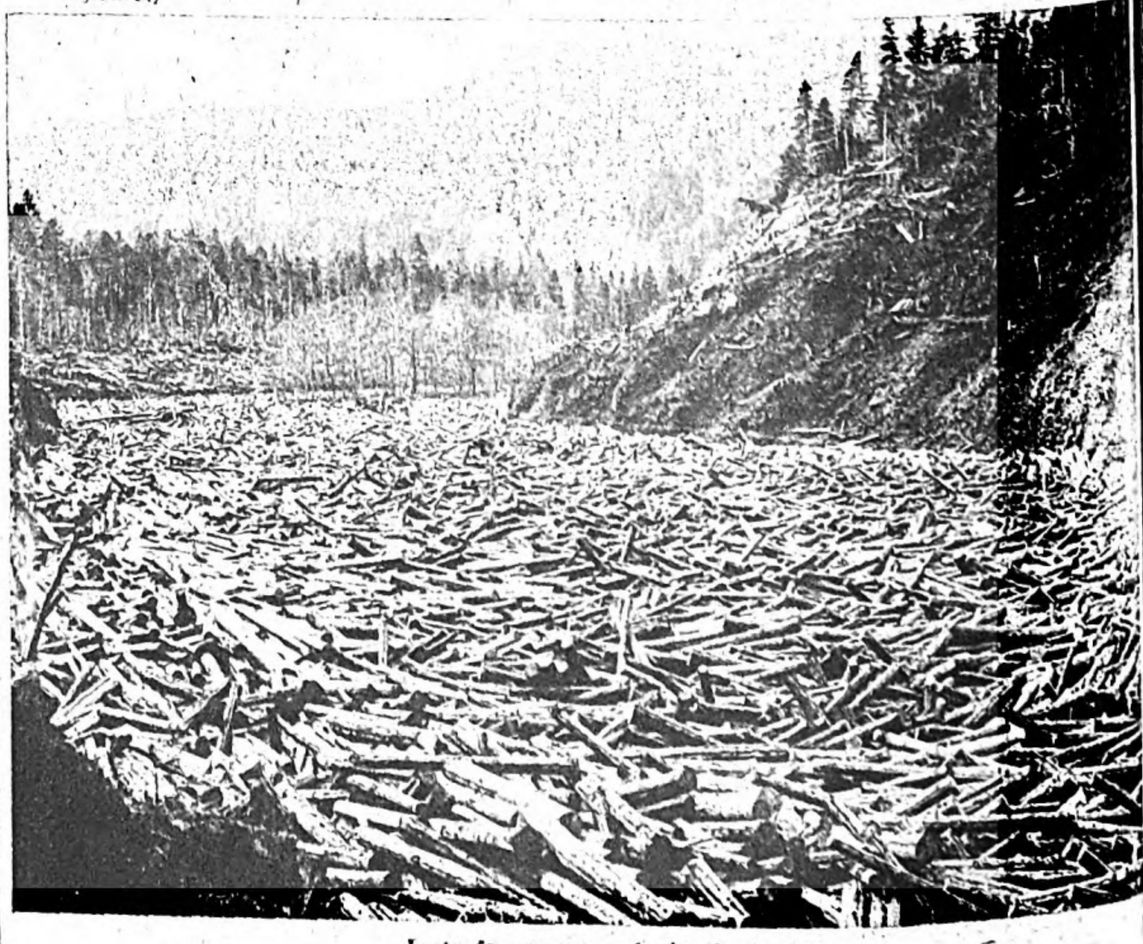
The exhaustion of forests will lead, sooner or later, to the decline of pulp manufacture, which is the representative industry of the territory. The authorities are contemplating the starting of a new industry based upon new materials to be supplied by agriculture and have found that the best sugar industry is the most suitable. This industry, therefore, may be expected to come into existence in the near future.

As for pasturage, cattle-breeding is the main feature, and much importance is attached to the manufacture of butter.

The amounts of the chief agricultural products in 1925 were as follows:

Vegetables	¥1,337,87[illegible]
Oats	1,007,76[illegible]
Potatoes	583,03[illegible]
Hay	388,39[illegible]
Rye	130,66[illegible]
Stock	1,145,41[illegible]

The total sum of the above mentioned products is no more than 6.5% of all the products of South Saghalien.



Logs for paper pulp in Saghalien
Tas de pulpes taillis à Karafuto pour la Fabrique de papier Fuji

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Mining

The authorities gave no licences for ning until they had adopted a fixed licy regarding the mining industry, ences being only partially granted, t now all mines, except some coal lds, are opened for private enterprise der the same regulations as in Japan oper. Coal mines head the list of mines in the Island and the coal ning rights are monopolized by the itsui and Mitsubishi interests, the o greatest industrial organizations of pan. Of 228 coal fields, 10 with 8 al-pits are already being exploited about to be exploited. In 1925 the tput amounted to 250,000 tons. The al quantity of coal lying close to the face is estimated at 526,700,000 s, but most of the important coal-ds are still untouched. This vast antity of coal will be fully utilized en normal conditions are restored the business world and systematic nagement upon a large scale begins. the meantime, the recent develop-nt of industries in the Island has de it neccessary to import every r sixty or seventy thousand tons of l, ¥ 1,000,000 in value, from other rts of the Empire. As for electric wer, current is so dear that it costs m 25 to 50 sen per kilowatt. These avourable circumstances, together h the high price of labour, are a at hindrance to the development of ustries in the Island.

Forestry

According to the report recently ued by the Saghalien government, forests owned by the government er 7,046,000 acres, and the aggregate ntity of wood is estimated at 86,600,000 cubic feet. Formerly od was used chiefly for building poses and charcoal-making, but now st of it is made into pulp. In 1914, p factories were first built by the and the Fuji Paper-Milling Com-lies. Since that time the pulp ustry has made rapid progress, and present there are 8 pulp factories ich yield 120,000 tons of pulp and ,000 cubic feet of pulp wood. Be-es pulp manufacture, the increasing nand of wood for building purposes l the damage of wood by pine-pets and fires are consuming the st timbers rapidly. In 1924, ,480,000 cubic feet of wood, worth 10,670,000 was cut down and, 1925, 136,300,000 cubic feet, worth 8,670,000. If this tendency goes even the 6,000,000,000 cubic feet wood will be exhausted within only years. In order to preserve the sts, the authorities have issued an allowing the cutting down of only se trees greater than 11 inches in meter and ordering the planting of ng trees in their places. By this the quantity of wood cut yearly been reduced to 1,000,000,000 cubic . The authorities are contemplat-the planting of larch trees over an a of 900,000 acres where trees have n cut.

Fisheries

he fisheries along the coast of the nd, which is counted as one of the e richest fishing grounds in the ld, do not stand at their highest. hing, however, is by no means an mportant industry in the Island, the authorities' efforts are direct-to the protection of fish-farming, encouragement of manufacture h marine products, and the im-vement of the fishers' condition. n 1925, the output of the fisheries as follows :

Herring	¥ 10,716,837
Trout	893,312
Salmon	293,018
Cod	2,060,108
Crab	219,069
Tangle	1,143,586

s for the fishery fund, a part of it upplied either by banks or fisher-n's societies, but most of it comes n the dealers who furnish the fisher-n not only with funds but also with visions and fishing utensils, and to whom the fishermen have to send their products to be sold. But all funds supplied in this way require an interest of 3% or so per month, while the prices of the commodities and the selling prices of the fishermen's consignments are at the mercy of the dealers. To make the matter worse, the Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (the Hokkaido Colonial Bank), the sole financial organ of Saghalien, has come to regard the fisheries as dangerous enterprises, and since 1926, has fixed a strict limit in lending money to fishermen. Such being the case, the fishermen have fallen into unhappy circumstances.

Commerce and Manufacture

In the earlier history of commerce and manufactures in the Island, these two fields were ravaged by speculators. and could make no steady progress. But such evils have been gradually removed and the improvement of port service and opening of railway traffic have prompted their development. Of the manufacturing industries, pulp manufacturing, canning and brewing are the most prominent, and the total sum of the products of these industries is 50% of that of all the products of the Island, but the figures could easily be increased with additional capital and labour.

KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

The control of Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, extending 700 miles in length, was conceded to Japan by Russia in the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905. The former covers an area of 1,344 square miles and the latter an area of 96 square miles. By the unrelenting efforts of the Japanese during 20 years, this small tract of land has become the commercial and industrial center of Manchuria and Mongolia. It is also a center of civilization, and forms the front gate to the vast territories lying to the north.

The Kwantung Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company have conjointly pursued the policy of encouraging the development of all sorts of industry in the district and the expansion of civilization not only in the leased territory, but throughout Manchuria and Mongolia.

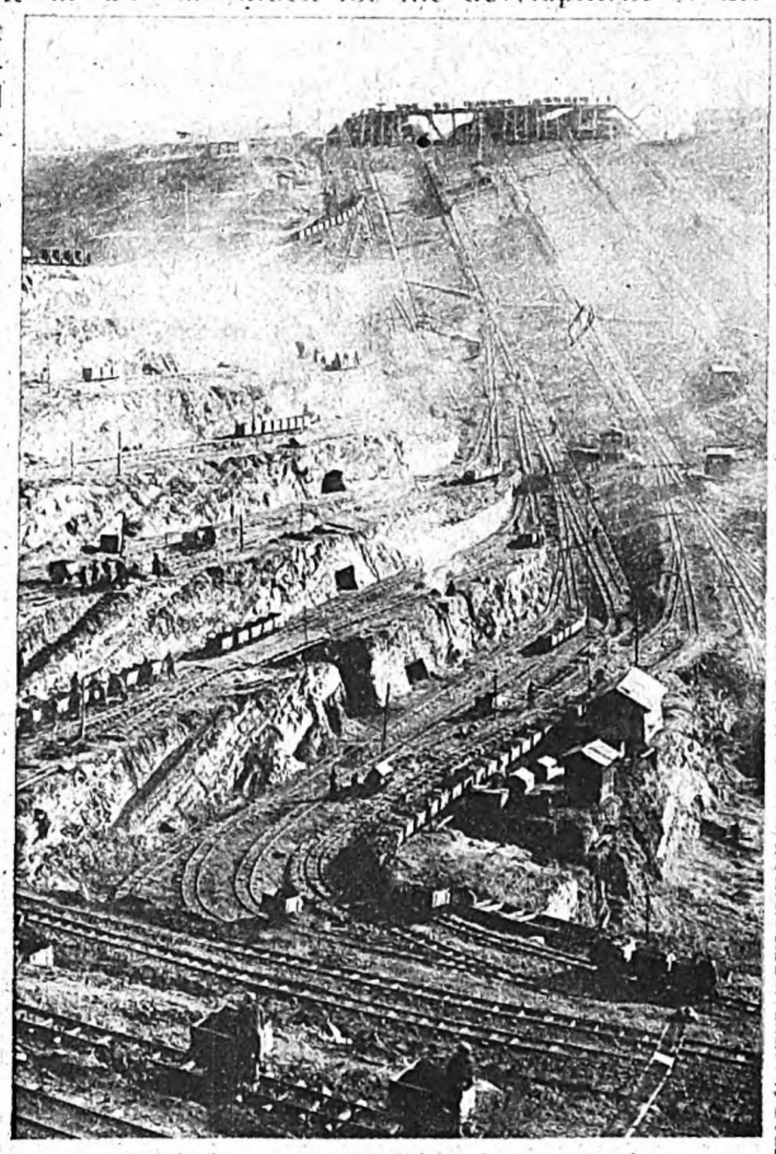
What marvellous progress the province of Manchuria has made economically during the last twenty years may well be seen from the fact that, whereas before the Russo-Japanese War the land under cultivation was only 9,917,380,000 square meters, now it is eleven times that. The soya bean crop has increased from 600,000 tons to 3,700,000 tons.

The foreign trade, which totalled 52 million "haikwan taels" in 1907, reached 547 million in 1925. Similar development is noted all over the province, which has now taken on a completely new aspect.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important industry of the province, which produces besides soya beans, tall millet, Italian millet, and corn, which are the special products of Manchuria, wheat, rice, greens, fruits, tobacco, cotton, mulberry leaves, and many other farm products. Naturally, trade and commerce and even the manufacturing industry of Manchuria depend upon agriculture. Of about 200,000 million square meters of arable land in Manchuria, only one half is under cultivation. There are, therefore, great possibilities in the future, and cotton growing, fruit growing, and sericulture are most promising agricultural industries. The whole territoy of Kwantung is fit for orchard purposes, and apple-growers in Kwantung are all very prosperous. For this reason the acreage in orchards is fast growing, and in 1923 it reached 22,314,050 square meters. The Government is encouraging the development of orchards, aiming at their increase to 99,173,600 square meters in the next ten years. It will therefore not be long before they not only make the importation of fruit unnecessary, but begin exporting large quantities themselves to Japan and Shanghai.

In 1922 at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Kwantung Government, an experimental planting of American Cotton Seeds, "King Improved," was made with very good results, greatly stimulating cotton growing in Manchuria. In 1924, an association called the "Manchurian Cotton Association" was formed with a view to the development of cotton growing and the promotion of the interests of cotton growers. The Kwantung Government has formed a plan for the encouragement of cotton growing and hopes to increase the acreage to about 800 million square meters, and to raise about 1,059 million pounds of seed cotton. This, taken with the growth of cotton plantations outside the Kwantung territory, will do much for the development of the spinning industry in Manchuria.



The Bujun open coal mines in Manchuria
Couche de charbon découverte à Boujoun, Mandchourie

There are four cotton spinning mills in Manchuria. One, called the Mukden Cotton mill, is in Mukden. Another, called the Manchuria Cotton Spinning Company, is at Liaoyang. The other two, the Naigai Cotton Company, and the Manchuria Cotton Spinning Company, are in Kwantung territory. Their spindles number 20,480, 30,000, 24,000, and 22,000 respectively. The cotton used in these mills is supplied mostly from the United States and India.

Sericulture is another new industry developing in Manchuria. There are two kinds : open sericulture and closed sericulture. The former is carried on in open fields, and the latter indoors. Both are being encouraged by the Sericultural Experiment Station of Kwantung. Three companies have already been formed in Kwantung to promote the development of sericulture, silk reeling, and mulberry growing. They are the Japan China Silk Reeling Company (capital ¥ 1,000,000), the Far East Industrial Company (capital already invested, about ¥ 300,000), and the Manchuria Silk Reeling Company.

Stock-Farming

Stock-breeding is carried on a large scale in Kwantung territory, where cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, sheep, goats, and hogs are raised. The poultry business is also prospering. Below are figures, based on a survey made in 1925, for live-stock in Kwantung, Manchuria and Mongolia :

	Manchuria and Mongolia	*Kwantung and S. M. Ry. Zone*
Cattle	2,000	38,727
Horses	2,500	6,905
Donkeys	620	28,334
Mules	60	16,849
Goats & Sheep	2,600	10,936
Hogs	6,300	101,865

Forestry

Large forests are found in Manchuria and Mongolia, but there are none in Kwantung territory. The liberal encouragement by the Kwantung Government for the planting of trees has had its effect, and where twenty years ago one saw nothing but bald hills and mountains, there are now vigorous forests of thriving young trees.

Industry

Besides producing beans, tall millet, wheat, and other crops abundantly, Manchuria is rich in coal and minerals, and above all, there is a large supply of cheap labour ; all the requisites for industrial development are complete. In Kwantung territory and the South Manchuria Railway zone there were in 1925, 924 factories, with an aggregate capital of ¥ 232,058,259 and an output valued at ¥ 151,907,624. As compared with 1908, this showed a sixfold increase in the number of factories, a growth in capital to over fourteen times what it was and an increase in value of products of over twenty-four times the figure for that year.

There is a great variety of industries, but the principal ones are soya bean oil manufacturing, flour milling, brewing, saw milling, match making, iron and steel manufacturing, and iron goods manufacturing, weaving, glass making, brick making, tusser-silk spinning, cotton spinning, machine and instrument manufacturing, wheel making, ship building, rice hulling, tobacco making, reeling, ice-manufacturing, refreshing beverage making, tanning, earthen-ware making, and various chemical industries. Of these the most important are soya bean oil making and iron founding.

Soya bean oil cake is largely exported to Japan, Chosen, South China, Formosa and the South Seas, as a fertilizer. It is also excellent food for live-stock. In Europe and America bean oil is largely used as a substitute for linseed oil, and in the interior of China it is used in lamps.

The market for these products is yearly expanding, and so they, too, are increasing. In 1925, the total product of oil cake in Kwantung territory was valued at over ¥ 73,175,000, and the oil at over ¥ 34,159,000. Eighty per cent. was the output of the oil mills at Dairen, which is now practically the industrial center of Manchuria.

Toward the end of 1925 a new method of pressing oil called the Bollmann system was invented in Germany. By using this system, better oil is obtained, and moreover, the oil cake is reduced to a fine flour and can be used for making bread or as food in other ways. This invention has created a great sensation among oil pressers in Manchuria, who for the purpose of discovering a better method of extracting the oil, have formed an association called the Bean Industry Investigation Society and begun economic and scientific research. The South Manchuria Railway Company also, realizing the necessity of drastic reform in the industry, has started investigation and experimentation on a big scale with a fund of ¥ 180,000 and a yearly appropriation of ¥ 100,000.

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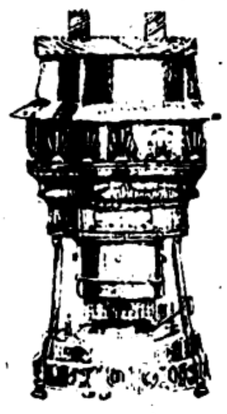

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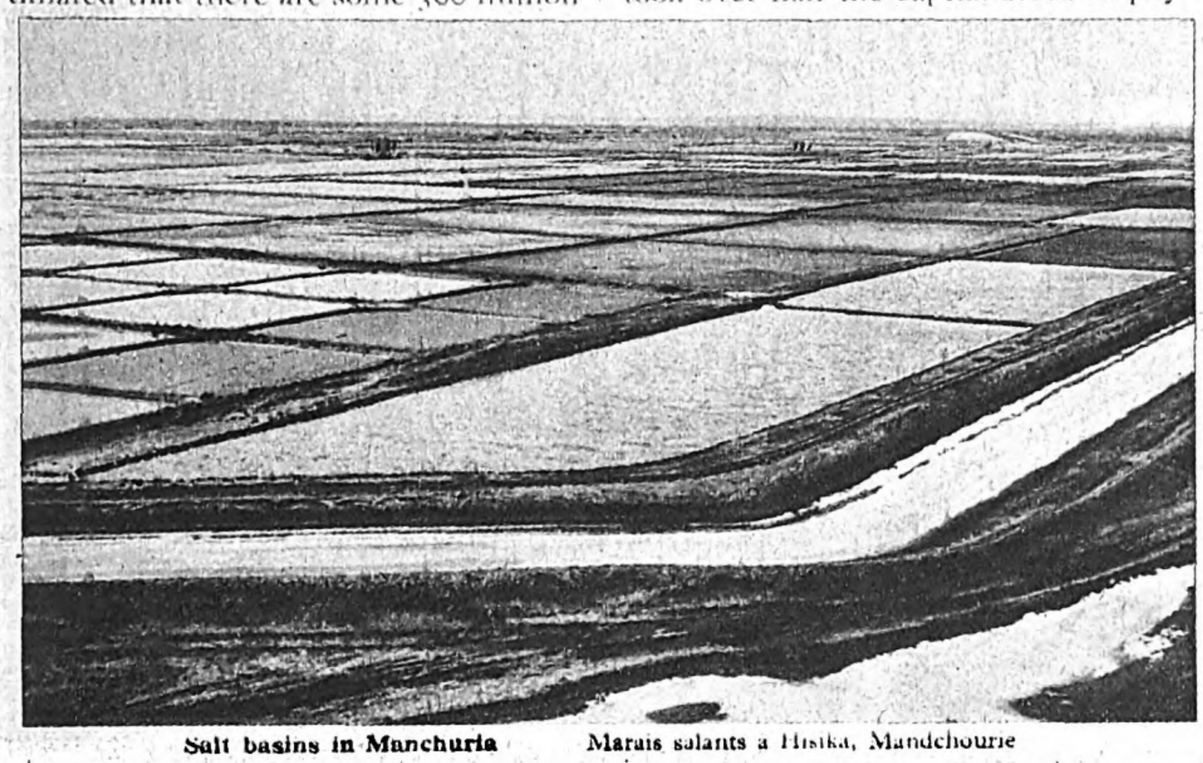
As for the iron industry, there are two iron foundries in Manchuria. They are the Anzan Iron Foundry, operated by the South Manchuria Railway Co., and the Honkeiko Coal and Iron Foundry Co., which is a joint undertaking of the Japanese and Chinese. It is estimated that there are 2 or 3 million tons of ore in the Honkeiko mine. The foundry began to operate in 1925, and now has a capacity of 200 tons of pig iron daily.

The Anzan Iron Foundry of the South Manchuria Railway Company was opened in 1916, when the price of iron advanced enormously. It is estimated that there are some 300 million tons of ore in the mine. The foundry has had a capacity of 200,000 tons of pig iron a year since 1926, and this is expected to be increased to 500,000 tons. The ore of this mine contains only 36 per cent. of metal, and at the present market price of pig iron, the working of the mine is a losing business. After many years of investigation, however, a method for extracting the metal from poor ores economically has been perfected, and the Anzan Foundry has been put on a paying basis.



Salt basins in Manchuria Marais salants a Hsiska, Mandchourie

Salt Industry

Salt is by far the most important item of the marine products of Kwantung territory. The climatic conditions of the place are suitable for the obtaining of salt by the method of drying brine in the sun. The industry, like all others, has made rapid progress since the territory came under Japanese administration. The total area of salt ponds stood at 6,216,349 square metres in 1926, and more than 3,000,000 square metres will shortly be added. The yearly salt product is 681,557,500 pounds, but it is estimated this amount will be increased to 1,322 million pounds. All this development in industry has been achieved through the wise administration of the Kwantung Government, and further achievement is confidently expected.

A plan for the launching of a soda industry is ripening in the mother country, and Kwantung territory has been chosen as the prospective home of the industry. Recently the true merit of Kwantung salt has been recognized by the public, and a plan has been formed by the South Manchuria Railway Company, and the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi Companies to establish a big soda factory in Kwantung territory. Dr. Nishikawa, an authority on the industry, has already completed a concrete plan for working the business with a capital of ¥ 10,000,000 and to produce 40,000 tons of soda a year, and is urging the establishment of the plant at an early date. The soda industry was among the problems taken up at the meeting of the Temporary Economic Research Committee, and a plan for granting a subsidy was discussed at the last session of the Diet. It is likely that a big soda factory will before long be established in Kwantung territory.

Railways in Manchuria

The South Manchuria Railway Company

On June 7, 1906, the South Manchuria Railway Company was established by Imperial Ordinance, to manage the railway and the railway area, as well as the many allied enterprises which gradually became attached thereto. It was capitalized originally at ¥ 200,000,000, and the Japanese Government took over half the capital stock as payment for the property which it turned over to the company. The rest was offered for public subscription. The shares were over-subscribed 1,066 times, and to-day only Japanese own the shares and are receiving good returns on their investment. In 1920, the company increased its capital to ¥ 440,000,000, the Government again taking half by taking over two bond issues of 6,000,000 pounds sterling each, floated on the London market. Of the remaining shares, ¥ 160,000,000 have been subscribed by the public, and ¥ 60,000,000 remain unissued.

Railway Lines

The railway system which the South Manchuria Railway Company took over in 1906 was in a sorry state. All the rolling stock had been withdrawn by the Russians or destroyed and most of the bridges had been blown up during the Russian retreat. The main line consisted of a single track from Port Arthur to Changchun, and many of the grades were quite steep. The company's efforts were centered on the perfection of the line. The Russian 65 pound rails have now been replaced with 100 pound rails, and the main line is double-tracked as far as Kaiyuan. It will soon be double-tracked all the way to Changchun. The grades have been levelled and the roadbed improved. As a result, the railway may be said to be the best equipped railway system in eastern Asia.

The line between Antung and Mukden was originally built by Japanese troops during the Russo-Japanese war. In accordance with the treaty with China the company improved the line by relocating it in various places, building tunnels and reducing grades, effecting a saving of over 18 miles.

The lines that are now owned and operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company are as follows:

	Miles
1. Dairen-Changchun	438.5
2. Mukden—Antung	161.7
3. Port Arthur—Dairen	31.6
4. Yingkou—Tashihchiao	13.9
5. Yentai colliery branch	9.7
6. Hunho—Fushun	39.4
Total	694.8

Chinese Railway Lines

It should be noted that Japan has greatly assisted the Chinese during these twenty years by building railways for them, partly through loans and partly by doing the actual construction work, which has greatly extended the area reached by railways and has thus contributed to the opening of hitherto uncultivated territory. All of these lines (with the exception of the Kirin-Changchun line, which is managed by the South Manchuria Railway) are owned and operated by Chinese. The Japanese interests are represented on each of these lines by two or three officials, who have no power of initiation.

These lines are as follows:

	Miles
1. Ssupingkai—Taonan	264.5
2. Taonan—Tsitsihar	141.7
3. Kirin—Changchun	79.3

The Short Cut of World Travel

The railways in Manchuria have predominating importance, not only as facilities for the transportation of the exports and imports of the region, but as a link and short cut between Europe and Asia. The Manchuria Railway Company is making every effort to perfect its equipment so as to meet the requirements of all travellers. One of its plans has been realized in fast expresses which are now running between Dairen and Changchun in twelve and a half hours. Passengers on these railways have recently increased greatly, the figures being as follows:

	Passengers	Passenger Receipts
1907	1,512,231	3,594,239
1925	9,109,004	14,539,942
1926	8,445,271	14,956,172

KOBE AS A SEAPORT

Geographically the Port of Kobe occupies the western bend of the semi-circle of Osaka Bay. Its splendid natural harbour with a waterfront stretching from east to west for a little over eight miles is doubly protected by a number of breakwaters whose total length exceeds 2,560 meters and embraces about 2,279 acres of calm water only disturbed by the busy traffic of ships from the four corners of the globe. Prodigious has been the progress and prosperity of the port since the great earthquake of 1923, which almost crippled its competitor, Yokohama. It now boasts of modern facilities of every description.

For the sake of convenience, we might as well skip over that section of the port which is assigned to local shipping. In Kobe proper where seaborne foreign trade is handled, there are four government-owned piers with a total length of 2,865 meters, eighteen customs-sheds, and four large warehouses of reenforced concrete. Besides the four government-owned piers, the berthing capacity is augmented by two piers under private enterprise which bring the aggregate available length of the accommodation up to considerably over 3,600 meters. The depth of the water along these piers ranges from 26 to 36 feet and offers ample space for 25 ships of fairly large at a time. A striking feature in the rapid growth of Kobe's foreign trade is the recent appearance of silk in the list of commodities for export. As is well known, up to the day of the earthquake in 1923, Yokohama monopolized this branch of trade, but since then part of the premier staple product of Japan has been switched off to the Port of Kobe. To meet the advent of silk, all the newly-built warehouses are equipped with ventilating, heating and other specific apparatus.

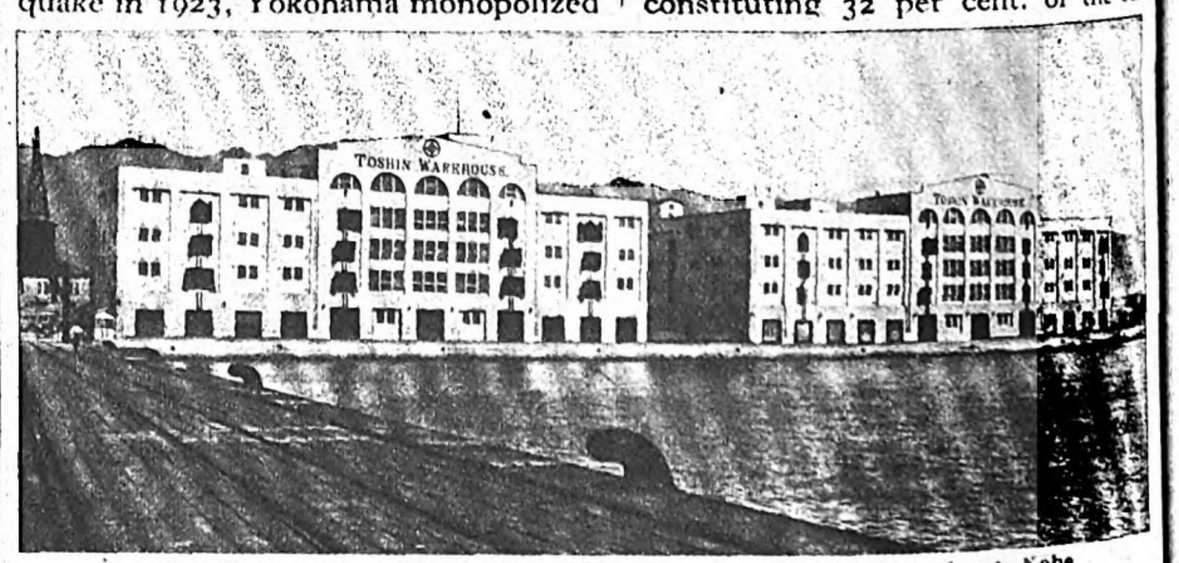
Scores of American and European shipping lines, including the Canadian Pacific, Admiral Line, Dollar Line, Hugo Stinnes Linien, Messageries Maritimes, and the Penninsular and Oriental Company have branch offices or agencies in Kobe. Despite the world-wide depression in shipping, the total tonnage from and for foreign ports in 1924 reached 24,187,000 tons (6,950 ships), which is a gain of 131,900 tons over the preceding year. Exclusive of the Japanese ships, British shipping tops the list of the visiting and clearing ships for 1925 with a total registered tonnage of 2,642,000 tons, while the ships under the Stars and Stripes come next with 1,487,000 tons.

The balance of foreign trade passing through Kobe has been heavily in favour of imports for years—a distinctive contrast with Yokohama where exports have far surpassed imports. This state of affairs is being reversed through the increasing activities of Kobe in raw silk and silk goods, as can be gathered from the following figures:—

Foreign trade handled in Kobe

	Imports	Exports
1923	¥ 357,112,000	¥ 1,007,926,000
1924	580,294,000	1,177,089,000
1925	715,934,000	1,220,404,000

Kobe's participation in the silk trade is but a logical development, though its aspiration was denied fulfilment until the historic calamity of 1923. The whole production of silk in Japan is nearly halved between the Kwanto provinces with Yokohama as their exporting centre and the Kwansai districts with Kobe as their potential outlet. As to silk goods, about 90 per cent. of the bulk is produced in areas near the latter port. Absence of the financing and warehousing facilities necessary for the business stood in the way of Kobe's sharing in it with Yokohama. It needed a big earthquake to rectify the inconsistency. The combined value of raw silk and silk goods exported from the Port of Kobe in 1926 is put at more than ¥133,000,000, constituting 32 per cent. of the sum total of the foreign trade for the year. That the phenomenal growth in this most important trade is destined to stay, there is no room for doubt. The municipal and port authorities have taken it upon themselves to improve the requisite facilities to pave the way for a greater success in attracting more silk business to the port. Already a great deal has been accomplished. Improvement of and conversion of the silk conditioning establishment now under municipal control into a national institution is one of the ambitious plans for the future. The completion of the program will go a long way in offering much quicker, more efficient and dependable service for the traders in silks than they have hitherto enjoyed.



Warehouses of the Toshin Warehouse Company on the waterfront, Kobe
Quai de Kôbé, la maison de dépôt de la Société par action Toshin-Sôko et sa maison d'affaire

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THE SHIPPING TRADE

Total Tonnage of Japanese Ships

Japan ranks next to Great Britain and the United States in steamship tonnage, having 992 steamers totaling 3,601,000 tons at the end of 1926, according to the figures published by the Japanese Communications Office. It is disappointing to note, however, that this big total does not represent many fine ships, considered from the points of view of age, speed, and bottoms.

As a result of the active construction of ships during the War boom, the number of ships between ten and fifteen years old is found to be comparatively great in the above figures. But, the slump that came in the maritime trade immediately after the War caused a big falling off in ship building by causing an excess of cargo space in the trade. The slump was contributed to by the high interest-rate prevalent in Japan, which brought numbers of old ships into the country. These are the reasons for the poor percentage of ships under five years old in the Communications Office's table, i.e., 8.5% of the total tonnage or 300,000 tons (88 ships). In Germany whose shipping was tremendously affected by the War, the corresponding figures stood at 1,220,000 tons (430 ships)in the same year. The evidence is unmistakable that there is much yet to be desired in the Japanese trade.

The old ships more than fifteen years of age now in the service of the Japanese shippers total 1,300,000 tons (409 ships), and some over twenty years old are still running in the regular mail service. To meet this situation the Government has raised the import tariff on old ships and is seeking a way to encourage the construction of new ships. The following table gives a numerical analysis of the condition in the trade at the end of 1926 :

Age of Ship	No.	Tonnage	
Under 5 years....	88	305,000	8.5%
5–10 years	427	1,613,000	44.8
10–15 years	72	32,000	79.1
15–20 years	61	267,000	7.4
20–25 years	101	315,000	8.7
25–30 years	106	426,000	11.8
30–35 years	47	142,000	3.9
35–40 years	51	129,000	3.6
Over 40 years....	39	77,000	2.2
Total	992	3,601,000	100.0

N.B.—The figures, excluding ships under 1,000 tons, were prepared by the Communications Office.

Ship Building

From the beginning of the Great War till the end of May in 1926, the following new ships were launched in this country :

	Steamers		Sailing vessels	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1915....	31	50,104	102	13,564
1916....	68	157,196	64	8,900
1917....	196	403,016	190	28,669
1918....	396	641,056	526	83,092
1919....	190	646,344	470	80,408
1920....	146	452,688	166	28,135
1921....	65	226,081	52	7,420
1922....	57	71,076	12	1,711
1923....	55	76,600	14	2,167
1924....	39	71,440	6	1,006
1925....	33	55,086	6	923
1926....	14	24,193	2	208

There are in Japan 19 ship building companies, excluding those whose capacity is limited to the construction of ships under 1,000 tons. These companies have 32 shipyards, with 81 slips and 38,658 workers employed. Assuming that one slip has a yearly capacity of 8,000 tons, Japan can turn out a maximum of 648,000 tons a year. But the actual output for 1925 was far smaller than this, amounting to no more than 56,000 tons. This may have been due partly to the fact that some of the slips were used for other purposes than ship building—for instance, for the building of machines and bridges and for the repairing of damaged ships. But, it is mainly because the majority of them were lying idle at the shipyards.

As for building costs, Japan is at a disadvantage as compared with Great Britain. They are about 50 yen higher per ton in Japan than in Great Britain. Japan's dependence on imported materials, the high prices of commodities and the high interest-rate, are responsible. Considering, however, the assistance given by the Government in the form of a reduction in import duties of 10 yen on steel, it seems true, as often claimed, that the intemperance of the ship builders in their business is responsible very largely for their hard times. Some of them who had been unable to pay even a 10 per cent. dividend before the War gave 30 or 40 per cent. to their shareholders during the boom period and failed to prepare themselves against the future.

The Trade in 1926

The world's shipping trade came up against a serious problem in 1926, namely, the last Coal Strike in Great Britain. While the strike was on, an unusual period of activity seemed to be in sight for Japanese ships, especially for tramp ships. In the world's shipping arena, where free competition actually exists, the renewed activities of Japanese tramp steamers were remarkable. The figures provided below give full information of the services in which they plied :

	Europe	N. America (Pacific)	N. America (Atlantic)	Australia	South Seas, India & South China	Home Waters
January.....	213,378	180,679	646,006	189,429	340,390	1,311,317
February	176,612	158,249	686,184	244,594	354,872	1,236,287
March	186,040	131,857	588,095	171,676	403,874	1,324,126
April	148,066	121,381	500,747	115,579	429,963	1,426,219
May	127,803	124,410	468,618	114,687	409,352	1,601,384
June	145,964	112,951	438,866	110,673	315,164	1,723,507
July	164,208	104,387	457,980	120,112	268,345	1,827,837
August	165,094	122,706	522,256	560,024	230,266	1,937,490
September	177,994	121,574	547,545	82,984	206,136	1,986,960
October	169,893	165,389	644,297	99,284	208,999	1,889,653
November	214,310	214,462	652,412	120,369	279,500	1,712,432
December	250,866	314,325	691,692	160,085	270,890	1,595,246

N.B.—The figures indicate the tonnage.

As the above table shows, the tramp steamers in service on European and North American runs increased every month, and the tempo of the increase became greater after May. Such an increase is found in European waters and on the Atlantic because such big firms as the Kokusai Kisen, Kawasaki Dockyard, Suzuki, Mitsui Bussan, and Taiyo Kaiun sent many ocean-going vessels into those seas as soon as there was a slack in the London shipping market in September. On the Pacific there was a shortage of space when American timbers and cereals were about to be marketed, owing to the fact that most of the British and American ships of the Pacific lines had gone to the Atlantic to meet the big demand there. Naturally this brought many Japanese ships into the Pacific service. Under such circumstances, 150,000 tons were chartered, leaving few tramp ships at the home docks. This resulted in a sharp advance in charterage, as shown in the following table :

	For 3,000 ton ships		For 5,000 ton ships	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
January..	¥3.50	¥2.45	¥2.20	¥2.00
February	3.00	2.30	2.30	1.95
March ..	3.15	2.30	2.00	1.65
April	2.70	1.50	2.40	1.70
May	2.90	2.60	2.50	1.70
June	3.00	2.10	2.70	2.10
July	2.70	2.50	2.40	1.80
August ..	2.90	2.60	2.55	1.70
September	3.00	1.75	2.70	1.80
October..	3.80	1.80	2.15	1.85
November	2.65	2.05	2.10	1.30
December	2.70	1.80	1.70	1.50

The charter base exceeded three yen per ton. But a recovery in the exchange and a big rise in the price of coal exerted an adverse influence on it.

In home waters the ships under charter increased in number between April and August. In the first place, many of the ships which came back from ocean voyages in the summer were placed in the coasting service. In the second place, unfavourable weather greatly delayed the loading of timbers at Karafuto and Hokkaido ports, with the result that 760,000 tons of shipping remained idle in those ports. These conditions are reflected in the following table, which shows the movements in the freight market during the last twelve months :

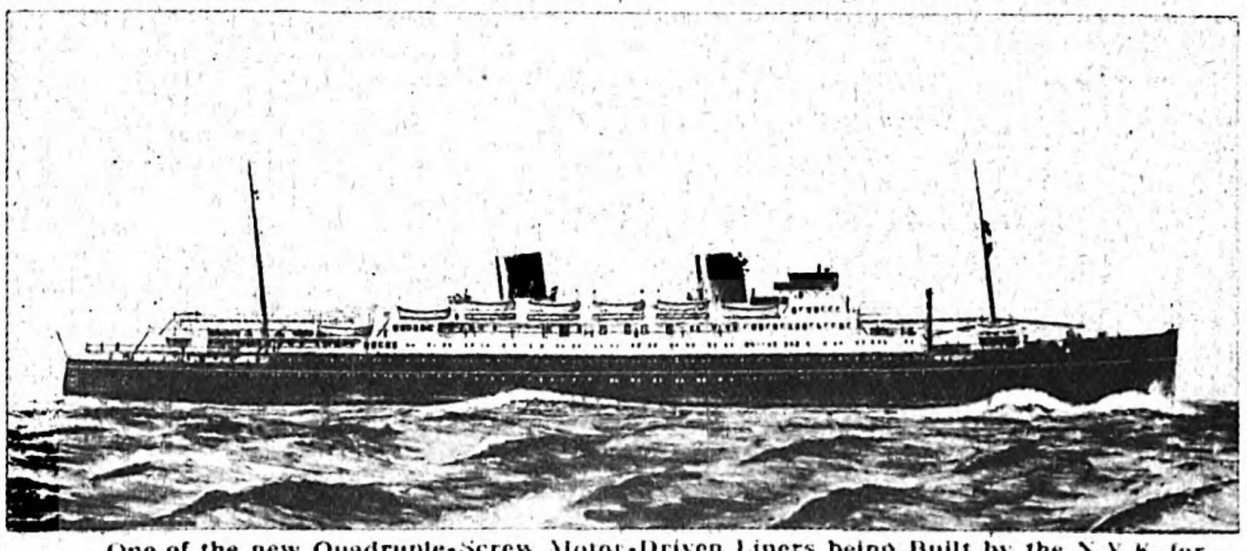
	Karafuto & Hokkaido Timbers		Soya Bean Cakes (Between Dairen & Kobe)	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
January	¥160	¥150	¥0.105	¥0.100
February	160	150	0.115	0.105
March ...	135	120	0.110	0.100
April	130	110	0.110	0.100
May	150	110	0.125	0.110
June	155	135	—	—
July	150	117	—	—
August ..	135	113	—	—
September	130	125	0.100	0.095
October	130	105	0.100	0.095
November	135	135	0.100	0.095
December	130	130	0.095	0.085

As indicated above, the freight market for the coasting service continued firm, as it never had in previous years, during the winter months which usually constitute a slump period. Though not entirely, this was due to the influence of the brisk business then developing in the London market.

LAND TRANSPORTATION

AUTOMOBILES

Heretofore the land transportation of Japan has been limited chiefly to trains and electric cars, but the increased use of automobiles in recent years has been something wonderful, the taxi and bus companies already numbering 1,062 (at the end of 1925) throughout the country and the capital invested in them amounting to ¥19,133,000. These figures, when compared with the capital invested in railway and tram enterprises, leave a great margin and cannot be favourably compared, but the total mileage that the automobiles cover has already reached 33,350 miles, which is five times the distance covered by Government railways and ten times as much as that covered by local railways. The Department of Home Affairs, therefore, planned the building of special roads for automobiles for the purpose of facilitating traffic communication among the different prefectures. But the Railway Department, finding the development of automobiles a menace to local railways, has tried to get the control of the automobile business and taken strong exception to the plan which has been nipped in the bud and withdrawn before its appearance in the Diet. But the construction of special roads for automobiles is regarded as only a question of time, realizable in the near future. When such roads are built, many local railway companies may be put into difficulties by the pressure of the automobiles.



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GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

The main railway lines are state-owned and their extention has often been used by successive governments as bate to increase the influence of the party in power. The total mileage of the Government railways was 7,825 miles in 1925 and double that of the railways owned by private companies. The capital invested was ¥2,500,154,000 and, as compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in mileage of 276 miles and in capital of ¥176,944,000. The following table shows their condition in 1925 as compared with 1924 :

	1925	Compared with 1924
Total mileage run	92,752,637	+1,941,132
No. of passengers	677,085,503	+41,631,243
Income per mile	60,973	−991
Outgo per mile	32,671	−1,989

(+indicates increase and −decrease.)

The Government railways have been both extended and improved in recent years. The electrification of the Tokaidō line is progressing rapidly and electric locomotives are already running between Tokyo and Kozu. The line is to be extended to Yonago within the current year, the electric locomotives to be used on the line having already been tested. The vacuum brakes, at present used on the locomotives of the Government railways having proven unsatisfactory in many respects, they are to be replaced within the coming four years with air brakes.

LOCAL RAILWAYS

Due to the marked development of automobiles, the local railways of our country has been heavily hit and pessimistic views are entertained as to their future. In 1925 the influence of automobiles was not so conspicuous as in 1926 and 1927, and the operated mileage and invested capital were increasing. In that year the mileage under operation reached 4,496 miles, due to an increase by 239 miles, while the capital invested reached ¥2,199,335,000, an increase of ¥157,539,000 over the preceding year. This increase in both operated mileage and capital was caused by electrification. The table below gives the condition of local railways in 1925, as compared with 1924 :

	1925	Compared with 1924
Total mileage run	194,102,871	
No. of passengers	1,948,026,601	28,731,378

The Tokaidō line of the Government railways is proving inadequate to handle the increasing traffic. Hence application has been made for a permit for the construction of a high-speed electric railway between Tokyo and Osaka by the Japan Electric Railway Co., to be established after the permit is granted. Another application has recently been filed for permission to construct a high speed electric line between Nagoya and Osaka, but the fate of these applications is doubtful, for there are many among the officials of the Railway Department who stand against them.

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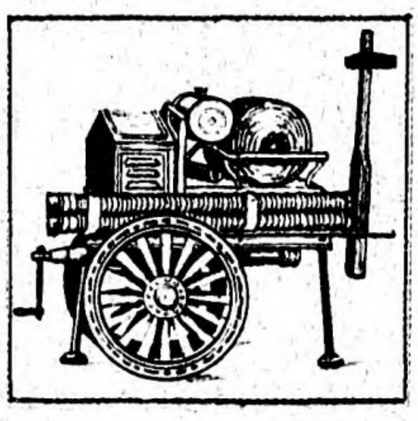

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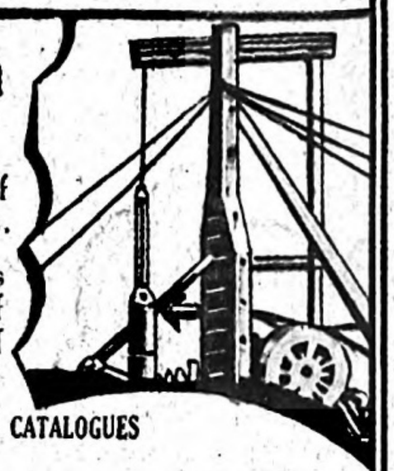

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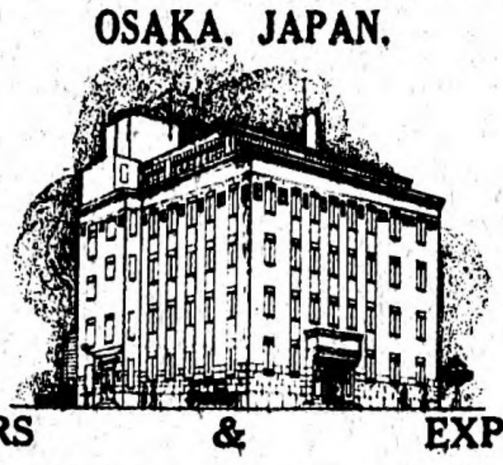

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Manufacturer: TORIKATA-INSTITUT
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OSAKA, JAPAN.

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ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

Electric Power on Steady Increase Year after Year

Despite the general business depression, the electric industry alone has so far enjoyed fairly active business, the capital invested amounting in 1926 to ¥ 2,906,000 and the yield amounting to over 11 per cent. on the average since 1918. We may say with safety that this industry is founded on a sound basis.

According to a government report for 1924, the electric power produced in Japan in that year amounted to 1,474,357 kilo for hydro-electric plants and 763,146 kilo for steam-plants, thus making a total of 2,237,503 kilo. The following increases were made in 1925 and 1926 respectively:

	Water Power *kilowatts*	Steam Power *kilowatts*	Total *kilowatts*
1925	339,151	191,487	530,638
1926	109,283	66,787	176,070

The total production of electric power at the beginning of 1927 had reached 2,944,211 kilo, of which 1,922,791 was for water-power plants and 1,021,420 for steam-plants.

In this sphere of industry, the last ten years have witnessed a tremendous increase of three and a half times in generating power. It is interesting to note the disproportionate growth in water power generation, which has increased four fold, while steam power has increased only three fold during this period. The reasons for this preponderance of water power are two: a gradual increase in transmission force and the possibility of long-distance transmission.

This rapid increase in generating power, however, was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of companies. This is largely due to amalgamation of existing companies.

The total capital invested in this field of industry is, as already noted, ¥ 2,906,000,000, of which the paid-up capital is ¥ 2,400,000,000, and bonds and debentures amount to ¥ 1,100,000,000. The aggregate sum absorbed in the industry, therefore, has reached the collosal figure of ¥ 3,500,000,000. The rate of profit on the capital invested during these ten years is as follows:

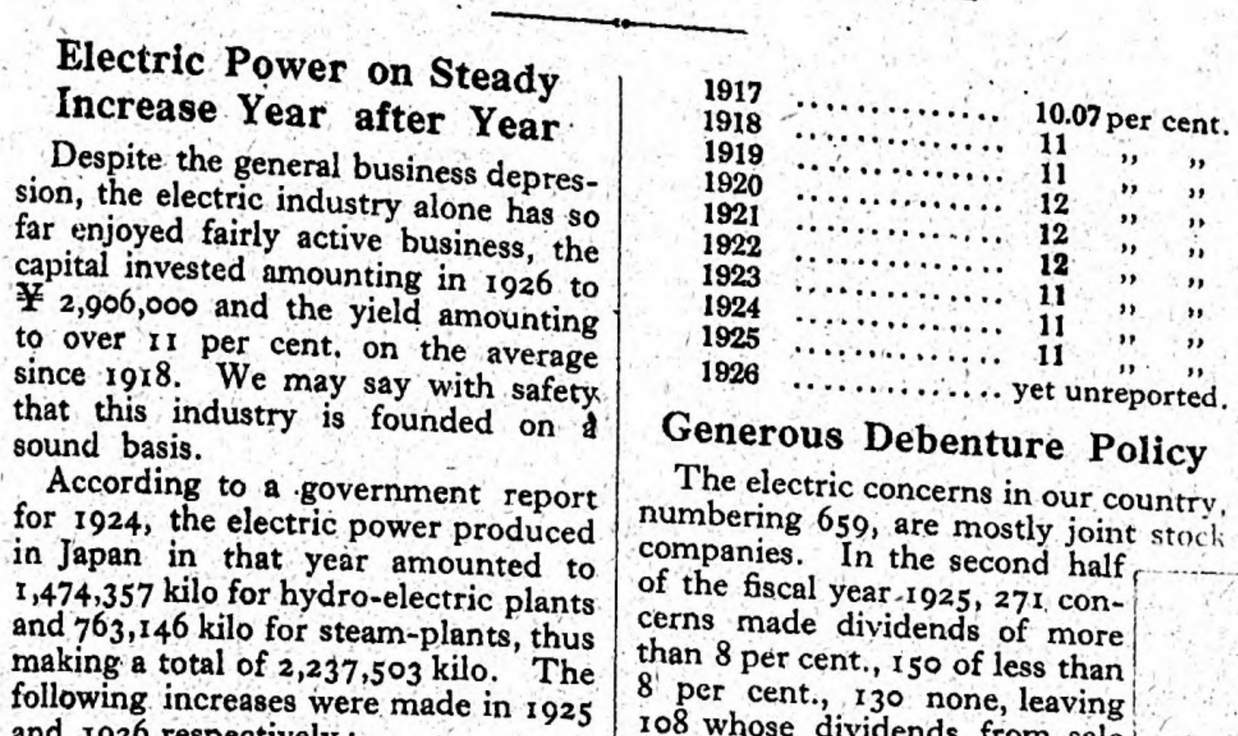
1917	10.07 per cent.
1918	11 " "
1919	11 " "
1920	12 " "
1921	12 " "
1922	12 " "
1923	11 " "
1924	11 " "
1925	11 " "
1926	yet unreported.

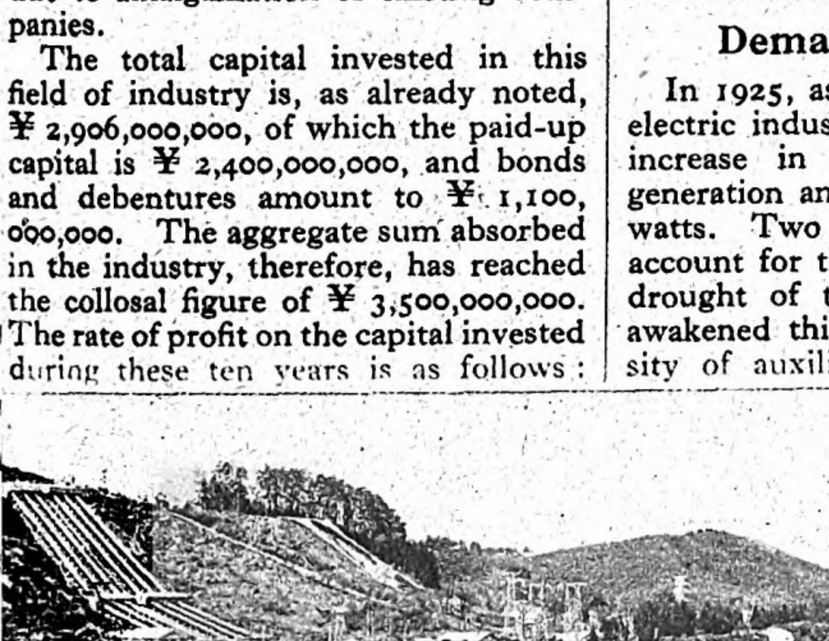
Generous Debenture Policy

The electric concerns in our country, numbering 659, are mostly joint stock companies. In the second half of the fiscal year 1925, 271 concerns made dividends of more than 8 per cent., 150 of less than 8 per cent., 130 none, leaving 108 whose dividends from sale of electricity are difficult to ascertain because of activities in other fields, while first-class companies made dividends of from 10 to 12 per cent. Considering the fact that first-class debentures are issued at the low rate of about 7 per cent. because of the lowering of the interest rate in the general money market, the government amended the law to empower electric concerns to raise their funds at the lowest possible rate and allowed the issue of debentures, hitherto limited to the exact amount of the paid-up capital, to the extent of double that amount. Hence the establishment of a new company by financial magnates of England, America and Japan dealing chiefly with the stocks and debentures of electric concerns in Japan. Due to this amendment of the law, it is generally expected that the importation of foreign loans will be greatly increased by the sale of long-term debentures of our electric companies in English and American markets.

Demand and Supply

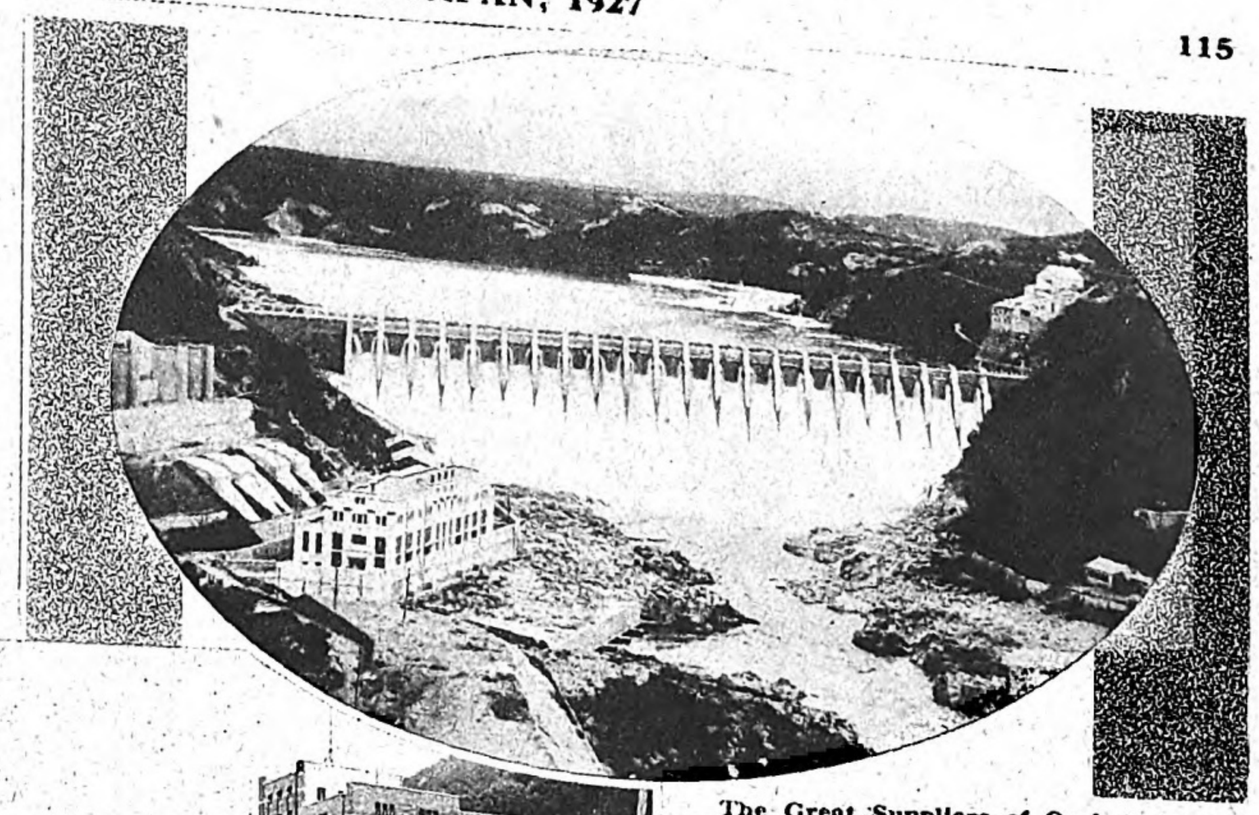
In 1925, as set forth above, Japan's electric industry showed an enormous increase in both water and steam generation amounting to 530,000 kilowatts. Two reasons can be cited to account for this; the one is the severe drought of the previous year which awakened this industry to the necessity of auxiliary steam power plants for use in times of emergency and the other the appearance of some who advocate government ownership for the electric industry, thus causing the successive establishment of unnecessary plants in anticipation of its realisation. This abnormal increase gave rise to excessive supply of electricity in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya and lowered the fees after keen competition. To meet this situation the enterprisers concerned have begun to advocate a pool in this industry, but their plans have proven abortive because of the favourable balance in trade still sustained.





The principal Suppliers of Tokyo's Electric Power. Top: The Inawashiro Power Plant of the Tokyo Electric Light Company. (66,600 kilowatts). Bottom: The Kinugawa Power Plant of the Kiuugawa Hydro-Electric Company, suppliers of the power that runs Tokyo's street cars. (44,500 kilowatts)

Source électrique de Tokio. En haut: La première usine de l'électrification Inawashiro de la société électrique Tokio (66,000 kilos watt). En bas: Dam de la société électrique Kinou, au bord de la rivière Kinou (44,500 kilos watt)



The Great Suppliers of Osaka's Electric Power. Top: The Oi Power Plant of the Daido Electric Company below the Great Dam in the Kiso River. (42,900 kilowatts). Bottom: The Uji Power Plant of the Ujikawa Electric Company (32,000 kilowatts)

Source électrique d'Osaka. En haut: Vue générale de l'usine d'électrification Ohi de la société électrique Daidó, au bord de la rivière Kiso (Le pouvoir électrique peut compter 42,900 kilos watt) En bas: L'usine de l'électrification Ouji de la société électrique Oujigawa (32,000 kilos watt)

Prospects of the Electric Industry

Though the industry is suffering from an excessive supply of electricity at present, the electrification of lamps and household equipment and the diffusion of electricity to farming villages tend to open up a brighter future. Since the demand is steadily increasing at the rate of 15 per cent. a year, this over-supply will surely be overcome before long. The self-supply of soda-ash, aluminium and sulphuric ammonia, keenly desired by the nation and encouraged by the government, calls for electricity in enormous quantities.

We have a great margin of unexploited hydro-electric power amounting to 4,000,000 kilowatts even in times of drought, and at ordinary times to 8,000,000 kilowatts. Therefore this industry is quite promising, judged from the standpoint of either demand or supply.

THE GAS INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

The gas industry in Japan, despite the fact that it was established earlier than the electric industry, was lagging behind, the capital invested remaining the same for many years and the number of companies showing a tendency to decrease. But the enforcement of the gas industry law, last year, induced many to take an interest in this sphere of industry. Hence more than 10 applications were made for permits to establish new companies. This phenomenal activity in the gas industry is due not only to the promulgation of the law, but to the promising future opened up by the fall in the prices of coal, gas pipes and other things necessary.

Another factor that accounts for the growth of activity in this industry is a great change which has taken place in recent years in the mode of living of our people who are fast substituting gas and electricity for wood and charcoal, thereby causing an ever-increasing demand for the former. The following table shows the increase in the number of houses that use gas for lighting, cooking or heating purposes:

	End of 1924	Increase over 1924
Consumers	683,087	114,610
Lamps	609,005	90,381
Jets for cooking and heating purposes	1,256,178	168,706

As this increase in consumption was caused partly by the revival of the gas industry in Tokyo and Yokohama, which suffered severely in the Kwanto earthquake in 1923, it is not proper to attribute it solely to the change in the nation's mode of living. Another phenomenon which deserves our attention is that, along with this increase in the number of consumers, the volume of gas consumed in each house is steadily increasing. This fact firmly convinces us that gas is rapidly driving out wood and charcoal as fuel.

	End of 1924	Increase over 1924
Number of concerns	78	1
Volume of gas produced	391,650,000 *(cubic metres)*	38,409,000 *(cubic metres)*
Volume of gas supplied	408,419,000 *(cubic metres)*	55,492,000 *(cubic metres)*
Coke	517,636 *(tons)*	21,236 *(tons)*
Coal-tar	38,127,000 *(litres)*	2,513,000 *(litres)*
Capital	¥ 675,363,000	¥ 69,464,000
Paid-up Capital	¥ 552,652,000	¥ 45,450,000
Income	¥ 209,558,000	¥ 40,844,000
Outlay	¥ 133,915,000	¥ 25,925,000

(The reason the volume of gas consumed surpasses the volume produced is that a certain amount is carried over from the previous year and some is purchased from coke companies.)

The Future of the Gas Industry

Though the future in this industry is made hopeful by the facts that gas can be supplied more cheaply than wood and charcoal, that the demand will increase with the gradual change in the mode of living and that there exist many villages and towns that are calling for gas facilities, yet the fact that people in large cities regard it as dangerous and are occasionally opposed to the extention of piped localities stands in the way of its due development.

In connection with the by-products of gas, they are not utilized to the full because of the infant state of the chemical industry. Coke, for instance, is used together with tar to produce gas because of the falling off in their sale caused by the prolonged business depression. Such being the case, the utilisation of gas by-products to their best advantage will give rise to a new industry and gives promise of a brighter future for the gas industry itself.

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TRADE MARK

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TOKYO OFFICE: Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan.

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TERRITORY SERVED

The Company operates in two independent districts; the Kansai manufacturing district in Central Japan and the Kyushu mining district in Western Japan. Nagoya, Nara, Fukuoka, Nagasaki and 13 other cities are located in these districts.

Number of Lamps - -	(As of Oct. 31, 1926) - - - - - - -	2,832,713
Power Connected Load	(" ") H.P. - - - -	230,127

CAPITALIZATION

(As of Oct. 31, 1926)

Capital Paid-up - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	¥106,704,225
Funded Debt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	89,056,710
	¥195,760,935

NET EARNINGS

(For the Year ending Oct. 31, 1926)

Gross Earnings - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	¥ 48,158,524.74
Less Expenses, Interest Charges, Taxes and Depreciation - - - - - - - - - - -	34,657,367.43
Net Profit on Paid-up Capital - - - - - - -	¥ 13,501,157.31

President - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Y. ITAMI
Vice-President and General Manager- - - Y. MATSUNAGA

T.K.S

Established - - 1889

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GENERAL FINANCE

Ever since the formation of the Kato Tomosaburo cabinet in June, 1922, Japan has followed the strickest financial retrenchment policy with a view to the eradication of her several handicaps in this sphere and the lightening of the heavy burdens of the people often imposed rather unjustly. And she took on a new financial aspect after she had two or three times carried out tax adjustments. However the sudden blow dealt her by the great earthquake in 1923 was so severe that the expenditures needed to adjust the aftermath of the disaster and to reconstruct the devastated districts amounted to a tremendous sum and increased the Government's burden to unprecedented size. The Kato Takaakira cabinet, taking over the policy of the successive governments, proclaimed a thoroughgoing execution of the curtailment of state expenditure. Mr. Wakatsuki, after the death of Premier Kato in March, inherited the same policy and proceeded with it until the fall of his cabinet in 1927. The policies adopted in the formation of the budget for 1927 are outlined below:

1. The surplus to be partly transferred to the sinking fund to redeem the national debt with the double object of consolidating the national credit abroad and easing the money market at home.

2. A supplementary budget for the building of naval auxiliary vessels to be compiled to maintain the present strength of the Imperial Navy.

3. The term of military service in the infantry to be reduced to the limit necessary for the national defence.

4. A second plan for the colonization of Hokkaido to be adopted and efforts to be made for its early realisation by the government.

5. Stimulation of foreign trade and assistance to sericulture, agriculture, stock-farming, and marine industries to be undertaken.

6. Encouragement of emigration and protection of emigrants, improvement of poor dwelling houses and establishment of public pawn shops to be carried out, and an institute to be established for investigation of the population problem.

7. Treatment of poor-salaried employees such as those of the post-office to be improved.

8. Annuity for decorations to be increased.

9. A definite policy for air navigation routes and international air-ways to be adopted.

10. Extention of telephones to towns and villages and their successful maintenance to be undertaken.

11. Aid from the national treasury for compulsory education to be increased.

12. A second reajustment of the tax system to be made to rectify the burdens of the nation and to lessen the trouble of collection.

13. Public bonds not to exceed, as in the preceding year, ¥150,000,000 in the ordinary and extraordinary sections.

14. The railways of Hokkaido, Korea and Formosa to be extended or repaired to encourage colonization.

The Wakatsuki ministry, taking the present financial conditions of the country into consideration, decided to adopt a retrenchment policy and was firmly determined to relieve the country from its financial depression. Under this policy the budget was compiled and presented to the Diet for sanction. The following table shows the state revenue and expenditure (inclusive of the supplementary budgets nos. 1 and 2) for 1927.

Revenue

Ordinary section	1,458,151,498
Extraordinary section	300,818,166
Total	1,758,969,664

Expenditure

Ordinary section	1,184,525,887
Extraordinary section	574,443,777
Total	1,758,969,664

If we compare this with the budget for the previous year, there is a conspicuous increase in both revenue and expenditure.

Revenue

Ordinary section	85,006,444
Extraordinary section	34,581,129
Total	119,587,573

Expenditure

Ordinary section	97,123,951
Extraordinary section	22,463,622
Total	119,587,573

The above two tables show the tremendous increase in both revenue and expenditure. This was severely criticised in the Diet as the betrayal of the policy for which the government has stood, but the principal causes which brought about the increase are (1) the increased appropriation for the redemption of the national debt to consolidate the national credit, namely, the transfer of ¥44,000,000 out of the surplus for 1926 to the sinking fund, in addition to ¥54,000,000, that is 150/10,000ths of the sum total of the national debt, which is annually reserved to pay the national debt thereby increasing the amount to be transferred to the fund to ¥98,000,000, (2) the establishment of the second Hokkaido colonization plan, (3) the construction of auxiliary vessels to maintain the present force of the Imperial Navy and (4) the heavy increase in the government aid to complusory education. The Fifty-Second Diet, considering these inevitable, approved and passed them with few modifications. Thus the budget for 1927 was definitely adopted as follows:

BUDGET FOR 1927

(Compared with the previous year)

STATE REVENUE

Ordinary Section

	1927	1926
Taxes and Duties	¥883,257,000	¥812,620,000
Stamp Duties	81,466,000	83,780,000
Public Undertakings and Properties	1,463,782,000	446,938,000
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	18,571,000	18,787,000
Transferred from the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Department	3,323,000	3,300,000
Transferred to the Sinking Fund for Educational Improvement and the Ecouragement of Farming Villages	7,750,000	7,718,000
Total	1,458,151,000	1,373,145,000

Extraordinary Section

Proceeds of Sale of State Property	4,947,000	1,716,000
Sundry Incomes	2,627,000	1,726,000
Taxes on Public Undertakings	3,104,000	2,981,000
Proceeds from Public Undertakings	10,114,000	11,100,000
Receipts on Subsidies to Scientific Investigations	45,000	45,000
Funds Transferred from Special Accounts	23,986,000	7,986,000
Receipts from the Issue of Public Bonds	64,000,000	80,000,000
Receipts from Insurance Cos.	6,996,000	1,315,000
Surplus Transferred from the Preceding Year	189,994,000	156,366,000
Total	300,818,000	266,237,000
Total Revenue	1,738,969,000	1,639,382,000

STATE EXPENDITURE

Ordinary Section

Imperial Household	4,500.000	4,500,000
Foreign Affairs	16,491,000	15,781,000
Home Affairs	43,958,000	41,936,000
Finance	349,156,000	298,018,000
Army	173,614,000	168,435 000
Navy	135,978,000	126,672,000
Justice	31,121,000	29,171,000
Public Instruction	119,217,000	113,757,000
Agriculture and Forestry	26,429,000	25,268,000
Commerce and Industry	4,479,000	3,429,000
Communications	279,579,000	260,429,000
Total	1,184,525,000	1,087,401,000

Extraordinary Section

Imperial Household	0	0
Foreign Affairs	3,510,000	3,507,000
Home Affairs	221,081,000	207,801,000
Finance	67,261,000	55,216,000
Army	38.741,000	32,366.000
Navy	120,428,000	112,397,000
Justice	6,480.000	3,580,000
Public Instruction	21,697,000	21,061,000
Commerce and Industry	7,270,000	9,575,000
Agriculture and Forestry	23,284,000	19,736,000
Communications	64,687,000	86,738,000
Total	574,443,000	551,980,000
Total Expenditure	1,758,969,000	1,639,382,000

LOCAL FINANCE

Correct figures not obtainable at the present writing, but the replies made by the Department of Home Affairs to interpellations put at the Fifty-Second Diet tell us that the combined budgets of the local governments amount to something like ¥407,775,000, an increase of ¥28,645,000 over the preceding year. These figures, however, were computed on supposition and are by no means authoritative. Further, the budgets of villages, towns and cities being unknown, the following accounts are based on the figures for 1926:

PREFECTURAL BUDGET

(Hokkaido included)

EXPENDITURE

	1927	Compared with previous year
Total Expenditure	¥379,129,872	¥37,557,627
Expense per House	31.591	1.153
Expense per Person	6.347	0.243
Education	95,741,850	12,883,973
Public Works	97,110,896	14,546,309
Sanitation and Hospitals	8,554,994	418,487
Encouragement of Industry	39,316,012	3,021,555
Social Improvement	2,764,619	409,949
Police	73,072,856	4,145,750
County Offices	10,081,291	424,438*
Salaries to Prefectural Officers	6,923,196	880,268
Conferences	1,864,307	181,221
Public Loans	26,975,689	2,386,944
Payments from Miscellaneous Receipts	7,061,813	667,998
Others	9,662,050	1,560,407*

(Asterisk indicates decrease, its absence increase.)

The decrease in the expense for County Offices by some ¥4,200,000 is due to the abolition of County Offices on and after July 1, 1926.

REVENUE

Total Revenue	¥379,173,266	¥37,574,484
Taxes:		
Additional Land Tax	75,343,150	1,899,340
Additional Business Tax	26,505,377	2,706,199
Additional Income Tax	5,792,353	519,649
Additional Mining Tax	392,681	18,790*
Add'nal Tax on Exchange Houses	153,456	33,519*
Household Rates	48,308,145	3,767,914
House Tax	9,629,985	1,153,237
Business Tax	9,114,741	132,600
Other Taxes	55,352,054	3,298,460
Allotment to Villages, Towns and Cities	9,156,795	1,049,635
Total	239,748,737	14,474,725
Revenue from Sources Other than Taxes:		
Receipts from Property	¥1,361,554	¥329,425
Rents and Fees	27,787,215	2,878,238
Subsidies from National Treasury	47,423,119	6,580,592
Contributions	7,449,902	2,943,979
Public Loans	17,967,722	1,276,551
Annual Installments on Miscellaneous Receipts	3,174,907	143,696*
Transferred from the Preceding Year	8,650,450	1,992,263
Miscellaneous Receipts	25,609,660	7,242,407
Total	139,424,529	23,099,759

(Asterisk indicates decrease, its absence increase.)

BUDGET FOR CITIES

EXPENDITURE

Total Expenditure	¥671,907,872	¥61,534,545
Education	85,243,822	3,483,233
Public Works	79,582,193	2,768,541
Sanitation	82,911,034	9,227,503
Encouragement of Industry	23,140,025	3,858,659
Social Improvement	10,035,971	178,382*
Electric and Gas Enterprises	135,735,312	19,969,938
City Improvement	35,008,501	12,655,005*
Office Expense	35,571,718	3,092,045
Conferences	1,222,683	147,849
Policing	1,915,565	289,769
Public Loans	152,466,252	26,551,822
Taxes and Others	8,590,768	1,193,097
Reserves	11,680,472	2,922,925
Miscellaneous	20,803,556	1,161,551

REVENUE

Total Revenue	¥676,169,371	¥49,071,523
Taxes:		
Additional Land Tax	5,035,714	640,744
Additional State and Business Taxes	28,430,095	1,958,396
Additional Income Tax	14,123,501	2,178,439
Additional Mining Tax	20,399	293*
Additional Tax on ExchangeHouses	214,931	37,521
Additional Household Rates	9,787,078	729,699
Additional House Tax	16,989,186	3,676,663
Additional Prefectural Business Tax	3,177,155	341,060
Other Additional Taxes	18,774,363	1,183,555
Special Tax	18,995,923	226,022
Total	115,548,355	10,971,811
Revenue from Other Sources than Taxes:		
Receipts from Property	¥8,188,870	¥381,560
Rents and Fees	153,904,500	8,038,948
Allowance for Collection of State Taxes	3,251,448	321,577
Allowance for Collection of Prefectural Taxes	1,408,360	180,926
Subsidies from National Treasury	43,983,609	1,404,770*
Subsidies from Prefectural Treasury	7,105,095	2,394,641
Transferred from the Preceding Year	43,763,553	2,154,834*
Contributions	3,521,746	1,574,125
Municipal Loans	215,456,749	29,591,971
Reimbursements	2,707,257	552,601
Transfer	6,943,283	7,282,735*

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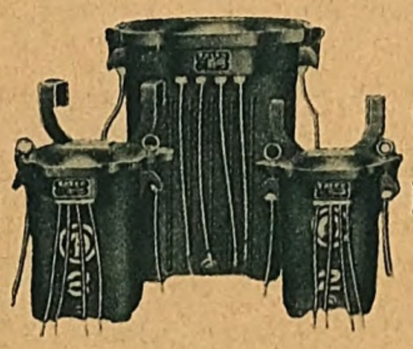

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Electric Wire and Cable, Furukawa's Wire Connector, Sheet Metals, Copper, Aluminum, Lead, Pipes, Bars, Tape, Batteries of All Descriptions.

Furukawa Electric Engineering Co.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN.

Sole Agent for

BRITISH ALUMINUM CO.

Special High Tenssion Porcelain Insulator, Electricity Porcelain Terra-Cotta (Building Material)

Osaka Togyo Kabushiki Kaisha

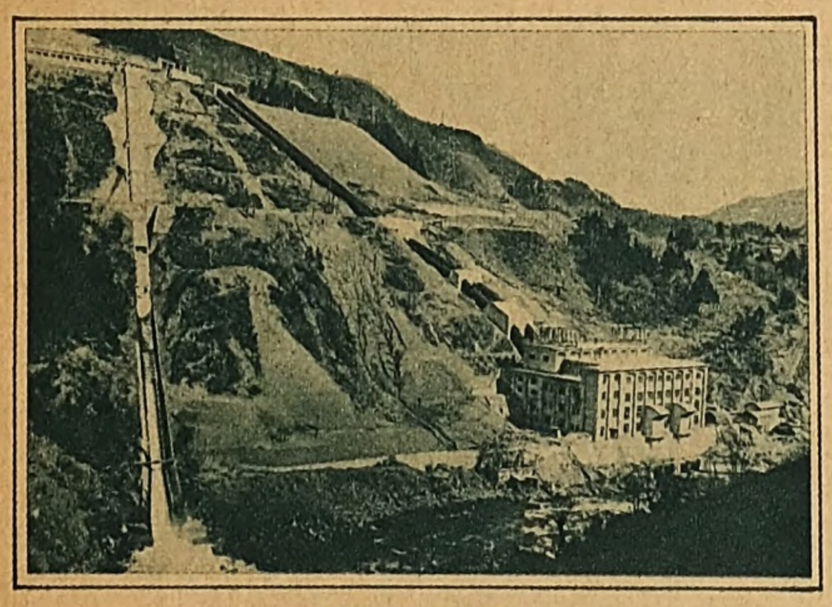
OFFICE:

No. 1, Soze-cho, Kitaku, Osaka, Japan.

WORKS:

Sano, Sennangun, Osaka, Japan.

THE NIPPON ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.



Water Power Plant, Kanidera, Toyama, Prefecture.

Capital Subscribed - - Yen 100,000,000
Capital Paid-up - - - Yen 62,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: Osaka Building, Nakanoshima, Osaka.

STEAM POWER	240,000 K.W.	WATER POWER	600,000 K.W.
COMPLETED	100,000 K.W.	COMPLETED	120,000 K.W.
NOT COMPLETED	140,000 K.W.	NOT COMPLETED	480,000 K.W.

TRANSMISSION LINES: ..... {OSAKA MAIN LINE, 194 MILES. TOKYO MAIN LINE, 166 MILES.

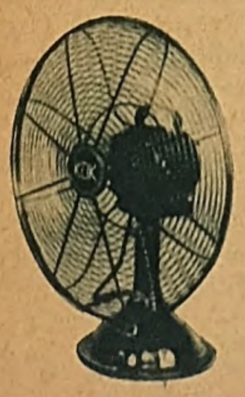
TRANSMISSION PRESSURE: .....154,000 VOLTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1909 — K.D.K. — CABLE ADDRESS: KAWAKITA, OSAKA

Kawakita Denki Kigyosha, Limited

OSAKA, JAPAN.

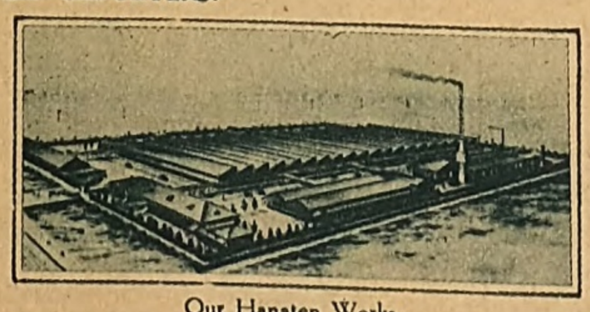
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS & CONTRACTORS, EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.



Kawakita Desk Fan.

STOCK CAPITAL: Yen 9,000,000.

TOTAL CAPITAL: Yen 22,400,000.



Our Hanaten Works.

HEAD OFFICE: 1-CHOME, DOJIMA-HAMADORI, OSAKA.
BRANCHES: - DAIREN, FUKUOKA, HIROSHIMA, KOBE, KANAZAWA, KYOTO, MATSUE, NAGOYA, NIIGATA, OKAYAMA, SAPPORO, SEOUL, TOKYO, Etc.
WORKS: - - IMAFUKU & HANATEN.

Radiant and Spotless New Inside Frosted Sun Lamp
New Gas Filled Sun Lamp

OSAKA ELECTRIC LAMP CO., LTD.

OSAKA, JAPAN.

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ceipts from Sale of Property	15,592,421	48,178
iscellaneous Receipts	54,794,325	5,902,524
Total 560,621,016		38,099,712

terisk indicates decrease and its absence increase.)

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

EXPENDITURE

	1927	Increase over 1926
tal Expenditure	¥442,920,520	¥38,921,410
ucation.....	210,586,154	16,350,841
blic Works	35,999,623	3,570,915
nitation.....	19,418,500	3,804,702
couragement of Industries.....	7,585,153	560,238
cial Works	2,355,591	959,255
ectric and Gas Works	2,377,276	678,349
wn and Village Office Expenditures	77,134,991	4,134,933
penditures for Assemblies	3,478,535	200,140
lice Administration	7,449,594	995,713
penditures for Public Loans ..	17,216,994	2,868,472
xes and Other Payments	2,550,348	494,561
yments to Reserve Funds and Foundations....	28,262,751	1,169,314
hers	28,555,010	3,133,977

REVENUE

tal Revenue	¥442,825,445	¥38,537,766
Taxes:		
ditional Land Tax	39,337,552	362,032
ditional Business Tax	12,850,042	909,439
ditional Income Tax	8,344,274	350,926
ditional Mining Tax	315,956	26,061*
ditional Business Tax on Exchanges	570	173*
ditional House-hold Rates 155,474,571		7,816,789
ditional House Tax	8,538,169	1,123,110
ditional Business Tax Collected by Prefectural Authorities	5,538,581	19,949*
ditional Miscellaneous Taxes ..	31,751,552	2,963,603
ecial Tax.....	5,467,892	224,408
nverted Labour & Produce Payments	1,108,870	71,025
Total 268,728,029		13,774,143
Revenue from Other Sources than Tax:		
venue from Property	18,239,058	1,065,831
nts and Commissions	14,894,552	1,621,034
lowance for National Taxes.....	5,141,281	70,479
lowance for Prefectural Taxes ..	4,610,128	128,043
bsidies from the National Treasury	40,828,086	3,038,442
bsidies from the Prefectural Treasury	11,467,973	1,284,058
own and Village Loans	16,130,531	4,326,132
ntributions	11,209,457	1,717,851
lance carried forward from Previous Year	24,216,752	1,155,246
thers	27,359,598	5,356,507
Total 174,097,416		24,763,623

Above are set forth the general revenue and expenditure of the prectures, cities, towns and villages, the gregate amounts of which are shown low:

otal Yearly Expenditure	¥1,493,958,264
Education	391,571,826
Public Works.....	247,701,213
Expenses connected with Public Loans	196,659,235
Electric & Gas Works ..	138,112,588
Town and Village Office Expenditure	110,788,000
Sanitation	110,884,528
Police Administration ..	73,072,856
Encouragement of Industries	69,991,190
Social Works	15,156,181
Others	140,020,647
otal Yearly Revenue..	¥1,498,168,082
Tax Revenue	624,025,121
Other Revenue	874,142,961

The expenditure will stand at ¥1,519,133,636 and the revenue at ¥1,523,344,073 if those for the water-utilization associations are included. From these amounts it is estimated that the expenditure is ¥126.58 per house and ¥25.43 per head and the revenue ¥52.259 per house and ¥10.499 per head. For the year 1926 the state expenditure amounted to ¥1,639,382,000, and the state and local expenditure together to ¥3,158,515,000. The latter was thirty-five times greater than the figure for 1891 (¥43,881,313) and four times greater than the figure for 1921. Such a rate of increase surpasses the rate at which the state expenditure alone swelled during the period from 1881 to 1926. It is easy to see that the policy of transferring the land tax to local accounts, which is advocated by the Seiyukai Cabinet, will further increase local expenditure, though it aims to cut it down.

COLONIAL FINANCE

As stated above, there are in Japan one general account and thirty-two special accounts. Below we shall take up the revenue and expenditure in the colonial accounts, which are included under the latter.

KOREA

REVENUE

Ordinary:	
Taxes	¥40,804,650
Stamp Duties	10,646,207
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	112,112,794
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,210,224
Total	165,773,875
Extraordinary:	
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	3,523,336
Contributions	6,309
Reserve Fund	15,473,914
Transferred from the General Account	800,000
Public Loans	19,000,000
Receipts from the South Manchurian Railway Company	247,547
Receipts from River Improvements	170,000
Surplus Transferred from the Preceding Year	5,915,130
Total	210,910,111

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary	150,879,909
Extraordinary	60,030,202
Total	210,910,111
Principal Items in the Ordinary Section:	
Encouragement to Marine Industry	42,672
Agricultural Improvement and Surpervision of Fertilisers	152,160
Increase of Monopoly Industries	3,941,610
Increase of Government's Lumber Mills	879,438
Establishment of Business Tax	180,185
Adjustment of Sake Tax	113,558
Principal Items in the Extraordinary Section:	
Encouragement to Marine Industry	292,723
Increase of Rice Production	215,547
Extention and Improvement of Railways	4,000,000
Extention of Tobacco Factories	446,452
Extention of Lumber Mills	324,568
Supervision of Frontier Tax	136,954

FORMOSA

REVENUE

Ordinary	92,572,902
Extroardinary	19,026,300
Total	111,599,202

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary	79,167,157
Extraordinary	32,433,045
Total	111,599,202

Principal Items of Revenue

Ordinary:	
Inland Taxes	16,847,419
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	72,522,072
Stamp Duties	2,338,353
Miscellaneous Receipts	865,057
Total	92,572,902
Extraordinary:	
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	449,512
Miscellaneous Receipts	65
Public Loans	5,000,000
Interest from Advanced Money	421,752
Receipts from River Improvements	439,590
Surplus Transferred from the Preceding Year	12,715,381
Total	19,026,300
Total Revenue	111,599,202

Princial Items of Expenditure

Ordinary:	
Improvement of Judicial System	72,390
Preparation for the Establishment of a University	47,967
Expansion of Railways	1,642,824
Extraordinary:	
Construction of Double Tracks on the Railway traversing the Island	2,292,000
(*This is undertaken as a continuing enterprise during five years from 1927, the total expenditure amounting to* ¥14,690,000.)	
Improvement of Railways ..	814,462
River Improvements	1,590,000
(*This is a continuing enterprise for five years from 1927, the expenditure amounting to* ¥7,950,000.)	
Establishment of High and Local Judicial Courts	180,000
(*This is a continuing enterprise for five years from 1927, the expenditure amounting to* ¥1,700,000.)	
Preparation for the Establishment of a University	242,749
Subsidy for the Extention of Tai-pei Water Works	208,333
(*The expenditure on enterprises to continue for five years is* ¥883,332.)	

KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

REVENUE

Ordinary	11,305,874
Extraordinary	6,609,329
Total	17,915,203

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary	13,485,729
Extraordinary	4,429,474
Total	17,915,203

Items of Revenue

Ordinary:	
Taxes	3,389,029
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	7,150,429
Stamp Duties	444,217
Miscellaneous	322,199
Total	11,305,874
Extraordinary:	
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	402,598
Reserve Fund	4,000,000
Public Loans	1,000,000
Surplus Transferred from the Preceding Year	1,206,731
Total	6,609,329
Total Revenue	17,915,203

Princial Items of Expenditure

Ordinary:	
Expenditure for Various Industries	14,269
Expenditure for Improvement of Police Service	81,221
Improvement of Telegraphic Apparatus of Mukden Post Office	88,000
Extention of Dairen Water Works	371,106
Investigation of Labour Statistics	30,000
Education	190,268
Adjustment of Salary System	81,000
Increase of the Expense of Communications Department	197,120
Extraordinary:	
Road and Bridge Repairs and Other Public Works	123,000
Establishment of Mukden Police Station	5,000
Local Subsidies	1,000,000

SAGHALIEN

REVENUE

Ordinary	13,942,008
Extraordinary	6,121,324
Total	20,154,332

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary	10,162,604
Extraordinary.	9,991,728
Total	20,154,332

Principal Items in the Ordinary Section of Revenue

Taxes	1,963,248
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	10,412,293
Stamp Duties	288,530
Receipts from the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau	1,123,027
Miscellaneous Receipts	154,910
Total	13,942,008
Extraordinary:	
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	351,605
Receipts from Lumber Mills	1,829,605
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,914
Public Loans	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,029,635
Total	6,212,324
Total Revenue	20,154,332

Principal Items of Expenditure

Ordinary:	
Establishment of Agriculture and Forestry Bureaus	8,167
Increase in Education Expenses	279,025
Increase in Police Expenses	38,553
Increase in Financial Revenue Expenses	20,750
Increase in Forestry Expenses	81,662
Increase in Postal and Railway Expenses	273,499
Extraordinary:	
Increase in Expenditures on Government Lumber Mills	1,013,312
Increase in Expenses in Development Work	369,827
Road and Bridge Repairs and Other Public Works	232,447

SOUTH SEAS ISLANDS

REVENUE

Ordinary	2,354,549
Extraordinary	2,191,987
Total	4,546,536

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary	2,671,471
Extraordinary	1,875,065
Total	4,546,536

Items of Revenue

Ordinary:	
Taxes	1,060,393
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	1,282,209
Stamp Duties	3,191
Miscellaneous	8,756
Total	2,354,549
Extraordinary:	
Proceeds f rom Sale of State Property	5,663
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Surplus Transferred from the Preceding Year	386,324
Total	2,191,987
Total Revenue	4,546,536

Principal Items of Expenditure

Ordinary:	
Expenditure on Inspection of Exports and Refunds	130,760
Extraordinary:	
Inauguration of a Steamship Line to the Palao Islands	17,000

(*Continued from Page*)

IRON INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

III. The problem of the prevention of dumping by foreign nations is not of recent origin. In other industries dumping had often been experienced. But in the iron industries dumping was vigorously checked for the reason that it would jeopardize the existence of domestic iron industries and lead to the collapse of the state policy concerning iron and steel. During May and June, European steel was imported to Japan at such low prices that home steel could not compete with it in the market unless the prices were lowered below the cost of production.

But complaint, on close examination, proved to be wide of the mark. Although there might be some truth in it as an abstract opinion, it was not based on substantial facts. For it was doubtful whether there really was dumping by European steel merchants going on. Morever, opinion was divided even among importers, consumers and producers as to the point whether it was possible to determine definitely whether dumping was going on or not. Finally the problem passed into oblivion unsettled.

The European steel cartel consisting of two agreements, the one providing for the allotment of steel block to each plant and the other fixing the production capacity of each plant, was entered into by steel companies of Germany, France, Belgium and Luxemburg in order to protect their steel industries against the collapse with which they were threatened if they went on competing with each other in exporting their products. With the appearance of the cartel, our industries were somewhat affected by the prospect of an advance in the price of European steel. But it was soon realised that this cartel had been formed merely to prevent over-production, and it influenced our iron industries but little.

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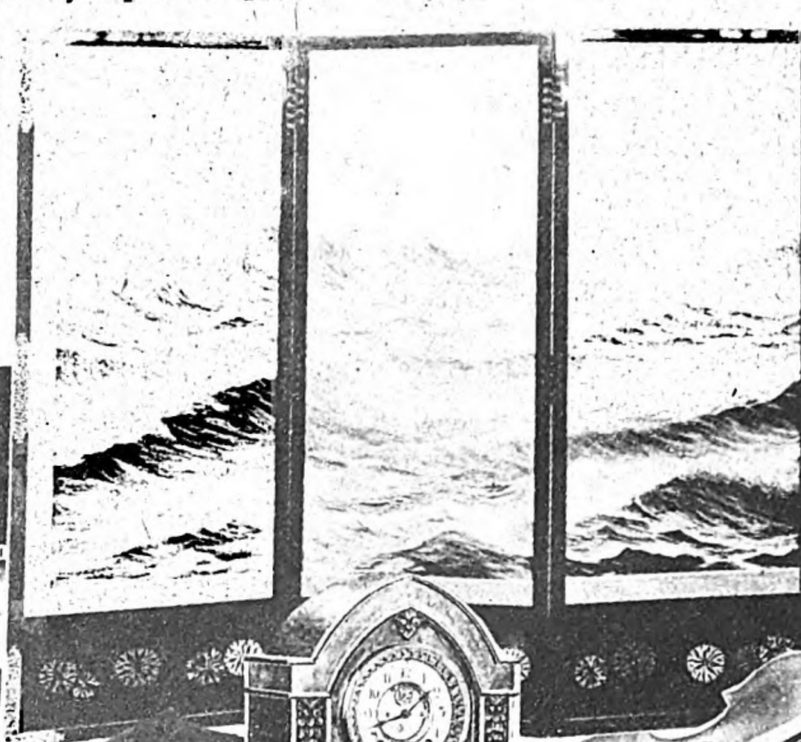
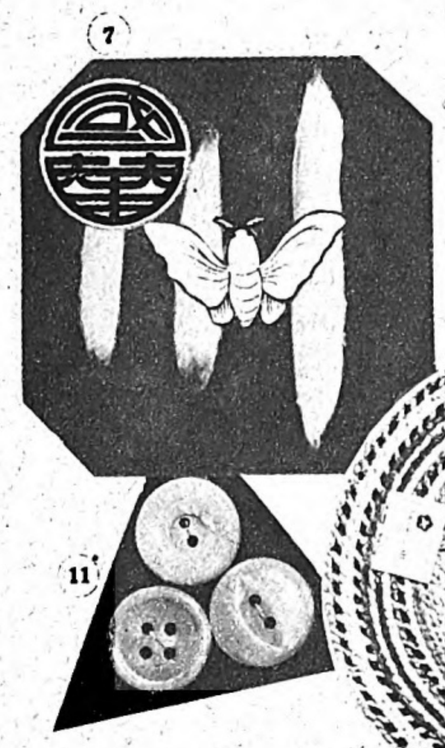
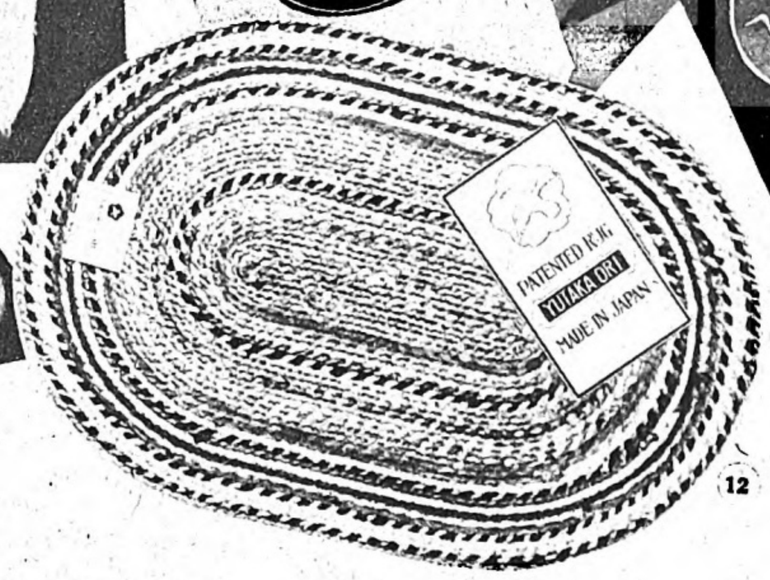
REPRESENTATIVE GOODS
OF JAPAN—I

Below are listed some of the superior goods, with their manufacturers, recommended by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Osaka Prefectural and City Offices, and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. The manufacturers mentioned are but a few of the many whose goods easily equal in quality and reputation the examples given.

1. Musical Instruments: Nippon Gakki Seizo Co. (see p. 86)
2. Pearls: Mikimoto Co.
3. Embroideries: Nishimura Co. (see p. 122)
4. Toys: Ikeda Factory
5. Watches & Clocks: Seikosha Co.
6. Musical Instruments: Suzuki Violin Factory (see p. 84)



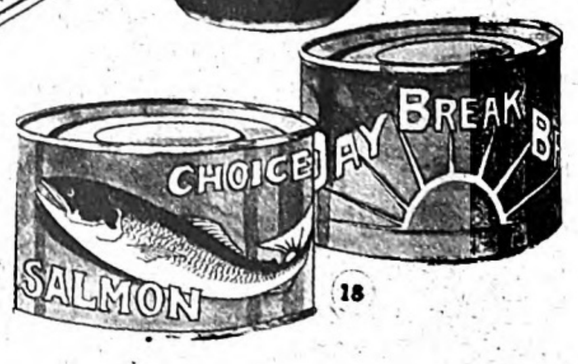


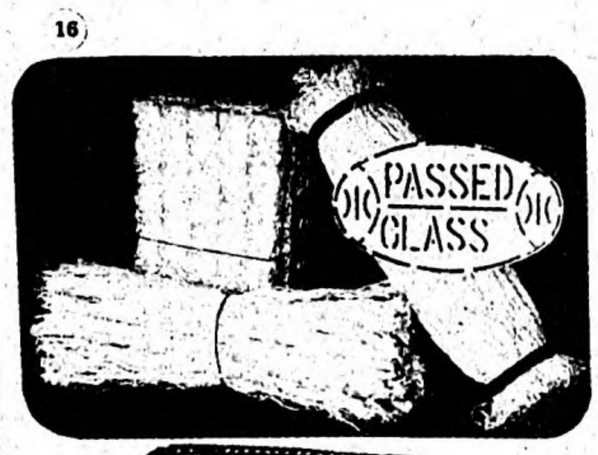


7. Silk Wool: Suga Co. (see p. 122)
8. Knitted Goods: Nishimatsu Hosiery Co. (see p. 21)
9. Towels: Naniwa Boshoku Co. (see p. 122)
10. Knitted Goods: Marumatsu Co. (see p. 21)
11. Shell-Buttons: Toyo Button Co.
12. Yutaka-ori: Itami Yutaka Ori Mfg. Co. (see p. 122)

13. Tea: The Japan Central Tea Association (see p. 16)

14. Flavouring (Ajinomoto): Suzuki Co.
15. Confectionery "Milk Caramel": Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd. (see p. 19)
16. Isinglass: O.K.H. Isinglass Association (see p. 122)
17. Canned Provisions "Crab": Japan Canned Crab Packers' & Exporters' Association (see p. 37)
18. Canned Provisions "Salmon": Nichiro Gyogyo Co., Ltd. (see p. 16)
19. Sake "Hakutsuru": Kano Co. (see p. 137)
20. Soy "Yamasa": G. Hamaguchi
21. "Kirin Beer": Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd.
22. "Sapporo Beer": Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd. (see p. 70)
23. "Union Beer": Nippon Beer Kosen Co., Ltd. (see p. 137)
24. "Sakura Beer": Teikoku Brewery Co., Ltd.
25. Sake "Kikumasa": Honkano Co., Ltd.
26. Soy "Kikkoman": Noda Soy Co., Ltd. (see p. 136)





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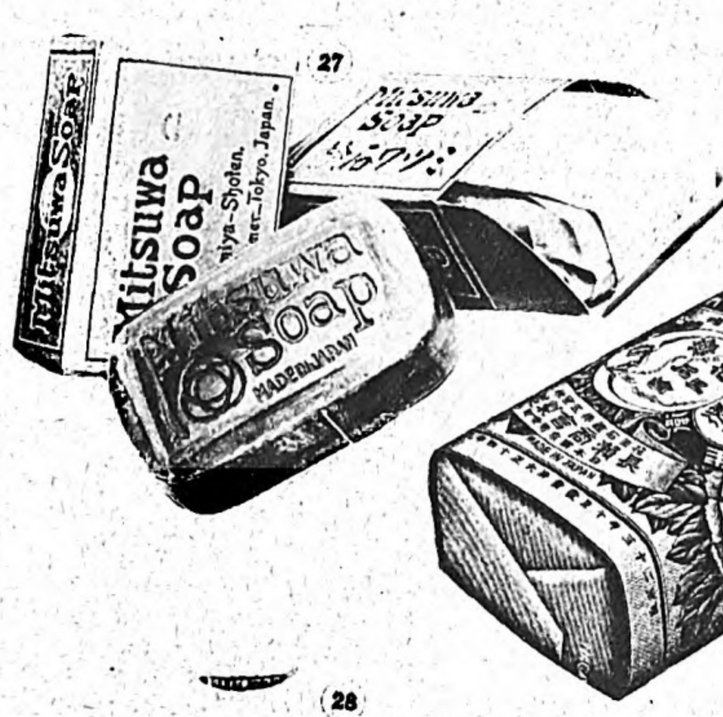
REPRESENTATIVE GOODS
OF JAPAN—II



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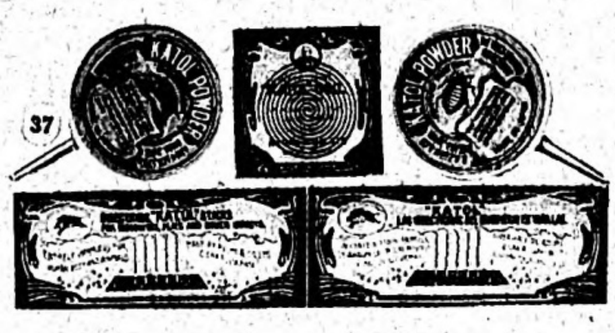

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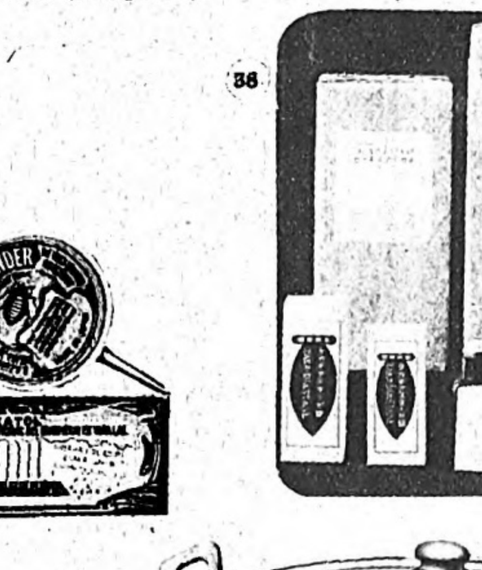

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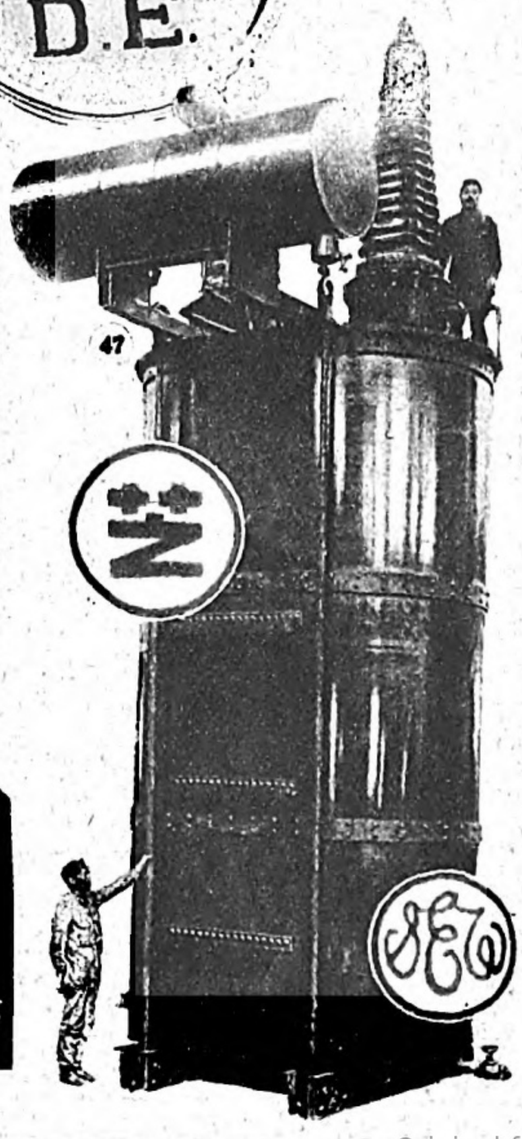
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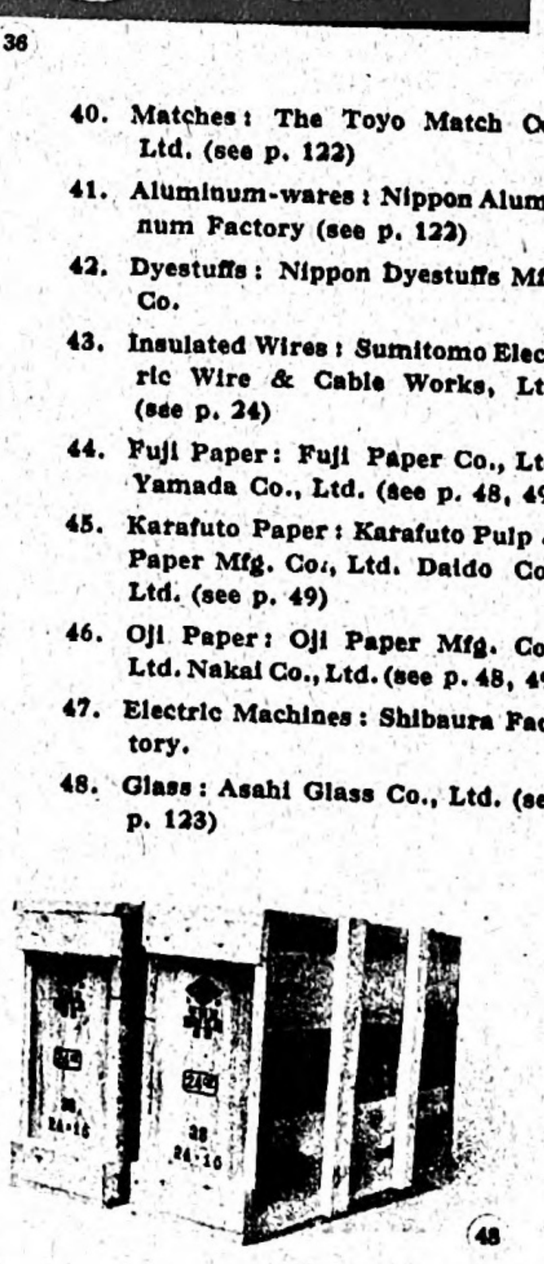
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27. "Mitsuwa Soap": Marumiya Co.
28. "Club" Toilet Preparations: Nakayama Taiyodo Co. (see p. 122)
29. "Kwa-ô Soap": Nagase Co.
30. Jintan (Pocket-medicine) Morishita Haku Co.
31. Tooth Brushes: Nishioka Tei Co. (see p. 84)
32. Tooth Powder "Lion": T. Kobayashi Co., Ltd.
33. Chrysanthemum Flowers & Menthol: Ueyamayei's Japan Insect Powder Mfg. Co. (see p. 122, 137)
34. Camphor: Nippon Camphor Co., Ltd. (see p. 122)
35. Camphor: T. Fujisawa Co. (see p. 18)
36. Camphor: Takeda Co. (see p. 122)
37. Insect Powder: Azumi & Co., Ltd. (see p. 116)
38. Takadiastase: The Sankyo Co., Ltd. (see p. 65)
39. Vitamin A: Tamaki Gomei Kaisha (see p. 37)
40. Matches: The Toyo Match Co., Ltd. (see p. 122)
41. Aluminum-wares: Nippon Aluminum Factory (see p. 122)
42. Dyestuffs: Nippon Dyestuffs Mfg. Co.
43. Insulated Wires: Sumitomo Electric Wire & Cable Works, Ltd. (see p. 24)
44. Fuji Paper: Fuji Paper Co., Ltd. Yamada Co., Ltd. (see p. 48, 49)
45. Karafuto Paper: Karafuto Pulp & Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd. Daido Co., Ltd. (see p. 49)
46. Oji Paper: Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd. Nakai Co., Ltd. (see p. 48, 49)
47. Electric Machines: Shibaura Factory.
48. Glass: Asahi Glass Co., Ltd. (see p. 123)

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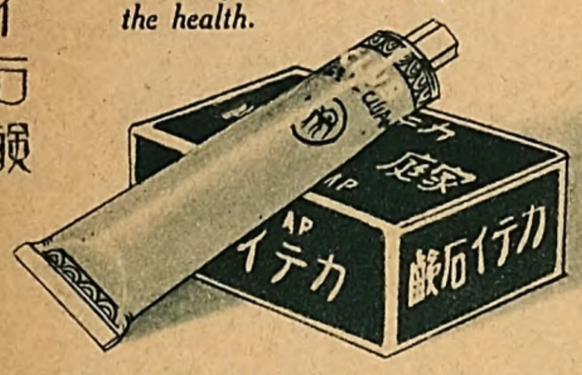
"Katei" Toilet Soap

カテイ石鹸

Katei Soap is more than soap. It keeps your skin smooth, clean and yaung. It gives Charm to the complexion and safeguards the health.



クラブ白粉

"Club" Dental Cream.

ALUMINIUM

(リルマルED) アルミニユーム製品 MADE BY THE NIPPON ALUMINIUM FACTORY OSAKA TOKYO

Manufacturers of Aluminium Sheet, Ware, Wire, Pipes, Cooking Utensils, etc.

THE NIPPON ALUMINIUM FACTORY

Urae-cho, Nishiyodogawaku, Osaka.

BRANCH OFFICE:
No. 6, Toriabura-cho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyo.

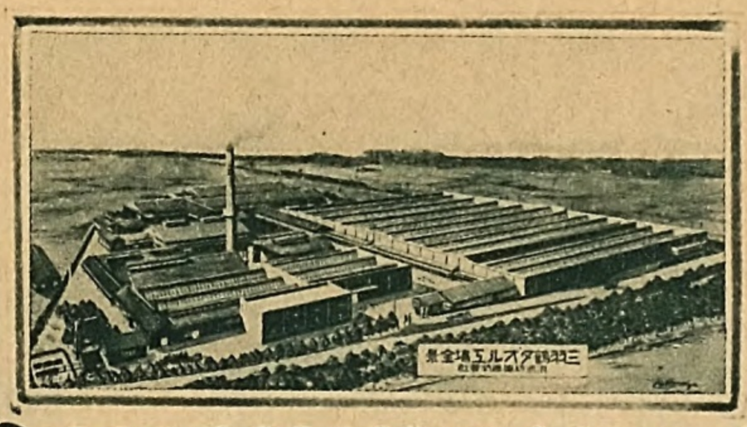
TOWELS

Standard Superior Quality.

Our company was established in 1807 and in consequence of the hard application and experiences of the past twenty years has won a first-class reputation in towel weaving, bleaching and quality. Our products now reach over 1,000,000 dozens in a year and are recommended as the most representative superior articles in Japan.

NANIWA BOSHOKU CO., LTD.

OSAKA-FUKA, JAPAN.



The exportation of **YUTAKA-ORI** was started some thirty years ago. Ever since the first consignment went abroad, these piece goods have enjoyed popularity, for they have improved in both design and quality, always in keeping with the progress of public taste.

PATENTED RUG
YUTAKA ORI
MADE IN JAPAN

The chief brands are **ERICA, CYDONIA, NUMAS, MANJU, MOTLE, DOLORES, INSER, LASTAR, ANCROFT,** etc. **YUTAKA-ORI** suits the taste of the people of the United States of America, Australia, Canada, and South America, as their taste is considered in designing. Agents are located in **New York, JOSEPH WILD & CO.**

For Export

South America,
Central America,
Africa, India,
Australia, Italy,
Turkey, Persia.

MENTHOL CRYSTALS
PEPPERMINT OIL
MOSQUITO SPIRALS

For Samples apply to

Ueyamayei's Japan Insect Powder
- - - - Mfg. Co. - - - -
C. P. O. Box No. 48. OSAKA.

"SILK WOOL"

SOUND SLEEP SUPERCEDES MEDICINE;
IT improves your health, heals your fatigue, and enhances your general fitness.

SUGA SILK WOOL CO.

1530 Tsukuda, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.

TM

THE TOYO MATCH CO., LTD.

Director and President.

Mr. Gisaku Takikawa.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2, Shimosawa-dori, 6-Chome, HYOGO, KOBE.

Branch Offices and Factories Abroad:
Singapore, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Tsingtau, Chi-nan, Antoken, Fuzan, Chemulpo, Shingishu.

Factories in Home and Foreign Lands: Twenty.
Operatives: - - - - - - - 15,000.
Annual Output:
18,500,000 gross. (370,000 cases.)
Markets:
India, Malaysia, China, Korea, Formosa, Japan, North and South America.
Patents: - - - - - - Seven.
Registered Labels: - - - About 800

JAPANESE

REFINED Registered Trade Mark **CAMPHOR**

The

Nippon Camphor Co., Ltd.

Established in 1918
By an union of all the refineries in Japan

CAPITAL - - - Yen 9,000,000
PAID UP - - - Yen 6,750,000

Sole Manufacturers of Refined Camphor in Japan

HEAD OFFICE: 17 Onoye-dori, 3-Chome, Kobe.
BRANCH OFFICE: 63 Kabayama-cho, Taipeh.
FACTORIES: 39 Kumoi-dori, 5-Chome, Kobe.
63 Kabayama-cho, Taipeh.

Our product is uniform, almost pure pharmaceutically and absolutely free from oil.
Camphor may be used as material for high class celluloid, insect exterminator, drugs, incense and in diverse ways.
The product is supplied in 1½ lb. Slabs, in Powder, and in large Tablets: 1 oz., ½ oz., ¼ oz., and ⅛ oz., and in small Tablets: 1/80 oz., 1/160 oz.,
Manufacturing capacity: 8,000,000 lbs. a year.
Principal Consuming Markets: U. S. A., France, Germany, Great Britain, British India and Australia.

SELLING AGENTS:
MITSUI & CO., KOBE. **TAKEDA GOMEI KAISHA, KOBE.**
FUJISAWA & CO., OSAKA. **SUZUKI & CO., KOBE.**
and their Branches abroad.

S. NISHIMURA & CO., LTD.

Established in 1604.
Appointed manufacturers of Art-Fabrics to the Imperial Household.
Main Store:
Sanjodori Karasumaru, Kyoto.
Code-Address: "Chiso, Kyoto."
Codes used: Bentley's & Schofield.
Branch Office:
19, Yamashitacho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.
117, Isogamidori 7-chome, Kobe.
Specialities:
Manufacturers of all kinds of Embroideries, Fancy silk piece goods, Yuzen-dyed silk goods, (Kimonos, Haori-coats, Happi-coats, Fancy-coats, Pyjamas, Shawls, Scarfs, etc.)

PASSED CLASS

"KOBE KANTEN"
JAPANESE

AGAR-AGAR

VEGETABLE ISINGLASS

Our products for export are carefully tested by experts authorized by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Please Notice that **O. K. H. Association Isinglass,** is marked on the package when buying our products.

The Most common uses of isinglass are as follows:

For Jelly, Jam and Confectionery.
For Bacterial Culture.
For Purifying Wine.
For Textile Fabrics and Bookbinding.
For Capsules.
For Canning Provisions, etc., etc.

Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo Isinglass Association.

MAIN OFFICE:
2-chome, Utsubo Kitadori, Osaka, Japan.

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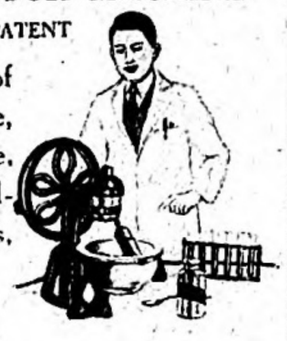
ISHIKAWA GRINDING & MOTOR MACHINE

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PATENT



Used for the manufacture of medicines, sweets, boiled fish-plate, paints, tooth paste and powder, paste, pencils, soap, miso, India-ink, vermillion, fats and oils, crayons, sausages, face-powder, cream, etc.

Grinding, Mixing, Kneading and Beating all at the same time

Used by hospitals, apothecaries, confectioners, painters, bird-fanciers, etc. etc.

Catalogue Sent on Application

THE ISHIKAWA FACTORY

B No. 2 Shikokucho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.
Te'. Takanawa 2866

HATA BELTS

The Hata Belt Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers of All Sorts of Belts
Official Suppliers to the Navy.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:
MUKOJIMA, HONJOKU, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Osaka, Moji, Sapporo, Nagoya, Keijo and Dairen.

CABLE ADDRESS:- "Montonesco" Tokyo
CODE USED:- Bentley's Complete

The Yamaichi Securities and Finance Company, Limited

TOKYO, JAPAN

Whenever you want to invest your capital in securities in Japan, please ask for The Yamaichi Securities & Finance Company, Limited Tokyo.

President . . . . . Hachiemon Kawasaki
Vice-President . . . Hajime Kawasaki

The Kawasaki Bank, Ltd.

Capital Paid-up . . . . . Yen 10,000,000
Reserves & Surplus. . . . Yen 11,076,450
Deposits (Dec. 31. 1926) Yen 238,659,483

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Himonocho, Nihonbashiku, TOKYO.

Katakura & Co., Ltd.

Established in 1877
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephones: Ashland 4546-9229

Capital: Authorized	Yen 52,750,000
Paid in	Yen 26,375,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 14,000,000
Number of Filatures	38
Number of Operatives	27,000
Annual Production	5,500,000 Lbs.

Largest Raw Silk Manufacturers in the World

We shall be pleased at any time to discuss with American manufacturers their special requirements as to size, nature and classification.

Head Office: 8 Tatamicho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
Yokohama Office: 198 Yamashita-cho.

ESTABLISHED - - - - - - - - - - 1867

Fuji Gasu Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha

(The Fuji Gas Spinning Co., Ltd.)

Capital . . . . . Yen 45,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
4 Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi, TOKYO.

Established: 1907 Capital: ¥12,500,000

THE ASAHI GLASS CO., LTD.

GOODS MANUFACTURED

All kinds of window-glass.....annual production 150,000,000 square feet.
Soda Ash.....annual production 18,000 tons.
Lime chloride, Carbonate Magnesium, Asahi Promoloid, Fire-bricks.

HEAD OFFICE:
2 chome, Eirakucho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

SELLING OFFICES:
3 chome, Honshirokanecho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyo.
4 chome, Doshomachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
1 chome, Nishihonmachi, Moji.
6 chome, Shinyanagimachi, Nakaku, Nagoya.
1 chome, Minamihamacho, Otaru.

FACTORIES:
AMAGASAKI, HYOGOKEN; TOBATA, FUKUOKAKEN; TSURUMI, KANAGAWAKEN.

LABORATORY
17 Kikuicho, Ushigome, Tokyo. 733 Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Maruishi Shokai, Ltd.

Imagawabashi, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.

The recent astonishing progress of the Japanese cycle industry enables us to export our products more confidently than before, especially to the South Sea Islands, the Straits Settlements, and other parts of the Orient.

Catalogue & Price-list on Application.
Any small order appreciated.

MANUFACTURES & EXPORTS:
BICYCLES, PARTS & ACCESSORIES.

IMPORTS:
MOTOR CYCLES, BICYCLES, ACCESSORIES, AND DYESTUFFS.

BRANCHES:
TOKYO, OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, FUKUOKA, NAGOYA, SEOUL, TORONTO, LONDON.

AGENTS:
NEARLY 350 AGENTS IN JAPAN.

THE TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., LTD.

(TOKYO DENTO KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

Authorized Capital . . . . Yen 345,724,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TOKYO, JAPAN.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OFFICES:
Yokohama, Maebashi, Numazu, Utsunomiya, Chiba, Kawagoe, Sanin.

President . . . . SHOHACHI WAKAO, Esq.

CONNECTED LOADS:

Number of Lamps Connected	7,320,000
Gross Total of Motor and other Power Loads Connected	475,000 K.W.
Number of Power Stations	97
Grand Total of Power	580,000 K.W.

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MANUFACTURERS:

F. TSURUHARA CO.,

Naniwacho, Mukden, Manchuria.

DISTRIBUTORS:

A. TOKI CO.,

JUSO, OSAKA, JAPAN.

AGENCY:

KOEI CO.,

FUSHIMI-MACHI, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Asthmatol

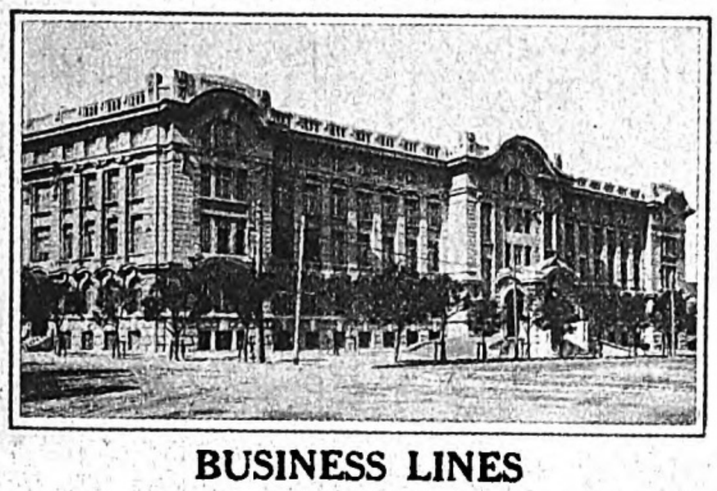
Dr. Harumitsu Kubota, Professor of the Manchurian Medical College, who has made an exhaustive study of "ASTHMA", has produced, after repeated experiments upon beasts, a New Medicine composed of several herbs well known for their effect upon "ASTHMA". This medicine, when applied to a number of patients, proved so effective that it comes as a godsend to those who are now suffering from "ASTHMA". - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Capital Subscribed ¥15,000,000 — Capital (Paid up) ¥6,000,000 — Reserve Fund - ,, 500,000

ESTABLISHED 1913

THE DAIREN STAPLE PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST & GUARANTEE CO., LTD.

Yamagata-Tori, Dairen, Manchuria.



BUSINESS LINES

1. Liquidation and Security for executing dealings in the Manchuria Staple Products on the Dairen Exchange. (On these exchanges trade is carried on in Soya Beans, Bean Cake, Kaoliang, Bean Oil, wheat and Millet,)
2. Accommodation with Capital.

The company is chartered by the Kwantung Government Authorities.

Best Quality!

SAKE

KANO Co.,
DAIREN BRANCH.

Capital: - - - Yen 25,000,000

South Manchuria Electric Co., Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: - - Mr. T. YOKOTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 32 TERAUCHI-DORI, DAIREN.

DAIREN KISEN KAISHA

Yamagata-dori, Dairen.

Cable Address: "FUKUSHO" P. O. Box No. 13 — Codes Used: A. B. C. 5th & 6th Ed. Bentley's Acme & Private

FUKUSHO COMPANY

(FUKUSHO-KOSHI)

Yoshitaro Aioi, Esq., Proprietor

Importers, Exporters, Architects, Contractors, Civil Engineers, Mining, Warehousing, Insurance and General Commission Agents.

HEAD OFFICE: Yamagata-Dori, Dairen, Manchuria.
WAREHOUSE DEPT: Terauchi-Dori, Dairen, Manchuria.

SAITO COMPANY

26 TOSA-MACHI, DAIREN.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS & CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Branches:
MUKDEN, HARBIN.

Capital: - - Yen 5,000,000

CHOSEN TOCHI KWAIRYO Co., Ltd.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: Mr. T. FUJI.
HEAD OFEICE: - - SEOUL KOREA.

Dairen Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

President: KEIJIRO MURAI.
Head Office: NISHI-DORI, DAIREN.

DAIREN-KIKAI-SEISAKU-SHO,

LIMITED

General Iron Works and Pipe Founding.

Sakako, Nr. Dairen, South Manchuria.

Capital: - - Yen 1,800,000

Fukusho Kakou Co., Ltd.

(CHINESE LABOUR)

Managing Director: Hideichi Takao.
Head Office: Dairen.

South Manchuria Gas Co., Ltd.

Managing Director: Mr. S. Tomisawa.
Head Office: - - Nishi-dori, Dairen.

CHOSEN YUSEN CO., LTD.

Seoul, Korea.

Capital: Yen 4,000,000

Kinfuku Railway Co., Ltd.

President: T. KADONO.
Vice-President: S. HORI.

Mr. N. KOHIYAMA
Director

CAPITAL: - - - - - - Yen 10,000,000

KOKUSAI UNYU KAISHA

(INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS CO., LTD.)

Mr. K. HIRATA
Director

Managing Director: NAOTO KOHIYAMA. - Cable Address: "MALN" Dairen Tel. No. 3151.

HEAD OFFICE: 221 YAMAGATA-DORI, DAIREN.

BUSINESS LINES:

Shipping, Chartering, Warehousing, Stevedoring, Cargo Financing, Custom Brokers, Marine & Fire Insurance, Labour Supply, Forwarding Business & Sales on Commission.

HEAD OFFICE, DAIREN

BRANCHES:

Dairen, Yingkou, Mukden, Antung, Tiehling, Kaiyuan, Ssupingkai, Changchun, Harbin, Lungchingtsun, Vladivostock, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Fusan, Taikyu, Keijo, Heijo, Shingishu, Genzan, Kanko, Seishin, Kwainei, Yuki, Taihoku, Tokyo, Kobe, etc. - - - - - - - - -

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FIVE OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN KOREA

KASHII GENTARO, the king of marine produce in Korea, is a man of Fukuoka prefecture who came to Korea under the instruction of the late Prince Ito Hakubun and has devoted his whole life to developing marine products in Korea. He owns at present more than 20 fishing grounds, 200 fishing vessels and employs over 2,000 fishermen. In the light of his long experience in Korea he has definite opinions of his own as to the administration of Korea which are often taken up by successive Governments-General. Being a man of strong will, he expressed himself quite frankly before the dignitaries of the Japanese government, including Mr. Takahashi, then prime minister of Japan, to the effect that the existing maladministration was worse than that of the Li dynasty and urged the premier to lay down a positive policy to elevate the status of the Koreans in general, thus revealing his sincerity toward them.

When interviewed at his residence in Fusan, he said that an increase in the rice crop, an adequate network of railways, lower tariff rates and further exploitation of marine produce are the major factors necessary to the improvement of Korean society and added that he would carry these out at the cost of his private property.

TOMITA GISAKU, the central figure of the Korean Agricultural, Sericultural, Mining, Forestry and Marine Produce Associations, Russo-Chinese Trade Investigation Commission, Korean Railway Extention Commission and several other official bodies, was born in Hyogo prefecture and decorated by the Emperor with a Blue Ribbon Distinguished Service Medal in Korea for his services in expanding Korean industry.

After annexation, when a positive policy was adopted by the Government-General, he was the first to offer his services to the government, and despite his age, he is still working energetically for the industrial progress of the peninsula.

Recently he established the Korean Staple Products Company with the double objects of introducing Korean products and promoting business transactions between Japan proper and Korea. Notwithstanding the fact that it is a private commercial enterprize, its serviceful attitude is widely recognized.

The Korean Russo-Chinese Trade Commission, in which he is taking the active part, aims to increase the exports of Korean goods to Russia and China and is constantly making thorough inquiry into the actual industrial conditions of these countries, thereby paving the way for future active business there.

OIKE CHUSUKE, the cereal king of Korea, came to Fusan, then a small fishing villege, in 1874 at the age of twenty and beginning as a retail merchant piled up his present fortune.

At the time of the Sino-Japanese war he was prominent as the leader of the Fusan Japanese residents' brigade, and for other public services rendered in later days, he was awarded the Blue Ribbon Distinguished Service Medal.

In 1875 he began exporting Korean rice and in 1900 was made president of the Fusan Cereal Exporting Guide, in the establishment of which he had taken the initiative. When interviewed, he said that there are many things left to be desired in Korean cereal transactions, one of which is the construction of a few grain exchanges in Korea to establish fair quotations on Korean rice, another the establishment of a Korean Rice Monopoly Bureau under present circumstances Korean rice being to general consumers in Japan proper mixed with other foreign rices sold mostly and still another the building of a large warehouse under government supervision to facilitate business transactions through the issue of warehouse certificates with the object of increasing the production of Korean rice to 25,000,000 koku and its export to 16,000,000 koku in the next ten years. He was elected a representative to Parliament in 1914.

1. Tomita Gisaku
2. Oike Chusuke
3. Hazama Fusataro
4. Fujii Kantaro
5. Kashii Gentaro

HAZAMA FUSATARO, is noted in connection with the Bazan problem. Before the Russo-Japanese war, when Russia tried to construct a naval base in Bazan, he, under secret instructions from the Government, undermined the Russian policy entirely by purchasing the land then under discussion after many narrow escapes and astonished the peoples of both countries. He was later awarded with the Order of the Sacred Treasure for this service.

He was born in Wakayama and went to Korea in 1880, where he has engaged in the export and import trade ever since. At present he is at the head of forestry, mining and proprietary companies. Twenty per cent. of the Fusan district is believed to be in his possession.

The imposing four-storeyed public hall in front of Fusan Station was built and contributed to the city by him to commemorate the 13th anniversary of his wife's death.

FUJII KANTARO, the pioneer of Korean irrigation, came to Korea in 1904 and established the Fujii Enterprising Company, having realized the urgent necessity of improving the irrigation of the cultivated lands in Korea.

When he first went to Korea, her agricultural conditions were quite disappointing because of the long maladministration of the Li dynasty. It is said that when it rained, 80 per cent. of the rice fields were flooded with muddy water and if fine weather continued for some time, the farmers could not lay fertilisers for fear of the drought.

He, therefore, found it his duty to make drastic improvements and started irrigation works in four places covering an area of 80,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres were reclaimed. At present these irrigated districts yield 10,000 tons of rice a year valued at ¥20,000,000. This marvelous result is attributable to his constant efforts for the peninsula and wonderful sincerity toward its people.

The Government-General, following the example set by him, has started a twelve-year project to irrigate 880,000 acres and raise 1,150,000 tons of rice on this area a year.

THE TOYO KIRYU COMPANY LTD.
(WICKER-WORK TRUNK CO.)
President : **M. OHASHI** *Director :* **G. HIGAKI**
HEAD OFFICE: *TAIKYU, KOREA.*

HEAD OFFICE TAN-AN

THE CHOSEN KEINAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
Capital - - - Yen 10,000,000.
President : **S. KATAYAMA**
Vice-President : **T. AKIMOTO**
Managing Director : **K. TACHIKAWA**
Head Office: TAN-AN CHUSEINANDO KOREA.
Branch : TOKYO, JAPAN.

Taikyu Kokumotsu-Sho Kumiai Shijo
(Taikyu Grain Tradeis Association)
President : Kisaburo Hamasaki.
Director : Takusaburo Ohira.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIKYU, KOREA.

THE BANK OF CHOSEN
Inc. in 1909 by Special Charter of Imperial Japanese Government.
HEAD OFFICE: SEOUL, KOREA.
TOKYO OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
S. Suzuki, Esq., Governor.
Directors :
Y. Katayama, Esq. I. Iuchi, Esq. M. Hashimoto, Esq. T. Kakiuchi, Esq.
BRANCHES (Japan Proper) : Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe.
KOREA :
Seoul Fusan Taikyu Mokpo Kunsan Chemulpo
Pyengyang Chinnampo Wonsan Chungjin Hollyong
MANCHURIA :
Dairen Antung Ryojun Yingkow Liaoyang Mukden
Tiehling Changchun Harbin Fuchiatien Kaiyuan Lungchingtsum
CHINA PROPER : Tsingtao, Shanghai, Tientsin.
SIBERIA : Vladivostock.
New York Agency : 165 Broadway, New York City.
London Representative : 34 Old Broad St., London E. C. 2.
CORRESPONDENTS :
San Francisco, Seattle, New York, London, Paris, and in other commercial centres throughout the world.

CABLE ADDRESS: "SHOKUGIN, SEOUL" CAPITAL: - - - - - - - - 30,000,000 YEN
THE CHOSEN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(CHOSEN SHOKUSAN GINKO)
ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL GOVERNMENT CHARTER 1918
HEAD OFFICE:
Keijo (Seoul), Chosen (Korea), Japan
BRANCHES:
Fusan, Masan, Taiku, Kunsan, Mokpo, Chemulpo, Wonsan, Pyengyang, etc. Totalling 57 Branches in Chosen, also at Osaka, and Office in Tokyo.
President : M. Aruga.
Directors : G. Mori, E. Yanabe, T. Takaku, Marquis Pakyung-Hyo.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:
1. The making of loans to industrial enterprises redeemable in annual instalments at fixed periods.
2. The making of loans to public bodies, redeemable as above.
3. The issuance of debentures up to fifteen times the paid-up capital.
4. The handling of deposits, discounting of bills exchange, and safe custody.
5. The acceptance of saving deposits.

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THE
SHOKA BANK, LTD.
Established in 1905.
Managing Director: S. SAKAMOTO.
TAICHU, FORMOSA.

The
Teikoku Sugar Mfg.
Co., Ltd.
Capital: ¥18,000,000.
President: M. Matsukata
Head Office: TAICHU, FORMOSA.
Branch Office: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

The Taiwan Tochi-Tatemono Kaisha
(THE FORMOSA LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY)
HEAD OFFICE: - - - - TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

ATOMIYA GOMEI KAISHA
PRESIDENT: - - - - - - - - - - S. ATOMIYA.
HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - TAIPEH. FORMOSA.

THE TAIWAN SOKO KAISHA
(THE TAIWAN GODOWN CO., LTD.)
HEAD OFFICE: . . . TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

The Taiwan Raw Camphor Mfg. Co., Ltd.
(Taiwan Seino Kabushiki Kaisha.)
Hamacho, Taipeh, FORMOSA.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(The Yamashita Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Offices in Formosa
Taihoku, Kiirun, Takao.

Asano Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd.
(Asano Cement Kabushiki Kaisha)
OFFICES IN FORMOSA.
Takao, Tainan Prefecture, Formosa.

The Taiwan Commercial & Industrial Bank, Limited
(TAIWAN SHOKO GINKO)
Head Office: Taipeh, Formosa.

The China & Southern Bank, Limited
(KANAN GINKO)
Head Office: Taipeh, Formosa.

TATSUMA & CO., LTD.
Groceries, Wines and Liquors.
Sole Agents in Formosa for Ebisu Beer and the Japanese Wine "Hakushika."
MANAGING DIRECTOR: T. KAWAHIGASHI.
Taihoku, Formosa.

KONDO & CO., LTD.
Groceries, Wines and Liquors.
Sole Agents in Formosa for Kirin Beer.
TAIHOKU, FORMOSA.

Formosan Bananas
Good for
Desserts, teas, picnics and fine presents of the season.
The Taiwan Seika Kabushiki Kaisha.
TAICHU, FORMOSA.

FORMOSAN HATS
The Union of The Formosan Panama Hat Trade Association
BUSINESS OFFICE: Taichu Prefecture Office, Formosa, Japan.

Artificial paper produced in Formosa is most widely used and praised in Europe and America, the demand is daily growing in volume, and this industry is now one of the principal domestic industries of Formosan Girls.

The art of paper hat making is a skilful hand work, the raw material (Paper, Manilla Hemp, Viscous) is spun into yarns and a certain chemical process is applied before knitting the hat, the knitting work, requiring specially talented finger work.

There are two different kinds of paper yarns, original and celluloid covers and the colors are pure white and dyed—dyed printing.

Abundant variety of material, fineness in quality cheapness in cost of production and the ability to knit any hat, in any style at a very low figure are the most encouraging factors of foreign marketing, and to this is attributed the keen demand among ladies in Europe and America.

To-day more than 5,000,000 hats worth approximately ¥3,000,000, are produced each year in Taichu and Shinchiku prefectures of Formosa.

The Formosa Electric Power Co., Ltd.
(TAIWAN DENRYOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA)
Capital: - - - - Yen 30,000,000
President: T. TAKAGI.
Head Office: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

The Daisei Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.
Capital: - - - - - - - Yen 5,000,000
Managing Directors: T. MASHIKO. Y. LIN.
HEAD OFFICE: - - - - TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCH OFFICES: - - TOKYO, OSAKA, KOBE.

The
Taiyei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha
President: RIN YUCHO.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

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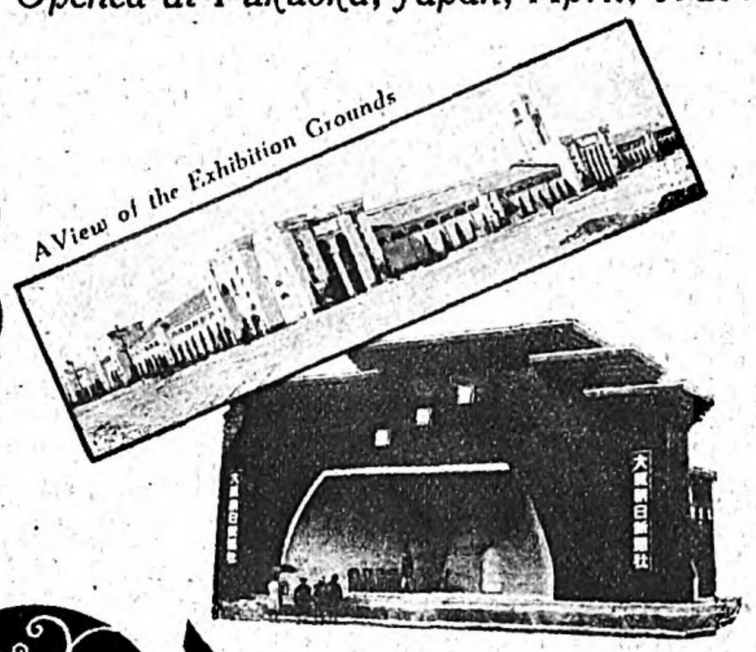
YAMAGATAYA
DEPARTMENT STORE

KAGOSHIMA. JAPAN.

Far Eastern Industrial Exhibition
Opened at Fukuoka, Japan, April, 1927.



Music Hall Donated by the Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

TAMAYA
DEPARTMENT STORE

FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

KOREAN GRAPHITE
RAW & GROUND.

Yamashita Graphite Industry
Company, Limited.

MOJI, JAPAN.

Cable Address: "YAMAKOKU, MOJI"

THE KYUSHU RAILWAY CO., LTD.
CAPITAL - - - - Yen 8,700,000.

President - - - - **Yataro Itami.**
Manager - - - - **Yozo Kaido.**
Auditor - - - - - **Yasuzaemon Matsunaga.**

HEAD OFFICE:
FUKUOKA, KYUSHU, JAPAN.

Kobayashi-Gumi.
Construction and Civil Engineering.

KOKURA, JAPAN.

Proprietor: T. KOBAYASHI,

Recipients of the Green Ribbon Medal, The Highest Honour Given to Men in Industrial Circles, in Recognition of Our Service to the Country.

THE HOKOKU PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD. TRADE MARK PORT AND HOKOKU CEMENT MOJI JAPAN

The Hokoku Cement Co., Ltd. is one of the Largest Cement Manufacturers in Japan, and "Hokoku" Cement enjoys the highest reputation everywhere it goes.

The Hokoku Cement
Company, Limited.

CAPITAL. . . . Yen 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: Tokyo.
BRANCHES: Moji, Nagoya, Saga, Osaka, & Seoul.
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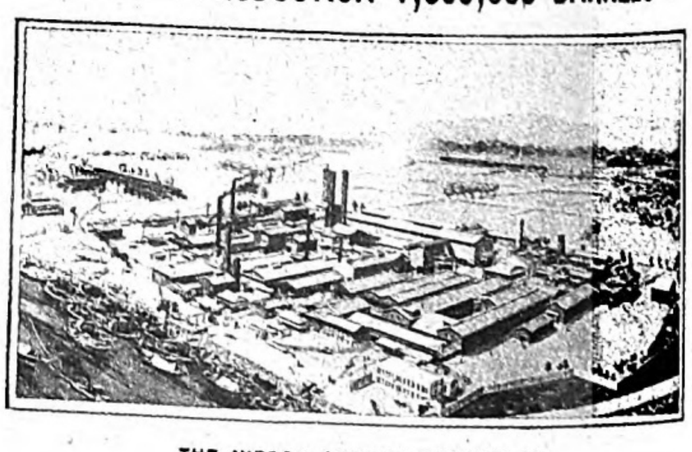

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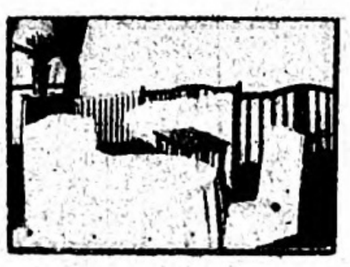

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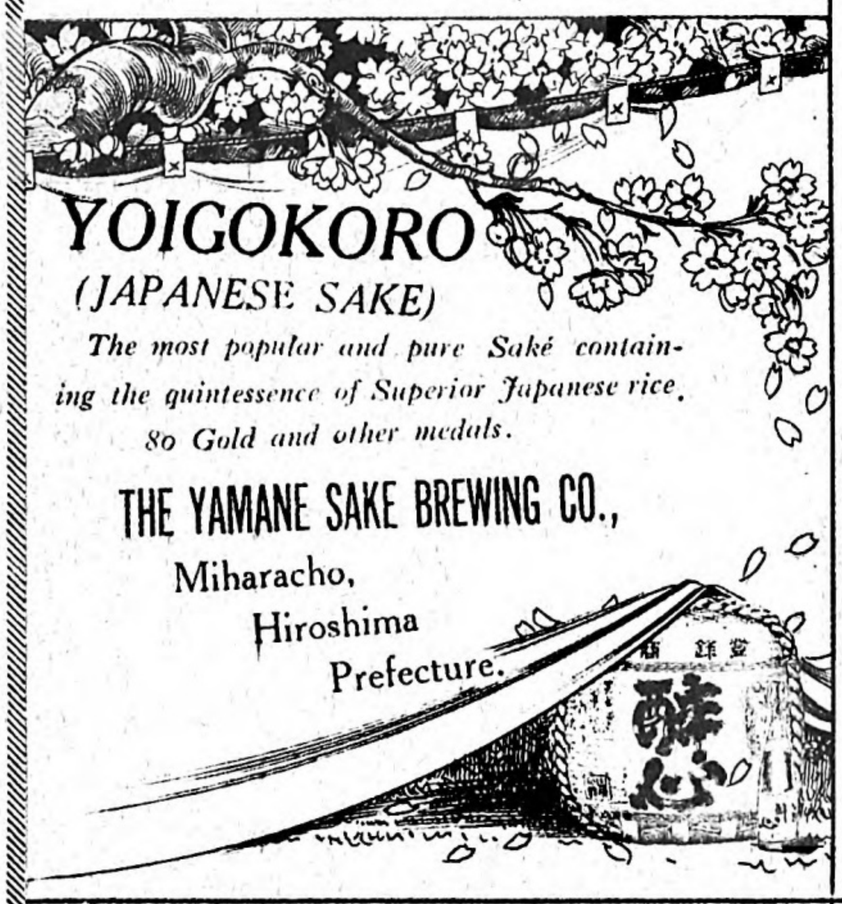

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Codes Used: A.B.C. and A One

TATEISHI & CO.,
WHOLESALERS AND EXPORTERS OF
COTTON PIECE GOODS
Motoyamagicho, Hiroshima
Write for samples and particulars.

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HIRAMIN: An ideal febrifuge which has no evil effect on the brain.
SHINKATSU: The best preparation for strengthening the generative power in men and women.
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Address: Awaimura, Onsen-gun, Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

The Hiroshima Stock Exchange Co., Ltd.
Ginzan-cho, Hiroshima.

ELECTRICAL ENTERPRISES IN CHUGOKU & SHIKOKU

The Chugoku Godo Electric Co., Ltd.

This company has a capital of ¥31,000,000 and supplies 750,000 electric lamps, 35,000 horse power and 1,500 kilowatts of heat in the prefectures of Okayama, Hyogo and Hiroshima. The generative power is 20,400 k.w. by water power and 30,000 k.w. by steam power, and facilities to generate 30,000 k.w. are now in course of construction or planned for the near future.
President: Tetsujiro Itano
Head Office: Kaminishikawacho, Okayama.
Branch Office: Okuramae-machi, Himeji.

The Shikoku Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd.

This company was established in 1897 as the Seisan Electric Co., Ltd. with a capital of ¥120,000. The present name was adopted in 1911 and the capital was raised to ¥1,200,000. The company now has a capital of ¥10,300,000 and supplies electric light, power and gas in Kagawa and Tokushima prefectures and operates electric cars in Takamatsu.
Head Office: Tadotsucho, Kagawa Prefecture.

The Iyo Railway and Electric Co., Ltd.

This company was established in 1886 and has a capital of ¥28,312,000. It undertakes railway and electric work. The president is Mr. Kahame Inoue.
1. Electric Work:—The generative power is now 20,399 k.w. and work now in progress will add 6,600 k.w. Electric light, 706,827 lamps. Electric power, 13,918 horse power.
2. Transport Work:—Steam and electric railways, 36.9 miles.
Visitors to the Dogo Hot Spring make use of our electric line from Takahama.
Head Office: Minatomachi 5-chome, Matsuyama.

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Makes Good Food Better

Marukin Shoyu (Marukin Japanese Sauce) is superior seasoning for table and kitchen. This Shoyu is brewed from soja-beans, wheat and salt, as principal ingredients, and the olbumen in the soja-beans and the starch in the wheat are dissolved in the saltwater by our special process.
The famous Sukiyaki, sliced beef sizzling in a pan before the dinners and Tempura, fish or vegetables rolled in flow and fried are given an added deliciousness by the Shoyu used. Shoyu is of very wide use, in Chinese and Western cookery as well.
We have agents in the principal cities of the world. For detailed information, please write directly to the head office.

THE MARUKIN SHOYU CO., LTD.
Shodzushima, Kagawa, Prefecture,
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THE HANSHIN HIGHWAY AND KOKUDO TRAM LINE

The Finest Road in the Orient

he opening of the fine new Hanshin nway will contribute to the realiza- of the world industrial center, Osaka e City.

he asphalt Highway has a total length 6.2 miles and a width of 90 feet and ¥20,000,000. The Hanshin Kokudo n Car Company stood half of the of construction.

he Hanshin Kokudo Tram Car Company

(Ebie, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka)

Capital ¥10,000,000

Directors:

Mg. D'ctor.	Ishizaki Senji
Managers	Shima Tokuzo
	Osabe bunjiro
	Kano Bunji
Auditors	Kosone Sadamatsu
	Washio Kyutaro

Heads of Departments:

Industrial Dept.	Katsuragawa Terunaga
Mg. Dept.	Kanai Motoo
Trnp. Dept.	Terazawa Naoto

hose who have taken part in the con- ction of the Kokudo Tram Line and quipment are:

ars: Tanaka Vehicle Factory, Shin- kita-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

ars and bridges: Fujinagata Shipyard Co., Ltd., Shibatani-cho, Sumiyoshi- ku, Osaka.

ar-sheds, transforming stations, office building, main bridges: Ohbayashi Gumi, Ltd., Kyobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

ar-sheds and transforming stations: Nakajima Gumi, Ltd., Eizawa-cho 2-chome, Kobe.

rimped bars: Tokyo Kawasaki Factory (Osaka Branch), Michimoto-cho, Ki- ta-ku. Osaka.

ross-overs and double cross overs: Kaneko Foundry, 387, Chishima- cho, Minato-ku, Osaka.

lectric welding: Nippon Electric Welding Co., Ltd., Naka 3-chome, Kamifukushima, Osaka.

Iron Poles & Towers: Kusunoki Iron Works, Kita 3-chome, Dempo-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.

Wooden Poles: Koshii Eigyosho, Ton- dabayashi-cho, Osaka Prefecture.

Patent Iron Poles Concrete: Wa- tanabe Te- tsu, Mina- mihotori, Kinkakuji, Kyoto.

Switch-boards & automa- tic inter- ceptors: Inouye Electric Fixture Manufac- tory, Ltd.

Industries along the Highway

Moderate climate, fine views and good transport facilities are at the disposal of the inhabitants of the district along the road, and it is expected that industrial activities will be increased there. Following are some of the representative industries of this district:

The branch factory of The Ueyamayei's Japan Insect Powder Mfg. Co. (C. P. O. Box. No. 48 Osaka) near Kuize stop.

The Rubber Company and the Nippon Pain ɔ Company (managed by Yoshi- da Kiichiro) near Sumiyoshi stop.

The Nippon Beer and Mineral Spring Co., Ltd., (Union Beer, Mitsuya Cider etc.) near the Hankyu Seiho tram Crossig.

Kano Gomei Kaisha (manufacturers of "Hakutsuru" sake) near the sea- shore at Mikage.

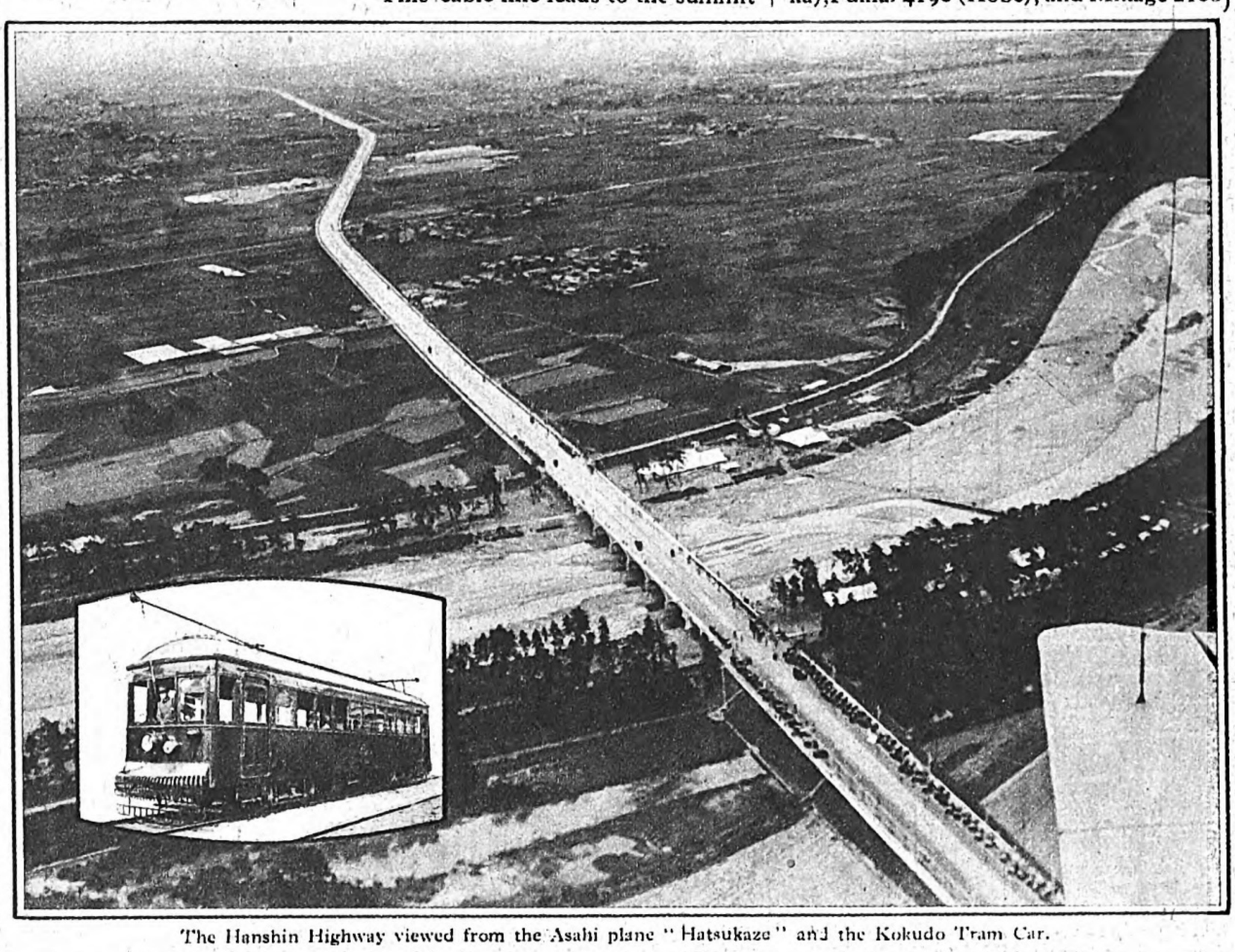
The Maya Cable Car Company: several blocks to the north of Kobe terminus.

This cable line leads to the summit of Mt. Maya, which commands a panoramic view of the Highway and the Inland Sea.

The products of dodge brothers and graham brothers are the most prominent among the Motor Cars, Busses and trucks. (Kyoto Kosho Kaisha, 1-chome, Tosa- boridori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.)

Red Indian Motor Cycles will be used more and more for commercial purposes and be the king of vehicles on the High- way.

The fastest, safest, and cheapest trans- portation of goods on the Highway is by the auto-trucks of the Hokko Shokai (Phone-Tosabori 292, Minami 7234 (Osa- ka), Fukiai 4190 (Kobe), and Mikage 2108)



The Hanshin Highway viewed from the Asahi plane "Hatsukaze" and the Kokudo Tram Car.

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Peacock Lacquered Metal Ware
Artistic practical goods
Beautiful desigins in gold
Lacquer-ware of Distinction

Popular in Hotels, Steam Ships, Dining-rooms, Cafes, Clubs and the Home.

Screens, Tables, Fly-nets, Umbrella-stands, Flower-Pot, Covers, all Kinds of trays, etc.

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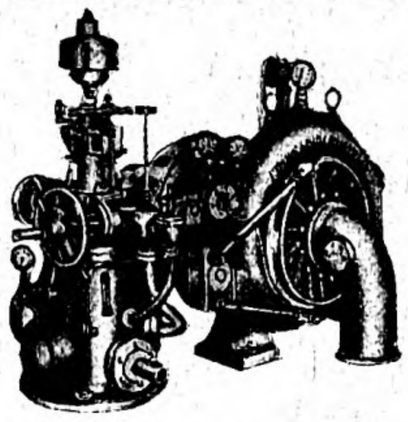
No. 1347, Tanmono-cho, Naniwa-ku,
OSAKA.

Asbestos and Packing
(Suppliers to the naval Dept.)
Kanae Packing Mfg. CO., Ltd.
4, Dejiro-dori, Nishinari-ku,
OSAKA.
BRANCHES:
Tokyo, Nagoya, Simonoseki.

WATER TURBINES
FRANCIS REACTION TURBINES & PELTON WHEELS



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URAE, OSAKA, JAPAN

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KUSABA KEIKI SEISAKUSHO
3, Nishi-Nagahori, Nishi-ku,
OSAKA.

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Tel. Tosabori 932.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 5,000,000
Capital Paid-up: Yen 1,250,000
Eastern Civil Engineering Co., Ltd.
President: - - - T. Machida, Esq.
Managing Director: M. Tsuda, Esq.
General Architects, Contractors and Civil Engineers.
HEAD OFFICE:
Yamagata-Tori, Dairen, Manchuria.

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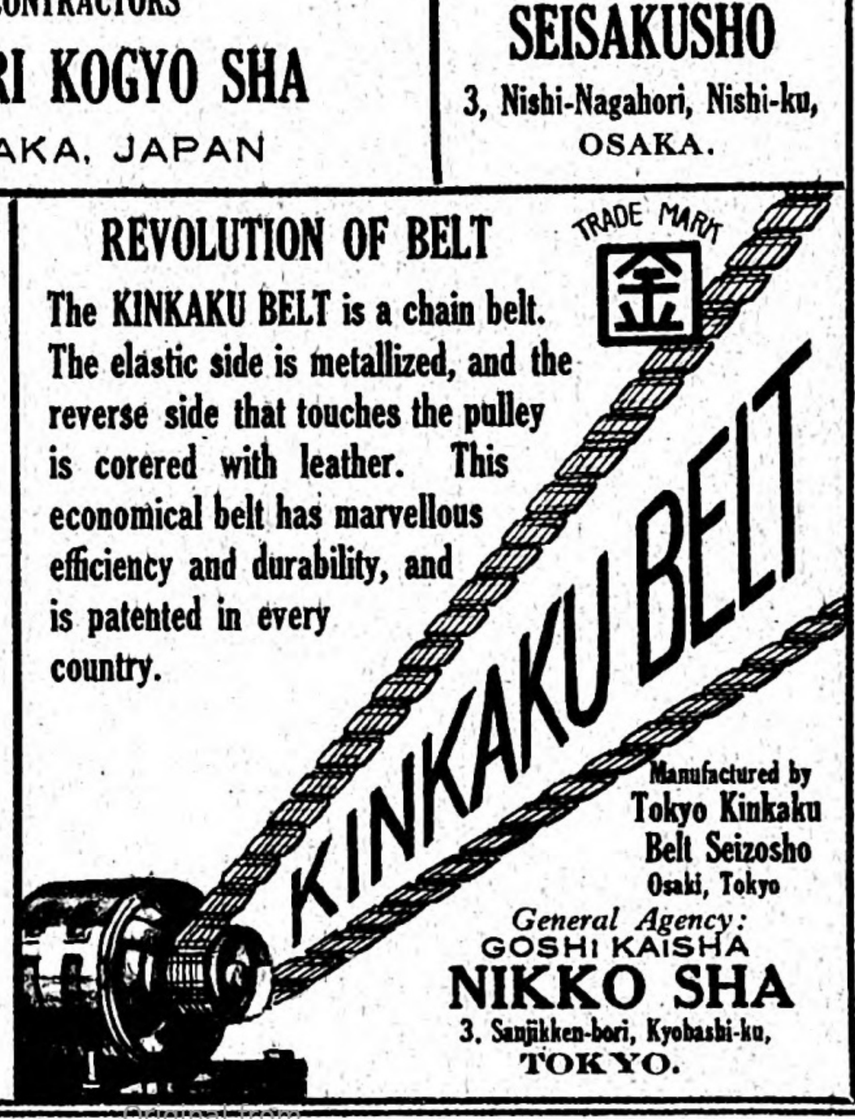
The KINKAKU BELT is a chain belt. The elastic side is metallized, and the reverse side that touches the pulley is corered with leather. This economical belt has marvellous efficiency and durability, and is patented in every country.



Manufactured by
Tokyo Kinkaku Belt Seizosho
Osaki, Tokyo
General Agency:
GOSHI KAISHA
NIKKO SHA
3. Sanjikken-bori, Kyobashi-ku,
TOKYO.

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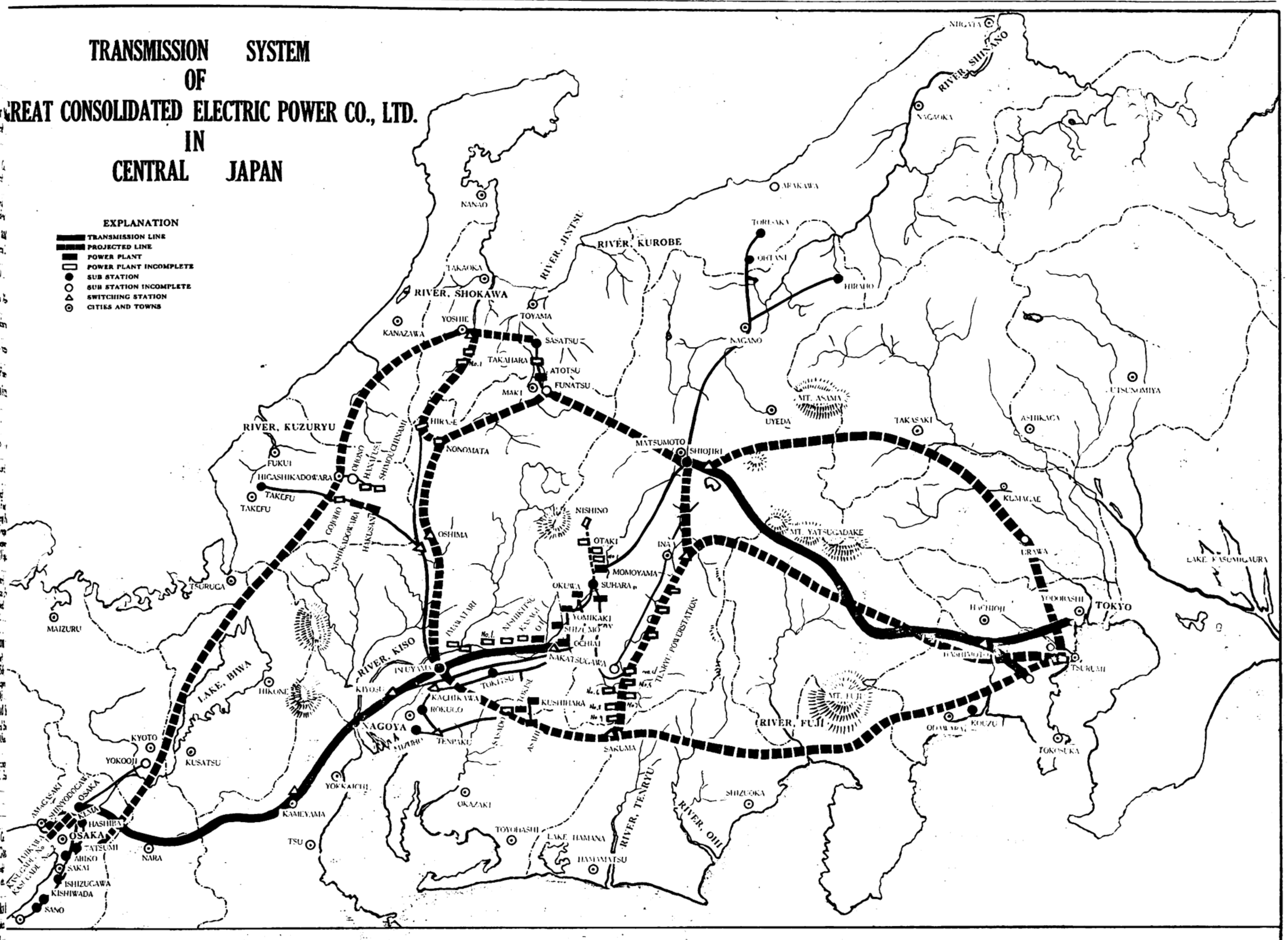

THE GREAT CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.

ORGANIZATION AND ENTERPRISES

The territory served by Daido comprises Japan's principal industrial districts, with a total population of 20,000,000 and constantly increasing needs for electric power.

The $15,000,000 bond issue successfully floated by Daido in New York August 1, 1924, was the first private Japanese industrial loan to be offered in the American market.

The Great Consolidated Electric Power Co., Ltd. (Daido Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha) is a consolidation of The Kiso Electric and Industrial Co., Ltd., (Capital, 18,600,000 Yen); The Japan Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., (Capital, 50,000,000 Yen); and The Osaka Transmission Co., Ltd., (Capital, 20,000,000 Yen), effected February 25, 1921, with a capital of 112,963,000 Yen. Since its establishment, six years have elapsed. During that period, the company has shown a splendid record of steady, ever increasing business. A dividend of 6% was declared in 1921, 7% in 1922, 8% in 1923 to the first semi-annual period of 1925, 8.5% in the latter part of 1925 and 10% in 1926.

Territories Served

The company has an equipment of steam and hydro-electric power plants generating more than 270,000 K.W., with an additional purchased power of a further 120,000 K.W., amounting in the aggregate to over 390,000 K.W.

The company supplies power to the 3 large districts of Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka—direct and indirect.

The territory served by the company covers the 6 largest cities of Japan including a total population of over 20,000,000. Regarding the future prospects of annual increase of power demand, 35,000 K.W. in the Tokyo district, 30,000 K.W. in Osaka and neighborhood and 15,000 K.W. in Nagoya and its environs, will be required.

Conservative Business Policy

While in 1921 the generating capacity amounted merely to 25,800 K.W., the subsequent development by the company of the Kiso River district has provided a total capacity of more than 270,000 K.W., of which 100,500 K.W. is generated by steam and 169,500 K.W. by water. Of the latter 156,500 K.W. is supplied by the seven power plants along the Kiso River, while the balance of 13,000 K.W. is provided by the Yahagi and Kuzuryu River plants. It is estimated that the total development of the Kiso River will yield about 360,000 K.W., which leaves a balance of 220,000 K.W. for future working. The company is refraining from further building of power plants for the present for fear of creating surplus power and, in order to help to more nearly equalize supply and demand, has adopted the policy of purchasing power from others.

Steady Increase of Power Demand

Judging from recent figures, power demand shows a steady advance. A year ago, about 3,400,000 K.W.H. per day was consumed, whereas more than 5,000,000 K.W.H. is at present being used. Whether the same ratio of increase will be maintained in the future is, of course, difficult to foretell, but contracts recently entered into seem to point to a substantial increase.

Consumers of the company's power number, among others, the Osaka Municipality, Ujigawa Electric Company, Osaka Electric Power Company, Tokyo Electric Light Company, Toho Electric Power Company, Kyoto Electric Light Company, Keihan Electric Railway Company, Osaka Tramway Company, Nankai Railway Company, and Echizen Electric Railway Company. As all of the above enterprises are developing their respective localities, which will necessitate a larger and larger supply of power, it is evident that Daido's business will show a corresponding increase.

Combination of Hydro and Steam Generation

The Ochiai plant on the Kiso River was completed in November last and put into operation in December, but for reasons given above, the company has refrained from further building. Besides the adoption of this policy, it was determined to utilize water power to the utmost during the nine favorable months of the year to make up for the dry winter period, during which steam must be used. However, steam power plants have been erected only to the extent necessary to fill emergencies caused by possible drought.

Spirit of Co-operation

Daido's business policy is to substitute for the shortage of its own generating power by the utilization of power purchased from other companies. If a shortage occurs in the Osaka district, power will be brought from the Tokyo and Nagoya districts.

During the last year power transmitted from Tokyo to Osaka amounted to a considerable figure. Thus, as one of the principal organizers of the power industry, we are fostering the spirit of co-operation and acting in concert with others by mutual understandings. In other words, the so-called "Power Pool" or "Super-Power System" means such a System of co-operation, and Daido has already put it into practice.

Great Consolidated Electric Power Co., Ltd.

(DAIDO DENRYOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

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